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WASHINGTON.

THE CAUCUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

THE BILL FINALLY PASSED BY A VOTE OF 135 TO 114—TWENTY-FIVE PROMINENT REPUBLICANS VOTE AGAINST IT—DEMOCRATIC TACTICS TO GAIN TIME—BUTLER CARRIES IT THROUGH—HE TAUNTS SPEAKER BLAINE AND MR. DAWES AND GLORIFIES HIS OWN LABORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The galleries and floor of the House were crowded to-day, in anticipation of final action on the Caucus bill. Immediately after the morning hour the bill was called up, and Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor and announced himself against its passage. He regarded it as a purely political measure, its evident purpose being to secure the ascendency of a political party. Nothing but a most extraordinary emergency could justify such legislation, and he did not believe such an emergency existed. He believed there was ample authority now existing to maintain peace and security in the Southern States, and in support of this referred to the use of troops in Tennessee and Arkansas. He would not consent that such power as was contained in the bill should be conferred on the President merely to secure to the Republican Party the 131 electoral votes from the South which are claimed as rightfully belonging to that party. Mr. Poland, of Vermont, explained the legal objections to the bill. The offenses defined in the first section were offenses against the State and not against the National Government. He believed there was no power in the Constitution which gave Congress such powers as were contained in the bill. George F. Hoar concurred in what Mr. Poland said, except touching the habeas corpus section. He believed the act of 1871 was justified by the exigency then existing, and that it was beneficial in its effects. The remarks of these prominent Republicans against the bill were listened to with marked attention. Mr. Luttrell, of California, a Democratic member of the Alabama Committee, was next entitled to the floor for one hour and delivered a carefully-prepared speech against the bill, quoting portions of the evidence taken in Alabama in support of his argument. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was given the last three minutes of Luttrell's hour, and when he arose the usual buzz that prevails quieted down, and the members on both sides prepared to give him respectful attention. He admitted that disquietude existed in some of the Southern States, and that scenes of violence had been of too frequent occurrence. Such things should be unknown to the working of American institutions. He did not believe they arose from a desire to obtain political supremacy, from antagonism of races, or a desire to defeat the legislation of Congress. At this point Mr. Orth, of Indiana, interrupted Mr. Lamar, calling his attention to certain laws passed by a Democratic Legislature of Mississippi, and which, he said, made the condition of the colored man a condition of slavery. He proposed to have those laws read, and would like to hear Mr. Lamar touching them. Before Mr. Lamar could again proceed his time had expired, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who was entitled to the floor for an hour, had farmed out that portion of his time not required for his own remarks, so that he could not give any time to Lamar. Most of the members on both sides desired to hear Mr. Lamar, and, in view of the fact that he had lost his time and opportunity by his courtesy to Mr. Orth, many on the Republican side appealed for unanimous consent to allow him to proceed for a half hour. Mr. Dawes said this question peculiarly affected the Southern people, and their immediate representatives should be given opportunity to be heard. He believed the House and country would learn more regarding the South from patriotic and intelligent gentlemen from that section than from others who were not to be affected by the pending bill. Shanks, of Indiana, ungraciously remarked that there were other patriotic gentlemen here who had not fought against the Union, and who should also be heard. Mr. Orth made a special plea for fifteen minutes for Lamar, as he had unconsciously taken him from his feet; but Conger, of Michigan, and one or two others objected, thus preventing Mr. Lamar from obtaining the floor. Subsequently Mr. Lamar arose, and with a touch of irony asked Mr. Coburn who was in charge of the bill; whether he would permit him, on behalf of the Southern people, to print some remarks on the bill in the *Record*, and consent was given.

Mr. Cannon was the last member of the House Committee to speak. Gen. Butler was yielded a portion of Cannon's time. He argued that Congress had full power and authority to pass the bill, and the condition of affairs in the South furnished the justification. He concluded by lecturing the Republicans who were absent from the House on Wednesday night for their non-attendance, and charged them with the responsibility for the delay that has attended the progress of the bill. While he was in the House wearing himself out, they were at home in their beds. Turning to the Speaker, Mr. Butler said that it, in the event of the failure of the bill in the future, some poor refugee from Southern persecution should appeal to him, [Mr. Blaine,] he might regret that this bill had failed of passage, and might say that parliamentary rulings helped to kill it. After some remarks by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, the previous question was demanded. when Mr. Beck raised the point that the bill being a regular order might be set aside by a suspension of the rules. This was overruled by the Speaker, and the previous question was seconded by 135 to 110. The main question was then ordered by yeas, 167; nays, 105. After another hour's debate, divided between Cox and Tremaine, of New-York; Burrows, of Michigan, and White, of Alabama, the question was taken on the first amendment to the bill, which was to the thirteenth section, limiting the suspension of the habeas corpus to two years, and confining the suspension to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 154; nays, 100. At this point the Democrats commenced operations to delay the speedy passage of the bill. It was understood that the Senate, instead of adjourning, had taken a recess, with the expectation that the bill might be received from the House to-night, and thus gain a day in its consideration. In anticipation of its passage, the bill had been engrossed by the House clerks, so that it could be sent to the Senate immediately after its passage was announced in the House. To prevent the Senate receiving the bill to-night, the Democrats proposed to delay the final passage of the bill. A motion was made for a recess to 7:30, and, the yeas and nays being called, resulted in nays, 172; yeas, 72. Mr. Beck moved to reconsider, but the motion was ruled out of order. A motion to adjourn was rejected by a yea and yea vote. A vote was then taken on Cannon's motion to strike out the habeas corpus section. The vote was 121 yeas to 130 nays. Randall, who changed from yea to nay, moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Cannon at last voted against his own motion to strike out, and his vote was considered decisive of the passage of the bill, since this was thought the strongest proposition that could be presented to the opponents of the bill and those who are termed by the Butlerites "the weak-kneed." After the defeat of the proposition to strike out the habeas corpus section, the House fell into the dull routine of calling the roll, which the Democrats used every means in their power under the rules to continue as late as possible. They feared that the early passage of the bill would enable the Republicans to take up the Arkansas report or the Louisiana resolutions, and they were resolved to lose no opportunity for delay. At 11:30 o'clock the bill had been ordered engrossed and read a third time, and one or two delaying motions had been voted on. Gen. Butler then made a proposition, which had been informally agreed to among leading Democrats and Republicans, which was that a final vote on the passage of the bill should be taken immediately, on the agreement that the House should then adjourn without taking up any other business. The Democrats agreed on their side that they would not demand the reading of the journal on Monday morning. The Senate had meantime adjourned, and the purpose of the Democrats in seeking delay was fully satisfied by the agreement that no other business should be undertaken. The calling of the roll on the passage of the bill began at 11:45 o'clock; the final vote resulted yeas 135, nays 114. The following Republicans voted against it: Burleigh, Crutchfield, Crounse, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hale of Maine, Kellogg of Connecticut, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Perth, Poland, Roberts of New-York, Sener, Shoemaker, Smith of Virginia, Smith of New-York, Stanard, Willard, of Michigan, Willard of Vermont, and Williams of Michigan.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PASSED BY THE SENATE AS IT CAME FROM THE HOUSE—MR. CARPENTER OPPOSES IT IN AN ELABORATE SPEECH—MR. EDMUNDS SUPPORTS IT—THE BILL PASSED BY A VOTE OF THIRTY-EIGHT TO TWENTY-SIX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate passed the Civil Rights bill to-day as sent to it by the House, without amendment, and it now goes to the President for his signature. The debate was opened this morning by Mr. Carpenter, who spoke against the bill. H was followed by Hamilton, of Maryland, who also opposed the bill, holding the floor till 2 o'clock, the hour at which it was agreed the vote should be taken. Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, had prepared himself to speak for the bill, and asked unanimous consent for an extension of time for general debate, but several Senators objected and the voting began. The first amendment voted on was that submitted by Mr. Thurman yesterday, providing that the fourth section relating to the selection of jurors shall not apply to State courts, and it was defeated by a vote of 26 to 40. Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, Schurz, Sprague, and Tipton voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Then followed two or three amendments offered by Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, one of which proposed to reduce the penalty for violation of the act. Another proposed to repeal existing law in regard to challenges of jurors for participating in or aiding the rebellion, and prescribing the form of oath to be taken by jurors. They were all voted down, and Mr. Edmunds then took the floor to close debate, he being allowed half an hour under the agreement made Thursday evening, when the bill was taken up. He referred to the record of the Democratic Party, and its persistent opposition to all measures to abolish slavery or give equal rights to the colored man. He spoke of the constitutional objections raised against the bill, and argued that they were without weight. The vote upon the bill was thirty-eight yeas to twenty-six nays, Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, Schurz, Sprague, and Tipton voted in the negative with the Democrats. The speech of Mr. Carpenter was carefully prepared, and spoken by the Senator with the manuscript before him. Except the closing speech by Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Carpenter's was the only speech of those made on this bill in the Senate which many persons will take the trouble to read. It was direct, clear, and compact, and reads like an opinion from the Bench. Mr. Edmunds, like Mr. Carpenter, enters debate for some purpose besides filling a certain number of pages of the *Record*, and his half hour's argument was followed by his colleagues with close attention.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

ITS FAILURE TO PASS WOULD MAKE AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY—A FEW OF THE CONSEQUENCES WHICH WOULD FOLLOW ITS FAILURE TO BECOME A LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The statement in these dispatches last night that the failure of the Sundry civil bill would compel the calling of an extra session of Congress was entirely correct. Nor has the President decided, as one statement has it, that he will call an extra session under no circumstances whatever. The Deficiency bill is not so much needed, and no extra session would be callled on account of it. But two or three bureaus of the Government would have to stop unless the appropriations contemplated in the Sundry Civil bill were provided. It contains all the appropriations for the Judiciary, including the Supreme Court. It provides the means to keep the light-houses illuminated, and without which the signal lights all along the coast must go out. The appropriations for printing public securities are exhausted, and the Printing Bureau would stop, and the Government work of the Bank-note Companies could not go on. In short, the failure of the bill would make an extra session absolutely necessary, and it would be called within a few weeks.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Governor has signed the following bills: Amending the code of procedure; amending the act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals; supplementary to the charter of Rochester; extending the time for collecting county taxes in the City of Auburn; amending the charter of Lansingburg; amending the act organizing associations to erect monuments to Union soldiers; legalizing the official acts of William Beers, Justice of the Peace of the town of Lindley, Steuben County.

CIVIL RIGHTS DISCUSSED.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH AGAINST THE BILL.

HE DECLARES SOME OF ITS PROVISIONS TO BE IN CONFLICT WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND OTHERS TO BE WITHOUT WARRANT IN THAT INSTRUMENT—USELESSNESS OF THE BILL TO THE RACE IT IS INTENDED TO BENEFIT—IT WILL ONLY INVOLVE THEM IN LITIGATION IN WHICH THEY MUST BE DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—When the Civil Rights bill came up for action in the Senate to-day, Senator Carpenter said that after a thorough consideration of this subject he was compelled to vote against it. Considering the importance of the measure, supported as it was by so many of his associates on this floor, he was not willing to record his vote against it upon the eve of his retirement from the Senate without giving his reasons for doing so. He then spoke as follows:

THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL COMMENDABLE, BUT MISTAKEN.

"I entertain as strongly as any Senator the sentiments which inspire this bill. Four millions of human beings who were held in slavery at the commencement of the late civil war have been emancipated and made citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. This great and sudden change in the social condition of the States where slavery existed has created discontent and inflamed the prejudices of those who belonged to the dominant race against their former slaves, lately raised to legal and political equality. This bill is intended to suppress all manifestations of this prejudice, and secure to the colored man the rights he ought to enjoy. If it could go upon the statute book and accomplish a complete eradication of the deep and long-existing prejudice against social contact with the race in whose favor it is proposed, it would be a signal triumph of humanity; and in the history of the colored race since the beginning of the war, there is abundant reason for the desire to create in lieu of this prejudice a feeling of fraternity between the two races. During the war these people guarded the property, the homes, the wives, and children of those who were away battling for Southern independence, an independence sought to perpetuate the unjust system of which the colored people were for more than two centuries the subjects. Such loyalty has no parallel in history, and since the termination of those four years of bloody strife under the various disadvantages consequent upon long-continued bondage, and their sudden deliverance from it, and advancement to the dignity of absolute freedom, these people have manifested a degree of moderation and amiability, a thirst for knowledge, a desire for moral improvement, and a respect for law and order, which have excited the wonder and gained for them the respect of all reflecting and candid persons. But haste is not always speed, and especially is this true of attempts to coerce sentiment or suppress prejudice. This can only be accomplished by time, kindly entreaty, reason, and argument, and all experience demonstrates that every unavailing attempt to force men into compliance with social, religious, or political dogmas has the effect to postpone the end desired. If this bill, when passed through the forms of enactment, should be declared unconstitutional and void, it would delay, not accelerate, the end desired; and there is no class of citizens who have so great an interest as colored citizens in preserving in full force every provision of the Constitution. Their rights are secured by that instrument, and against any infringement of its provisions they should be the first to protest. The pervading philosophy of our institutions is that liberty can only be protected against the tendency of Government to encroach upon the rights of the people by a distribution of powers. Therefore certain powers are conferred upon the United States, and all others are reserved to the States, and the powers of the Union and of the States are subdivided and distributed among the several departments of which the respective Governments are composed.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE BILL CONSIDERED.

A citizen of the Union, residing in a State, owes a double allegiance, and is entitled to the protection of both Governments. As a citizen of the United States, he owes them certain duties, and is entitled to claim from them protection of the rights and privileges which pertain to him in his character as a citizen of the Union. He also owes duties to the State, and is entitled to its protection as regards the rights and privileges which pertain to him as a citizen of the State. For instance, a citizen of the United States, engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce among the several States, or with the Indian tribes, is entitled, as respects that business, to the protection, and subject to the control, of the United States, while a citizen, engaged in commerce between two places in a State, is, in that behalf, entirely beyond the power of Congress, but is subject to the power of the State and entitled to its protection. One provision of this bill declares that certain persons shall be entitled to equal accommodations and facilities of public conveyance on land or water. This might be sustained as a regulation of Congress, if confined to that commerce over which Congress possesses the power of regulation—commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, or with the Indian tribes. But the bill does not purport to be a regulation of the particular branches of commerce over which Congress has control. It applies to every person or corporation engaged in transportation from point to point within a State, as well as to those engaged in transportation among the several States.

LEGISLATION MUST BE UNDER SOME HEAD OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

It is well settled that no act of Congress can be valid under the Constitution unless it can fairly be referred to some head of Federal jurisdiction. For instance, in regulating commerce among the States, Congress might provide that every person engaged in such commerce should be entitled to the accomodation of the inns in the several States through which he might pass in the prosecution of his business, and, perhaps, upon the theory that a cheerful mind is favorable to enterprise, might provide that he should be admitted to a theatre and other places of amusement in the States where he might be temporarily sojourning during the transaction of his business. Such provision in regard to theatres would be somewhat fantastic as a regulation of commerce, and yet, if Congressmen saw fit to provide such provision, it might be sustained as relating to a subject over which Congress has jurisdiction. But the bill under consideration does not rest upon this ground, because its provisions are not confined to persons engaged in such commerce. It is necessary, therefore, in order to maintain the constitutionality of this bill, to select some other head of Federal jurisdiction to which it may fairly be referred.

IS THE BILL AUTHORIZED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

I understand its constitutionality is maintained upon the grounds that it is within the power conferred upon Congress by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. This amendment provides:

First—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

Second—No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Third—Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Fourth—Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Those are the only provisions of the fourteenth amendment which are claimed by any one to justify this bill. It is manifest that the fourth clause—"No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws"—has no application to this subject, especially to the jury clause of this bill. It is equally evident that the third clause—"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" has no such application. This is evident fuom the fact that women and infants are citizens of the United States, and the fact that they are excluded from serving as jurors in every State in the Union, and the fact that no one pretends or claims that in consequence of such ineligibility they are deprived of life, liberty, or property, or of the equal protection of the laws. If the ground maintained yesterday by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] that these provisions of the fourteenth amendment require that colored persons should be eligible to serve as jurors in State courts is correct, then this bill ought to be so amended as to provide that women and babes at the breast should be so eligible because they are persons, equally with colored citizens, entitled, under these two clauses of the amendment, to everything secured to colored citizens.

THE BEARING OF THE SECOND CLAUSE OF THE AMENDMENT.

If this bill can be maintained at all it must be under the second clause. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. The phraseology of this section of the amendment merits critical examination. It provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The phraseology of the next clause is essentially different—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." It will be seen that this amendment does not in words forbid States to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the State. To make the two clauses equally comprehensive, the latter should read thus: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or of such State;" but the words "or of such State" are not found in the second clause, and the variation in the phraseology is so material, that it must be considered intentional; therefore, it has been declared that the privileges and immunities which a State may not abridge are those which pertain to citizens of the United States as such.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS BEARING ON THE CASE.

In the 16th Wallace Reports, page 74, the Supreme Court of the United States declare that the distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of a State is clearly recognized and established by this amendment, and that the rights which belong to a citizen of the United States as such are protected by this amendment, while the rights of the same person which pertain to him in virtue of his State citizenship are not protected by the amendment, but remain under the protection and control of the State Government only. The language of the court is: "Of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the State, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider, but we wish to state here it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution. and that the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment. If, then, there is a difference between the privileges and immunities belonging to a citizen of the United States as such, and those belonging to the citizen of the State as such, the latter must rest for their authority and protection where they have heretofore rested, for they are not embraced by this paragraph of the amendment." The court also say "that with a few exceptions—such, for instance, as the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligations of contracts—the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, as above defined, lies within the constitutional and legislative powers of the States, and without that of the Federal Government; and the court hold that the fourteenth amendment makes no alteration in this particular."

HOW FAR THE DECISIONS ARE BINDING.

Whether the opinion of the Supreme Court construing the Constitution be binding upon the other departments of the Government is a question which has been much discussed. On one side it has been claimed that the Supreme Court is the authoritative expounder of the Constitution, and what they hold it to be it is. On the other side it has been said that Congress and the Executive are equally entitled to construe the Constitution in regard to matters falling in their respective jurisdictions, and that the three departments being co ordinate the court can no more bind Congress or the Executive than Congress or the Executive can bind the court. But it is admitted on all hands that the Supreme Court, acting upon matters within its jurisdiction, that is, when determining causes is supreme, and that all inferior courts of the Union are bound to observe its decisions.

FEDERAL AND STATE CITIZENSHIP.

I need not remark upon this difference in theory, because, conceding that Congress may pass a law and provide for its execution without the aid of the courts, where it can be so executed, which law the courts would hold to be unconstitutional, this bill looks to the courts for its enforcement, and in the nature of things could provide no other instrumentality for its execution; therefore this bill, should it pass through all forms of enactment, would be a dead letter unless the rights it is intended to vindicate pertain to Federal citizenship, as distinguished from those which pertain to the citizenship of a State.

THE BILL EXAMINED WITH REFERENCE TO LEGAL DECISIONS ALREADY GIVEN.

Let us examine this bill with reference to this principle, established by the highest judicial tribunal of the Union. This bill is entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights;" but the first section provides not that all citizens, but "that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude." If the phrase, "Within the jurisdiction of the United States" means the same thing as "Subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," then the bill does not provide for Indians living in tribal relations with the United States, but does provide for stray bands of savages not living in tribal relations, Chinamen, and all unnaturalized foreigners found within the United States. Now, if it were admitted that Congress might provide that all citizens of the United States should be entertained at inns and amused at theatres, upon what ground can Congress justify entering within the lines of a State to provide for the entertainment and recreation of persons who are neither citizens of the United States nor of the State; and still more difficult must it be to maintain that the right which this act is intended to protect is a right which pertains to citizenship of the United States, when the person whose right is protected is not a citizen of the United States. But, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, no right can be protected by act of Congress except a right which pertains to a citizen of the United States as such citizen; and hence it follows that an attempt on the part of Congress to make such provision on behalf of stray bands of savages and unnaturalized foreigners as this bill attempts is without any constitutional warrant whatever.

ARE THE RIGHTS TO BE GIVEN STATE OR FEDERAL?

But, passing the objection as to the persons intended to be benefited, let the rights which are intended to be secured by this bill be examined, with a view to determine whether they are rights belonging to the individual in his character as a citizen of the United States, as distinguished from his rights as a citizen of a State. The first provision relates to inns, and includes every case in which any citizen, of New-York, for instance, shall apply for accommodations at an inn in that State. As before remarked, it may be that under the power to regulate commerce among the several States, Congress might provide that a citizen going from one State into another in the prosecution of commerce should, while so engaged, be entertained in the inns of the latter State. But suppose a citizen of New-York residing in Albany goes to New-York City to buy goods to be shipped to him at Albany. In doing so he is engaged in commerce wholly within that State. Can it be said that he is so engaged in virtue of his citizenship of the United States? Over such commerce Congress has no control, and in prosecuting such commerce it would seem that such person would be exercising no right other than pertains to citizens of that State. Take the case of theatres, and suppose a citizen of the State of New-York applies for admission into a theatre of that City. In doing so is he exercising a right which pertains to him as a citizen of the United States, as contradistinguished from his right as a citizen of the State of New-York? As to common carriers, as I have before said, the provisions of this bill might be sustained if confined to such persons engaged in such commerce as are subject to the jurisdiction of Congress. But it is manifest that the provisions of the bill are not so restricted. The bill covers a case of transportation between New-York and Albany, as well as a case of transportation between New-Orleans and New-York, and the bill is clearly void as to all inter-State transportation of persons and freight.

THE RIGHT TO SIT ON JURIES.

The fourth section of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

There is no doubt of the power of Congress to provide who shall be eligible to serve as jurors in a Federal court, and it has already declared that colored men shall be so eligible. But has Congress power to provide who shall be eligible to serve as jurors in a State court? Let it be borne in mind that it is not the object of this provision to secure to citizens of the United States a right of trial before a jury constituted in a particular way, but to secure to citizens of the United States the right to serve as jurors in a State court in the trial of citizens or inhabitants of a State. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the 16th of Wallace's Reports, page 138, decided that a citizen of the United States, as such, was not entitled to practice as an attorney in the courts of a State; and speaking of the Fourteenth Amendment as affecting this question says:

"In regard to that amendment counsel for the plaintiff in the court truly says that there are certain privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such; otherwise it would be nonsense for the fourteenth amendment to prohibit a State from abridging them, and he proceeds to argue that the admission to the bar of a State of a person who possesses the requisite learning and character is one of those rights which a State may not deny. In this latter proposition we are not able to concur with counsel. We agree with him that there are privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the United States in that relation and character, and that it is these and these alone which a State is forbidden to abridge. But the right to admission to practice in the courts of a State is not one of these. This right in no sense depends upon citizenship of the United States. But on whatever basis this right may be placed so far as it can have any relation to citizenship at all it would seem that as to the courts of a State it would relate to citizenship of the State, and as to Federal courts it would relate to citizenship of the United States."

If it be not a right of a citizen of the United States as such to be admitted to practice law in a State court, upon what ground can it be maintained that it is the right of a citizen of the United States, as such, to sit in a jury of a State court. Juries in State courts perform a most important function in the administration of justice by the State Government. If the right to serve as a juror in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, for instance, was a right which pertained to a citizen of the United States as such, then it would follow that a citizen of the United States residing in the State of New-York or California would have as much right to serve as a juror in the courts of Massachusetts as a citizen of the United States residing in that State. This will not be pretended by anyone, and the fact that Massachusetts has a right to require that her jurors shall be of her own citizens shows that such service pertains to citizenship of that State, and not to citizenship of the United States. I presume that no one will pretend that Congress could pass a law requiring that the State of Massachusetts select her jurymen from the whole body of citizens of the United States. And yet such law would be valid, if the right to serve as a juror in Massachusetts were a right pertaining to a citizen of the United States as such.

MR. MORTON'S STATEMENTS REFUTED.

The Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] maintained that a person would be denied the equal protection of the laws if he were denied the right to serve on a jury. If excluding a person from the administration of justice be a denial to him of the equal protection of the laws, as that Senator claims, would not the same consequence follow from his exclusion from the Legislature which makes the laws, and from the bench which construes them, and if his argument establishes the right of every person in the State to serve as a juror, is it not manifest that it also establishes his right to participate in making and construing the laws? And yet it is well known that in proposing the fifteenth amendment, which secures to every citizen the right to vote, Congress purposely excludes the right to hold office. The Senator from Indiana maintains that no man enjoys the protection of the laws unless he be allowed to serve as a juror. I can conceive of no argument based upon the fourteenth amendment, establishing the right to serve as a juror, which does not also establish the right to serve in the Legislature and hold any State office. And this, in view of the fifteenth amendment, must be regarded as a perfect *reductio ad absurdum*.

LIMITS OF STATE AND FEDERAL RIGHTS.

If the States do not possess the power of determining who shall and who shall not participate in the exercise of this important State function, then it must be admitted that the States may be interfered with in an important particular in the exercise of their conceded powers. The States cannot interfere with the exercise of Federal functions by taxing officers of the Federal Government without its consent, or in any other manner, and hence it follows that the United States cannot interfere with the States in the exercise of these functions. In accordance with this principle it was decided by the Supreme Court in the 11th of Wallace's Reports, page 113, that Congress could not impose a tax on the salary of a judicial officer of a State. It seems to be clear from the decision of the Supreme Court in the 16th of Wallace's Reports, page 138, that the right of any person to serve as a juror in a State court is a right which pertains to him in his character of State citizenship, and does not belong to him as a citizen of the United States.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL IN CONFLICT WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

It results, therefore, that all of the provisions of this bill are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. It may be said that these decisions are incorrect. If this were conceded, still it must be admitted that the decisions exist, and that they prescribe for the judicial department of the Government a rule which must be applied to this bill, and under which the courts must hold it to be invalid and void.

USELESSNESS OF THE BILL TO THE COLORED RACE.

And of what advantage can it be to the colored citizen to declare that he may bring a suit in which it is certain he cannot recover, a suit which must be attended with vexation and expense, and result in defeat and disappointment. Several years ago some humorous papers were published in this city, describing, among other things, the country residence of a gentleman of wealth and leisure. They described his magnificent mansion and floral garden on the banks of the Hudson, and the incident of his neighbor's hogs breaking into his garden and destroying everything. Intending to ridicule the technicalities of an old barrister, the writer relates that he consulted him in regard to this injury. He says: "I asked him if I could not maintain an action of replevin for the hogs in the Circuit Court of the United States." He replied with great solemnity that "under the Constitution of the United States and the practice of the courts such an action could be commenced." I asked him if I could recover? He said I could not.

This bill is framed according to the advice thus given. The colored citizen is authorized to bring a suit in which everybody knows he cannot recover. The Supreme Court of the United States, in two well-considered decisions, have settled the principles upon which the validity of this bill must be denied, and every Circuit Court in which a suit may be commenced under its provisions will be compelled, in proper judicial subordination, to rule against a recovery. Its only effect, therefore, will be to involve the colored man in litigation in which he is certain to be defeated; keeping the promise to his ear and breaking it to his hope.

CONCLUSION.

From the considerations which I have briefly stated, I am compelled to vote against the bill. I can understand how an orator like the Senator from Indiana could inflame the passions of a popular assembly, and rally it to support the provisions of this bill, but I confess my astonishment and my sorrow that he can carry along with him the highest court of the land, the Senate of the United States, and pass this bill throughout all the forms of enactment. I am consoled, however, by the confidence that, if it shall become a law, the judicial courts will intervene to vindicate the Constitution.

SPAIN.

ANTICIPATED TERMINATION OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—It is believed here that the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a termination during the coming Spring.

It is asserted that 300 Navarese troops recently deserted from the Carlist army, and that five of them were recaptured and shot.

AUSTRIA.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF HERR OPPENHEIM.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The trial of Herr Oppenheim on charges in connection with the Lemberg-Cernowitz Railway, which has been in progress here for some time, concluded today with a verdict of acquittal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES LYELL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir Charles Lyell was buried to-day in Westminster Abbey with great pomp. The grave is next to that of Ben Jonson.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The ship Stratton Audley, (British,) Pickard, master, from San Francisco, Nov. 5, via Callao, Jan. 7, is ashore at Kingstown, Ireland.

MAIL LETTINGS.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE ROUTES—THE CONTRACT OFFICE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Contract Office of the Post Office Department is now in active operation on mail transportation, and it is learned that the lettings this Spring will embrace nearly 1,500 routes over any previous year since the organization of our Government, the following particulars are given: Regular section, term four years—Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri; total, 1,990 routes. Three years—Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; 519 routes. Two years—Virginia and West Virginia; 579 routes. One year—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Missisipi, 1,077 routes. Total routes, 4,240. Under a second advertisement the mail service is, by recent laws of Congress and other authorities, perfected in twenty States and ten Territories, corresponding with the regular class of their sectional terms, 250 routes. In the month of March the Postmaster General will issue another advertisement for similar periods in all States and Territories not provided with mail service at that date. This will cover at least 300 additional routes, making a grand total of 4,790 routes, all of which, (exclusive of the railroad service,) will be put in operation on the 1st day of July next.

The Postmaster General's annual report of mail transportation to the first session of the Forty-second Congress. 1871, showed about 2,500 routes; to the second session, 2,846 routes; to the second session of the Forty-third Congress, about 3,500 routes. The next report will show about 4,800.

KANSAS.

APPROPRIATION BY THE STATE FOR RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE POOR.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—In the House yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill immediately appropriating $200,000 out of the money in the State Treasury for the relief of the suffering people of the State. The resolution was the result of information received that the destitution in various parts of the State is extreme, and that several persons have died of starvation.

A JURY WHO DISREGARDED THE DIRECTION OF THE COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—In the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, in the case of the United States vs. Samuel M. Zulich, which was a suit upon the defendant's official bond of $100,000, the Government alleging a deficit of nearly $222,000 in his accounts, the Judge last evening charged the jury, telling them as a matter of law they should render a verdict for the United States for the full amount of the bond. This morning they returned a sealed verdict for the Government for $14,248 70. The Judge said the verdict would not stand; that the jury had wasted the public time, and had dealt with this case in a most unbusinesslike manner; that he had assumed the responsibility of instructing them as to a matter of law what their verdict should have been, and it was their duty to have found according to his charge, and then, if he had committed an error, the Supreme Court could have corrected it.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. Tilden has appointed Anthon M. Beardsley, of Utica, Commissioner to take the testimony and examination of witnesses in the case of the charges against Albert N. Root, Sheriff of Oneida County. The Attorney General is to conduct the case on the part of the people. The Governor directs that the examination be confined to the eight first charges, unless the Attorney General files with the Commissioner a particular statement of misconduct in the three other charges.

INTERRUPTION TO TRAVEL IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Knoxville, Tenn., says that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is broken in twenty-six places west of Knoxville. Trains will be delayed at least one week. East of Knoxville the damage is not so great. The bridge at Strawberry Plains was considered in danger last night, but should it hold, trains will run to Bristol by Monday. The loss to the road is heavier than at first reported. Two men were drowned at Clinch River while trying to save a raft of lumber. The river is slowly falling. There is now forty-four feet of water.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—There is much dissatisfaction among the compromisers in reference to the mode of adjustment. They object to only four members of the Congressional Committee acting, instead of the whole committee. It is said that members not passed upon by the Returning Board refuse to sign the agreement demanded by Mr. Wheeler.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Feb. 27.—A passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, bound up, was thrown from the track at Penn Haven, by the guard-rail breaking. The engine turned across the track at the main line, and the tender and baggage car left the track. The engineer, Henry Brown, and the fireman, Owen Hall, were scalded, the former seriously. None of the passengers were injured. Travel is not impeded.

PACIFIC MAIL.

REPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THE TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN STOCKWELL AND IRWIN—A RECKLESS ROBBERY OF A CORPORATION—WHAT THE COMMITTEE THINK OF SCHUMAKER'S TESTIMONY—THE CASE REFERRED TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made this morning, first alludes to the act of Congress in relation to the establishment of the ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and China, approved Feb. 17, 1865, and the subsequent legislation, and then says: The investigation by the committee was upon the question whether money had been corruptly used by the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or by any person, to procure the passage by Congress of the act providing for the increased mail service. The testimony shows that Alden B. Stockwell was, by a stock combination, elected President of the company in November, 1871, with a new Board of Directors. In December, 1871, he appears to have revived the purpose, entertained by former officers of the company, of obtaining an appropriation for additional service between San Francisco and China, and summoned Richard B. Irwin, one of the company's agents at San Francisco, to New-York for consultation. Irwin accordingly came to New-York in January, 1872, when he was told by Mr. Stockwell of his purpose to bring the matter again before Congress, and Stockwell arranged with him that he should proceed to Washington in charge of the efforts to procure the passage of such an act. This was done prior to any communication of this purpose to the Board of Directors, or to the Executive Committee. It also appears that on the 14th of February, 1872, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was adopted by that committee, at the request of said Stockwell:

Resolved, That the President in his discretion is hereby authorized to employ counsel, and incur such expense as may be necessary, in connection with the measures for additional subsidy now pending before Congress.

And on the 21st of the same month, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, that resolution was approved and ratified. It also already appears that the statement was expressly made at the time to the Executive Committee and to the Board of Directors by Mr. Stockwell that the contemplated expenditure would not exceed $10,000, and was for the purpose of employing counsel, procuring statistics, and such legitimate purposes. No further action on the part of said committee or of the Board of Directors upon the subject appears to have been had until long after the passage of the act providing for the additional service. It also appears that said Stockwell made personally an arrangement with said Irwin, without consultation with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. The committee then give the facts at length relating to the transactions between Stockwell and Irwin, already known to the public. The committee say that with the exception of some small sums paid directly by Stockwell, the total amount disbursed by his direction in connection with the legislation referred to, appears to have been retained by, or disbursed through, the hands of said Irwin, and to have amounted to about $800,000. The committee give the names of parties to whom the payments were made by Irwin to the amount of $703,000.

WHAT THE COMPANY CLAIM.

It is claimed on the part of the company that the history of the first payments made to Irwin before the resolutions of the 14th of February; the explanations given by Stockwell at the time he procured the adoption of the resolution; the fact that the first series of checks given to Mr. Irwin were not the checks of the company; that the first issue of the company's checks were noted to be charged to Mr. Stockwell's personal account; that the amount of $750,000 was entered in the cash book without any indication to what account it was to be charged; the subsequent attempts to conceal in the books the object of the disbursement; the fact that, by a by-law of the company, the President had no authority to make payments exceeding $5,000 without the previous sanction of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors; and the further fact that Mr. Stockwell, anticipating an advance in the value of the stock to result from the favorable action of Congress, had undertaken enormous speculations—that all these facts lead to the conclusion that Mr. Stockwell's earlier intention was to assume personally all these expenditures. His later losses, however, appear to have induced him to impose the liability upon the company, from which he had concealed his operations, and whose books were tampered with and strewn with false entries in his efforts to conceal his unlawful purpose.

The committee recognize the force of these views, but it is hardly within their duty under the order of the House to pass upon the question.

The struggles of the Spring and Summer to "bull" and "bear" the stock, in consequence of which some payments from this fund appear to have been made to appease the "bears," and their connection with the effort to procure this subsidy, are sufficiently recited in the evidence, and need no further comment in this report.

IRWIN'S STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Mr. Irwin's statements of the amounts received and disbursed or retained by him and corrected as to the amount paid to Whiting, and adding the amount paid to Don Piatt, as testified by Abert, is as follows: Receipts. $890,000; disbursed, $703,100; retained, $186,900. Of this balance, Irwin claims an expense account to the amount of $98,400. At least $100,000 was taken by Irwin himself to California, after the passage of the law, and deposited to his credit in the Bank of California. The payment to Mr. Piatt, although a part of the funds under investigation, is claimed by him to have been a loan, which was afterward repaid by a friend of his. Of the sum of $125,000 paid to Charles Abert, the disbursement of which is included in the foregoing, there remained after his payments to the agents of Irwin and his own fee, $13,500, which he returned to Irwin's credit at a bank in New-York. In a subsequent remittance he also returned $1,000 to Irwin. The evidence submitted shows without contradiction that the sums so disbursed by Abert were retained by the parties into whose hands the testimony before the committee traced it. But the testimony of Mr. Forney, whose continued absence in Europe has prevented his appearance, to testify, and of Mr. S. A. Hatch, who could not be found by the summons issued for him, and of Mr. Moran, whose illness prevented his attendance upon the summons served on him, was not for these reasons given to the committee. The payments made to Richard C. Parsons are clearly shown to have been retained by him, as expenses, at the request of Stockwell, the principal sum of $10,000 having been paid by Stockwell himself, upon account rendered. The large portion, $35,000, of the amount paid to Mr. Randall, (now deceased,) is shown to have been intended for, and applied to, buying off certain parties from New-York who were alleged to be lobbying at the capital to defeat the proposed legislation, in order to aid counter-speculations in the stocks of the company in New-York.

A RECKLESS ROBBERY OF A CORPORATION.

In respect to the other payments included in the foregoing, the committee cannot withhold the expression of their surprise that sums so extraordinary as those paid to most of these parties should have been given for a consideration of services absolutely insignificant, and, in some cases, as the evidence shows, to persons unquestionably without influence or even effort to bring influence upon the legislation of Congress. Nearly every part of the evidence shows that the whole transaction under inquiry was a reckless robbery of a corporation under the temporary control of speculators. Its only effect must

have been to demoralize all just sense of the honest relation between service rendered and compensation received, and to destroy all sense of official fidelity on the part of the then President and book-keeper of the corporation.

Of the important witnesses whose testimony was necessary to a complete examinatian, William S. King and A. B. Stockwell could not be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, King having avoided process by taking refuge in Canada, and Stockwell continuing absent in Europe.

CONTRADICTIONS OF A PAINFUL CHARACTER.

The evidence taken by the committee in respect to the payment made to W. S. King while holding the office of Postmaster of the House, has revealed contradictions of the most painful character. Mr. King was summoned before the Committee on Ways and Means near the close of the Forty-second Congress, and was on the 25th of February, 1873, duly sworn and examined by that committee touching his knowledge of the use of money in connection with the passage of the act now the subject of investigation. During that examination the following answers were given by him in reply to inquiries addressed to him by the committee.

It will be observed that Mr. King swears absolutely that he did not know of the expenditure of one dollar, and that he did not himself receive for his services one dollar directly or indirectly. Also, that he kept no bank account whatever. The evidence herewith reported to the House shows that he kept a bank account with Jay Cooke & Co. in the City of Washington, covering a period from Feb. 11, 1871, to April 22, 1872, embracing items amounting to $49,000. The testimony also shows beyond any doubt that Mr. King received on account of his alleged services the sum of $125,000, of which $10,000 had been paid in smaller sums in Washington, and $115,000 was paid to him in the City of New-York on the 30th day of May, 1872, immediately following the passage of the act, a portion of the $125,000, amounting to $34,000, appears to have been applied by him to his own use; another portion ($41,000) to the credit of the Minnesota banks—probably also for his own use. Another sum of $5,000 paid by him to John H. Rice, and the remainder, amounting to $45,000, was divided into three unequal sums, the final disposition of which the committee have been unable to ascertain. So far, therefore, as the sums paid to Mr. King are concerned the committee have found no fact showing that any part thereof was paid to any member or officer of either House of Congress, or to any person under their jurisdiction, while the fact remains that the disposition of $45,000 of that sum is not disclosed.

THEY SUGGEST PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KING FOR PERJURY.

It also appears that this sum of $115,000 was drawn in New-York under circumstances denoting an evident desire on the part of the said King to conceal his name in connection with these payments. His persistent and successful efforts since the examination commenced to prevent the service of a summons on him add force to the conclusion of the committee that he desires to evade any further examination on the subject. The facts herein before recited, whatever may be the disposition made by him of this extraordinary sum of money, indicate clearly the duty of the officers of justice in this District to institute proceedings against said King, by which, upon trial, it may be ascertained whether he did not violate his oath as a witness in February, 1873, as it now appears to the committee he did.

THE CASE OF MR. SCHUMAKER—WHAT THEY THINK OF HIS EVIDENCE.

Mr. John G. Schumaker received the still more extraordinary sum of $300,000, in two checks, one for $275,000 on the 29th of May, and one for $25,000 transmitted from California by Irwin, after his return to San Francisco, in June, 1872. The committee have made every effort in this case, as in that of Mr. King, to ascertain the ultimate disposition of that enormous sum. The entire amount is traced beyond question into the hands of Mr. Schumaker. It was his duty, as it would be the earnest desire of a man sensitive to any impeachment of his honor or integrity, to give the clearest explanation and the most willing evidence touching the whole transaction. It is incredible that for two or three months' service as an attorney or parliamentary agent there should have been paid to him so remarkable compensation. In fact, he only claims to have retained for himself about $10,000. As to the remainder, excepting one sum of $50,000, his memory had become a void. His evidence has left an unhappy impression upon the minds of the committee. Reference to the testimony of Mr. Schumaker will better inform the House of the difficulties surrounding this witness than any comments the committee can offer. It is to be remarked that Mr. Schumaker expressly declares that, on the 30th of May, the Brooklyn Trust Company gave him three checks for $50,000 each, on the Marine National Bank, and that checks were then also drawn for smaller amounts, representing the remaining $115,000, and that the Trust Company, by his direction, sent these smaller checks, together with the three $50,000 checks to somebody at the office of the Pacific Mail Co., and that he knows nothing more of their disposition except the one check of $50,000, the amount of which he drew from the banking house of Riggs & Co., in Washington, and paid over to the indefinite Smith in Elmore's office. The evidence found in the books and furnished from the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company does not support this statement of Mr. Schumaker. These books show that the balance to Mr. Schumaker's credit on the 30th of May, before this deposit of $125,000 was made, was about $5,750. Add to this the balance of the $275,000 check, $125,000, and a later deposit (June 19) of $27,775, and his total credits for the period up to June 19 are $158,525. Against this appear amounts drawn, leaving a balance, June 19 of over $56,000. His credit was increased prior to Sept. 12 by several small amounts, making the total amount to his credit up to the latter date about $57,000, against which appear payments drawn still leaving a balance Sept. 12, 1872, of over $27,000. The committee cannot believe that if the checks into which the witness claims the $115,000 were broken up had been issued and delivered as stated by him, they would have remained so long in the adjoining City of New-York or elsewhere without being presented for payment. Unfortunately for the further prosecution of this inquiry, the President of the Trust Company, Mr. Mills, who, according to witness' statement, bore his instructions for the issuance of these checks, and caused them to be sent to Stockwell or some other person in New-York, is dead and Stockwell himself residing in Europe.

THEY CANNOT ADOPT HIS EXPLANATION.

The committee, therefore cannot adopt this explanation of the witness, and find more reason to believe in the application of this portion of the funds to his own use than this alleged transmission of the checks to unknown persons in New-York, especially in view of the statement made by Schumaker, that he cannot remember who told him to break up the checks, and that he destroyed these checks in February, 1873, just before, as he says, the commencement of the investigation by the former Committee of Ways and Means. It will be further remarked that the witness denies that he was at the Exchange Bank in company with William S. King. Here, again, his evidence is in serious and irreconcilable conflict with two witnesses—George S. Coe, President of the bank, and Dumont Clarke, Assistant Cashier of the same bank.

Again, Mr. Schumaker testifies his entire ignorance of the disposition of the $250,000 checks partly converted into certificates of deposit at Washington; yet the following certificate of deposit was put in evidence:

Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1873.
John G. Schumaker has deposited with us $90,000 to the credit of himself, subject to his order, and the return of the certificate. JAY COOKE & CO.,
Per W. M. Tenney.

It is indorsed "John G. Schumaker." On which it is shown that $30,000 was paid the 5th day of July, 1872; and on the same day a certificate of deposit was issued for the balance. It will be observed from his testimony that Mr. Schumaker gives no satisfactory account of any portion of the fortune dropped into his hands, except his alleged fee of $10,000, and that his account of the $50,000 paid in Washington is strange, dark, and mysterious. The return of the checks for the other $240,000 is still more shrouded in the gloom of the night which hangs over his memory. When the committee produced to him two additional checks of $50,000, each indorsed by him, and the two certificates of deposit above recited—evidence tending to show payment to him in cash of the other $10,000—still not a ray of light dispelled or penetrated the darkness of his recollection. He admitted the signatures, but searched his memory in vain for an explantion of the disposition of the $115,000 returned in smaller checks to Stockwell or somebody else, and of the $25,000 transmitted to him from California by Irwin he gives no possible trace. These sums may have been devoured by the wounded bulls or bears of the Stock Board of New-York, or may have swollen the sum of disbursements at Washington. There remains, therefore, until further evidence can be obtained from Stockwell or King, or until the memory of John G. Schumaker is restored, no satisfactory or credible explanation of the final disbursement of $335,000 passing through the hands of King or Schumaker.

THE BOOKS OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The committee also followed up certain reports in respect to indications of evidence alleged to exist in the books of the Sergeant at Arms of the House. It was alleged that the former book-keeper of that office had made a memorandum of parties who had presented unusual sums of money at the counter about the time of the passage of the act in question. The committee find that he had at the time made a memorandum of the initials of certain names, which he had given to a former Committee on Ways and Means at the time of the examination in February, 1873, that committee, calling before them some of the parties indicated, became satisfied there was no evidence afforded from that source worthy of confidence. The witness, also finding himself mistaken in points of fact, or identity, asked leave to withdraw his evidence. This committee had not, therefore, any access to it, but they brought the same witness before them, and searched his memory without other result than obtaining three names among those which he thought his former statement indicated, and these gentlemen, astounded by his declaration that this memorandum indicated the presentation by them each a thousand dollar bill at the office of the Sergeant at Arms, voluntarily appeared before the committee and swore that no such transaction had ever occurred in which they had any part. The further fact appeared that they were opponents of the act in question, two of them having voted against the bill, and the other having been at his home at the time of its passage.

The committee have not found the least evidence in the examination of Mr. Dillon, (the book-keeper,) of the Sergeant at Arms himself, of the Paying Teller, or in the books of the Sergeant at Arms, which have also been examined by the committee, which indicate any unusual transactions, or any transactions whatever involving even a suspicion that it represented a part of the money alleged to have been used in connection with the passage of the act under investigation.

THE REPUTATION OF CONGRESS IMPERILED.

The Committee on Ways and Means have pursued the inquiry ordered by the House, with a profound appreciation of its magnitude. A sum of nearly $1,000,000 appears to have been disbursed in some sort of connection with the passage of this particular act. The first impulse of every citizen of the country partially justified by the statement of that fact leads to the suspicion that it must have been paid to persons whose votes were necessary to the passage of the act. The charge would naturally be applied to the whole body of Congress in the absence of individual names involved, and the stain implied in it would rest upon the character of the body as a whole, or at least, upon that portion of the body whose votes were recorded in favor of the act. But even this discrimination is rarely made by the rash public judgment. The vast powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, and the great interest involved in their legislation at each successive session, are such as ought to be intrusted only to a body which is above reproach and above just suspicion. Any charge which involves the character and reputation of a body exercising such high functions should not be believed unless supported by undoubted evidence. The reputation of the ruling authorities of a republic should be as dear to the people as the courage, the virtue, and the intelligence of its inhabitants. The dishonesty or disgrace of individual members of a legislative body should be carefully limited by the public judgment to the individuals themselves involved. The moral power of a Legislature, a judiciary, or an executive consists largely in its just reputation for integrity. No greater evil could befall a country than a false belief in the corruption and venality of its rulers. This danger chiefly exists in a republic where all the organs of public opinion are unlicensed and absolutely free. It is a peril which has always been appreciated in this country since the beginning of its free government. Washington, in a parting address which he had prepared near the close of his first term of office, and in expectation of leaving the public service, called attention to it in these words: "However necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good."

Indifference on the part of the people to the integrity of the public servants, and to the honesty of public measures on the one hand, and groundless suspicions and unfounded beliefs in their corruption on the other are equally dangerous to the honor and safety of the country.

The committee have, therefore, appreciated the importance of tracing the money so alleged to have been disbursed into the into the hands where it remained for the compensation of the parties interested, whether in either House of Congress or belonging to that numerous class of persons who are always found about great capitals professing to exercise an influence over the action of the legislative bodies. To this end the committee have exhausted every resource which the laws or the usages of the House have afforded. The importance of the inquiry as affecting the reputation of the chief legislature of a great country increases the guilt of those persons who, knowing facts which would contribute to the discovery of the truth, have either falsified them or withheld them from the knowledge of the committee.

THE RESULTS OF THE EVIDENCE.

The results of the evidence are that about $900,000 was disbursed upon the allegation that it was used in aid of the passage of the act now under investigation; that about $365,000 appears to have been paid to the exclusive use of persons having no official connection with such legislation, and that the disposition of the remaining $535,000 remains in doubt upon the evidence presented, but without any testimony showing that it was a reward paid to any person at that time a member of either House of Congress; and that the uncertainty attending the disposition of this latter sum is owing to the refusal of William S. King to testify the truth, and to the failure or refusal of John G. Schumaker to present all the facts which the committee believe it was in his power to give. The committee are of opinion that the importance of the absent witnesses and of the question involved, requires that the investigation should not rest at the point where they are obliged to leave it.

THE CASE REFERRED TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In order that another Congress may have it in its power to pursue this inquiry until the guilty parties, if any, are discovered, and that the disgrace belonging to such discovery may attach exclusively to the individuals involved, and not rest upon the Forty-second Congress as a body, they recommend that the evidence—and especially that relating to the money paid to the two parties, (King and Schumaker,) and to the action of Alden B. Stockwell—be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be laid by him before the next House, of which body J. G. Schumaker and William S. King are members elect.

Mr. King is not a member of the present House, and not within its jurisdiction, and the committee is not prepared, therefore, to make any recommendation affecting him, except as embraced in the accompanying resolutions. It is evident that the testimony of Stockwell may be of vital importance to the credibility of Mr. Schumaker's evidence. The committee, therefore, think that it may better tend to a just disposition of his case to give opportunity for further evidence, and with the strongest motive on the part of this witness to furnish a more satisfactory explanation of his connection with these disbursements.

The enormous evil attending the existence of an unregulated lobby, with license to appear before committees, and urge measures upon members upon the fraudulent pretense that they are acting for the public interests, when they are privately retained by interested parties, calls for further legislation.

The committee deem it necessary for the protection of Congress against future transactions as discreditable as those they have now brought under review, that a law should be passed requiring every person appearing and advocating measures for a private interest to appear in his true capacity as a retained attorney or agent. They present a bill designed to throw some guards around Congress and the public interests in this respect, and recommend its passage.

The facts of this case also disclose that sums have been paid to influence the action, or in reward of two employes of this House, and of persons entitled to the privilege of the reporters' gallery. Such practices merit the condemnation of the House. They also present in the bill a measure to prohibit in future this class of persons from using their positions, corruptly or for pay, to defer or procure the passage of any measure pending before Congress, and recommend its passage. The Committee do not recommend further action in the case of the two employes of this House, who, after the passage of the act, received rewards as shown in their evidence, being informed both of them have resigned.

SCENES IN KAMTSCHATKA AND SIBERIA.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE KENNAN AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The weekly "free lecture to the people" was delivered last evening in the large hall of Cooper Institute, by Mr. George Kennan, of Medina, N. Y. The subject chosen was "Life in Siberia and Kamtschatka." The lecturer was one of an exploring party sent out in 1865 to select the best route for connecting St. Petersburg with the United States by telegraph. He commenced by humorously and briefly narrating the voyage of the party from San Francisco to the Russian shores, and then delineated in a graphic manner the life and occupations of the Russian peasantry. The marriage relations, he said, were peculiar. A Russian could obtain a wife for a sum equivalent to ten cents in currency, and from that upward. After the ceremony was performed at the church a feast was usually provided at the residence of the parents of the bride, at which the felicity existing between the newly-wedded pair was manifested by partaking of food from the same dish. During the banquet he said it was customary for some person to exclaim "sour" in the Russian language, at which exclamation the bridegroom would drop his knife and fork, and throwing his arms around his wife would salute her with hearty kisses. The frequency with which this ceremony was repeated often interfered sadly with their supper. The speaker next narrated his experience while journeying on horseback through Kamtschatka in Autumn. The scenery at that season, he said, was delightfully picturesque. The deep gorges intervening between the snow-capped mountains, the glowing tints of the foliage of decaying vegetation, were all better calculated to remind the traveler of California than of that frozen country. The temperature for a short time at that season, he said, was mild and genial. Shortly after the beginning of the month of October, however, the weather grew cold very rapidly, and increased in severity at the end of the year. There were in Kamtschatka a large number of colonists from Central Asia who had become thoroughly identified with the Russian population, having adopted not only the dress and manners of the natives of that country, but also the language and religion. They were honest, truthful, and hospitable to strangers, and subsisted chiefly on the products of sable-trapping and fishing. At one time the little party was reduced to the lowest extremity, all their provisions had been consumed and they were compelled for two days to subsist upon a piece of blubber, originally intended for the purpose of oiling their guns. At length a wandering tribe of Koratz was encountered, and, after their fright had been assuaged, they placed before the half-famished party the best accommodations at their disposal, which consisted of a mixture of blubber, moss, and reindeer meat, boiled to the consistency of a pudding, which, though not of a nourishing tendency, sustained life. The religion of the tribe was generally the worship of the evil spirit, manifested by a species of sorcery. After delineating the customs of the inhabitants of Siberia, the lecturer vividly described the aurora borealis as witnessed in that country. The thermometer he said, frequently indicated from fifty to sixty degrees below zero, but the intensity of the cold was lessened by the heavy suits of fur in which the natives envelop themselves. The lecturer withdrew for a moment and arrayed himself in a fur costume which he said he had worn during his sojourn in the arctic regions. The only evidences of civilization to be found in that country were pictorial papers. He had seen in one instance a portrait of ex-Gov. Dix, cut from *Harper's Weekly*, framed and hung as a saint, and before which prayers were daily said by the Russian peasantry. The speaker closed by relating the disappointment of the party on learning that all their labor had been fruitless, owing to the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 27.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE INTO THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as a committee to examine into the several branches of the Civil Service during the recess, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, the reduction of expenses, &c., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Wright adopted a few days ago: Messrs. Wright, of Iowa; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Conkling, of New-York; Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Eaton, of Connecticut.

Mr. WRIGHT said his engagements were such during the coming Summer that it would be impossible for him to serve upon the committee. He, therefore, asked to be excused, and the Vice President appointed Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in his place.

MR. EDMUNDS' CREDENTIALS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented the credentials of Hon. George F. Edmunds, United States Senator from the State of Vermont for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES, &C.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of Gen. S. W. Crawford, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Conference Committee on the bill to print the report of R. W. Raymond on Mining Statistics, made a report, which was agreed to.

He also reported favorably from the Committee on Printing, resolutions to print the report of the Smithsonian Institute for the year 1874, to preserve the manuscript returns of the first and ninth census, and to print the report of Prof. Hayden on the Geological and Geopraphical Survey of the Territories, which were agreed to.

He also reported favorably on a resolution to print additional copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was laid over.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the House bill to enable Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain. Placed on the calendar.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT then called for the business on the calander, the Committee on Appropriations being entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee, reported back numerous memorials against annulling the Pacific Mail contract, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration, the subject having been disposed of.

Also, from the same committee, the House bill repealing section 3 of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, approved Feb. 22, 1873, with an amendment providing that it shall be the duty of all consular officers of the United States hereafter to inspect goods, wares, and merchandise offered for certificate, shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, with a view to verify the account of the manifest of the same.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he desired some explanation of this bill. If its effect was to lift off the present restraint on smuggling across the frontier it should not be passed. With the present facilities for transporting goods across the frontiers without the payment of duties the Government had lost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 a year. In some investigation made by the Committee on Appropriations it came out indirectly that the resources of the Government were failing off. He believed the Government would lose millions of dollars until by experience it should be shown that the system of detectives to prevent smuggling must be restored. The legislation abolishing this system was rushed through in haste. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill this year was being loaded down with just such amendments, reforming, or rather deforming all the laws, and when that bill came before the Senate he would oppose them.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the bill needed further consideration.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DEBATE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, being entitled to the floor, but yielding to Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

[Mr. Carpenter's speech will be found in another column.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's speech a brief colloquy took place between him and Mr. Morton, the latter repeating his argument of yesterday that the exclusion of colored men from the jury-box was a denial of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said no Senator could point to any law of any Southern State which prohibited colored men from sitting on juries.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, inquired if any colored man could sit on a jury in Georgia.

Mr. GORDON replied that any man could sit on a jury in that State who was upright and intelligent.

Mr. PATTERSON said it was a fact that no colored man ever occupied a seat in a jury-box in Georgia.

Mr. GORDON—Probably the Senator is better informed than I am about Georgia. I say colored men have served on the jury there.

Mr. PATTERSON inquired when and where they had served.

Mr. GORDON—Judge Schley, one of our Judges, has had colored jurors.

Mr. PATTERSON—Is he a Democrat?

Mr. GORDON—He is a Democrat.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, inquired if colored men were allowed on juries in Indiana.

Mr. MORTON—I understand they are.

Mr. EATON—When and where?

Mr. MORTON—Well, I can't say. I have not practiced law in Indiana for some years. [Laughter.]

Mr. EATON then explained how jurors were selected in his own State, and said the passage of such a bill as that would be utterly useless. It would not compel the persons whose duty it was to select jurors to select colored people. Men were selected there according to their fitness.

Mr. MORTON said it would not make men of the same political faith as the Senator [Mr Eaton] select them, but men of a different political faith would do it.

Mr. EATON said he did not say men of his political faith would not do it, but that the passage of this law would not compel them to do it.

In reply to a question from Mr. Logan, Mr. EATON said they had the word "white" in the Constitution of his State, but it was not regarded at all.

Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, said the Senators had no doubt made up their minds, and he did not propose to enter upon any extended argument on the bill, but he desired to enter his solemn protest against its passage, not only on account of its unconstitutionality, but because it was repugnant to his people, and to a great majority of the people of the country.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] had admitted the States could prescribe qualifications for jurors, and might say no man should be a juror who could not read and write. If that test be made by the States, at one fell swoop, 3,999,000 of the 4,000,000 negroes would be disqualified. He [Mr. Hamilton] objected to the second section of the bill, because it proposed to make crime of what was not crime now. He spoke of the constitutional objections to the bill, and said he had no prejudice against the colored race, but the two races could not be brought together in social equality. Mr. HAMILTON concluded at 2 o'clock, the hour which was agreed upon on Thursday evening last as the time when amendments should be discussed under the five-minute rule.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, said he desired to speak in favor of the bill, and asked that the time for debate be extended one hour, but objection was made.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman to the fourth section in regard to the selection of jurors, so that it should not apply to State courts,

Mr. EDMUNDS replied to the objections raised against the constitutionality of the bill, and said if jurors were State officers there might be something in the objections raised by the Senators of the other side of the Chamber, but it had never been claimed that they were officers. They were more like witnesses. He had no difficulty in saying that under the fourteenth amendment Congress had the power to say that State Courts should not exclude any person from the jury-box on account of race or color.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was rejected—yeas 26, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, and Tipton—total, 26.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—total, 40.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend by adding, at the end of the fourth section, as follows:

"And sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby repealed."

Rejected—Yeas 25, nays 36.

These sections make it a cause of challenge of any person summoned as grand or petit juror who joined in the rebellion, or gave directly or indirectly aid thereto, and prescribe the oath to be put to persons summoned as jurors.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the section so as to provide that the penalty for violation of the act should be not less than $5 or more than $100, instead of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000; rejected—yeas 22, nays 36.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, moved to amend by striking out the word "theatres" in the first section and insert "churches."

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, called for the reading of the section, if it should be amended as proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CLERK read as follows: "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, churches, and other places of public amusement." [Great laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and no amendment having been made in Committee of the Whole, the question was upon its third reading.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he would avail himself of this opportunity to say a few words in support of this measure. While listening to the debate it occurred to him that no measure of this kind, originated here since 1860, had received the approval of the Democratic Party. There had been no measure, either for suppressing the rebellion or securing the fruits of the war, which met its approval. He was not surprised, therefore, when this measure to protect citizens of the United States in their rights under the Constitution came up, to find this same party practicing its same old tactics. The country had been told in a platform gotten up at Cincinnati, and indorsed at Baltimore or somewhere else, that the party was going to accept what had already transpired; that they favored equal rights; but when that single instance was passed there was not one to show that that party had taken a single step to maintain and preserve the rights which the amendments to the Constitution guaranteed. Take the thirteenth amendment, and see whose votes passed it. Every Democratic Senator in this body on the 11th of April, 1864, voted against submitting to the people of the various States an amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery. Why did they do it? Because they thought slavery should not be abolished; and when that amendment was submitted to the States every Democratic State which had a Democratic Legislature rejected it—the States of Delaware, New-Jersey, and Kentucky. Why did they do it? Because they had determined that this Government should not take a step in favor of equal rights. Again, when the fourteenth amendment was here every Democrat recorded his vote against it, aided by their allies, who, for want of offices or something else, had gone over. It, too, was rejected by Democratic Legislatures, and some States, the moment they became Democratic, undertook to withdraw the ratification which had been previously given, of which the State of New-York was one. Then came the fifteenth amendment, and every Democrat voted against it, and the Democratic Legislatures of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, Tennessee, Ohio, and New-Jersey, rejected it. That party had said that slavery should not be abolished, and had pursued the same bad policy toward every act proposed in Congress to maintain the supremacy of the Union. There was not one of the Reconstruction acts which had a Democratic vote, not a single Civil Rights bill which received such a vote, and when, after these measures were adopted and legislation to carry them into effect was proposed, there was still some resistance on the part of the Democratic Party—the Party which proposed to favor equal rights. All this meant, what the people of this country would fully understand, that this was the same party which claimed that the Government had no power to resist secession, and which now claimed that there was nothing in the amendments to the Constitution to enable Congress to do anything. The meaning of it all, he believed, was that in the Democratic platform of many years from this time there would be a reaction, and it would then say we will have the Union and Constitution as they were, not as they are. It would then be declared there was no life in any one of the three amendments. Latterly it has been seen that steps were taken in some of the Southern States to control labor, as they called it, but it all amounted to involuntary servitude. When he studied the history of the progress of these affairs he thought the contest of from 1860 to 1865 was not ended. He did not mean to say that arms would be taken up to fight for secession, but, as was said by a Southern Governor, they would try to find some way consistent with the letter of the Constitution by which the old system might be restored. He then argued as to the duty of the General Government to protect all citizens, and said the Government was bound to see that the rights of the citizen were not invaded on pretense of religion, race, or anything else. The General Government was bound to protect the citizens, and not turn them loose subject to the turmoil, passion, and prejudice which might happen from time to time. The Constitution of the United States protected the citizens against class legislation, sectarian prejudices, and ten thousand other things. What was it to be a citizen of the United States if one could not be protected in all the immunities and privations of citizenship? The Senator on the other side seemed greatly alarmed when these simple rights were put in a statute-book to carry out the Constitution.

Before Mr. Edmunds concluded the half-hour allowed him to close the debate expired.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL—THE VOTE.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton—26.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill made a report that the committee had been unable to agree and asked for a new Conference Committee, which was ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Sargent, Edmunds, and Stevenson as the new committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT moved when the Senate adjourn it be to meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then called up the Tax and Tariff bill, and said he would not urge its consideration before this evening, but he hoped there would be a full attendance of Senators then.

Mr. MORRILL then yielded the floor to Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Buckingham. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Anthony, Stevenson, Howe, Thurman, Pratt, Ingalls, Morton, and Eaton.

The Senate then, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, adjourned to meet again at 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who had charge of the Tax and Tariff bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, who called up the Annual Post Route bill, and it was passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report of Major C. R. Suter, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Ohio River and New-Orleans. Ordered printed.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Nevada in regard to the branch mint at Carson City, and asking that the charges for the coinage of silver be removed, and that a reduction be made in the charges for melting, toughening, refining, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Philip Stockton, of Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department of the Army, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL then yielded to Mr. HAMLIN for a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to.

At 8:40 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the Tariff bill comes up as unfinished business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REPORT ON THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, from the Select Committee on Mississippi Affairs, made a report, signed by himself and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, with a resolution that the violent overthrow of law and order in Warren County, Miss., justified the application of Gov. Ames for troops and the action of the Government in sending them.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, the third Republican member of the committee, indorsed the report as follows: "Some portions of the above report I would desire to change as to form and phraseology, so as to give a more full and exact expression on my views, but with its general conclusions I fully concur."

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania. It reviews the testimony at great length, and elaborately portrays the deplorable condition of the State. It justifies the defense of Vicksburg made by the citizens on the 7th of December, charges the responsibility for the invasion and loss of life on the Governor and Crosby, the Sheriff. It groups the main facts of the testimony, and severely censures the Judge of the court of Vicksburg for partisanship, the negro officials of the county for wholesale frauds, forgeries, and peculation, and the Governor for his unwarranted call on the President for troops, and denounces interference of the army in the affairs of the State.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report with resolutions that a copy of the testimony be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be laid before the House at the next Congress, so that further inquiry may be made, and due action taken upon the questions affecting William S. King and John G. Schumaker; also, directing the Clerk of the House to transmit to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia a copy of the testimony on the question of a corrupt use of money to obtain the subsidy, with direction to lay so much of it as relates to the truth of the testimony given by King and Schumaker before the Grand Jury; also, providing that any reporter or correspondent having a seat in the gallery who has received any fee, bribe, or reward in connection with legislation, be deprived of such privilege, and his conduct severely censured.

A bill on the same subject was also reported by Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, prohibiting any agent or attorney appearing before Congress or any committee thereof, until he shall have filed with the Clerk of the House or of the Senate his name and residence, the title of the claim, and the amount and character of the compensation that he is to receive.

The report, the resolutions, and the bill were ordered printed, and recommitted.

THE DEBATE ON THE CAUCUS FORCE BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections.

Arguments were made against the bill by Messrs. Young, of Georgia, Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Poland, of Vermont.

Mr. POLAND opposed the first and second sections of the bill because the offenses therein described were offenses against the State, and not against the United States. He argued that the power given to Congress in the Constitution to call out the Militia to repel invasions, referred to invasion by a foreign foe, and by an armed military force, though the "guarantee clause" in the fourth section of article four might well include an irruption into one State by an armed military force from another. The protection contemplated was, by military force, to drive away or destroy the invaders, and not by legislation. The invasion must be an invasion in reality. It would not do to create an artificial, sham invasion by law, and to punish it by penalties. To make an unlawful intermeddling by two unarmed men against any State officer or State law an invasion within the meaning of the Constitution, was a mere sham and farce. Even if Congress had the power, he did not believe that there could be any necessity for it to assume jurisdiction over offenses that were clearly within the purview of State power, and that were punished by the laws of every State. The fourth section of the bill provided for punishing State officers for violating State laws; but he knew of no authority in the Constitution which clothed Congress with any such power. He objected to the thirteenth section, authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It was not claimed but that the courts in all parts of the Union were open and in the free exercise of their full legal power and jurisdiction, nor that the executive officers of the law could not perform their duties, serve process, or make arrests anywhere and everywhere. The fact that the laws were not well administered, that Judges were partial or disregarded their duties, furnished no ground for the suspension of the writ. It had never been supposed to be needful or justifiable to suspend the great writ of personal liberty, except in times of great danger, when the officers and tribunals of the law were powerless, or were so obstructed as to be practically unable to enforce the laws or afford protection to person and property. His opposition to the section did not in the slightest degree imply distrust in the prudence or patriotism of the present Executive. He would trust him with the power as readily as any President that the country ever had, but the right of the citizen to have the question of his right to personal liberty examined and decided, should only be denied when the national safety itself was in peril. The remainder of the bill was substantially the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, known as Judge White's bill, and he should cheerfully support it, but that committee had never dreamed of such remedies as this bill proposed, and for one he could not support them.

Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, expressed his concurrence substantially in the statement of the gentleman from Vermont, and therefore he felt relieved of the necessity of making any speech of his own. He thought, however, that the policy of the statute of 1871 was wise, that that act was approved by the entire country, and that it had suppressed a great evil which was menacing alike to personal security and to the right of suffrage in the States. If a bill could be framed defining and limiting the territory to which it should apply, and defining and limiting cautiously the occasion for exercising the power, he would be in favor of giving the power to meet the contingency.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, member of the Alabama Committee, made a speech against the bill, opposing it on principle and denying that there had been any intimidation of Republican voters in Alabama. He yielded the floor to Mr. Eldredge, who, in a few sentences, protested against the bill as an infamous measure, and one that was fraught with danger to the peace of the country.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, had five minutes left to him, and commenced to speak against the bill. He admitted that there existed in some Southern States disquietude in political affairs—disorder amounting in some instances to turbulence, culminating in scenes of violence and bloody conflict, which were unusual in the Northern States, and unusual in all other Southern States, and ought to be unknown in the working of American institutions. He hoped to show, however, that this anomalous state of things did not arise from any purpose to obtain political supremacy, from any antagonism of races, from any lurking discontent with the constitutional amendments, or from any hostility to the Union.

At this point Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, asked Mr. Lamar to permit some statutes of Mississippi to be read, which were calculated to produce a condition of involuntary servitude more severe than slavery itself.

During a brief colloquy on the subject the Speaker's hammer fell, and the floor was assigned to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, a member of the Alabama Committee.

Mr. ORTH asked that, as he had interrupted Mr. Lamar, not knowing his time to be so limited, he be allowed to conclude his remarks.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, and others objected, and insisted that the debate should go on regularly.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, appealed to the House to hear Mr. Lamar, saying that if there was anything lacking in the debate it was the views of those gentlemen who represented that part of the nation most to be affected by the legislation. If anything could aid the House in its deliberations it was the opinion of the intelligent, patriotic, and honest representatives of the South, and for one he desired that the gentleman from Mississippi be heard.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, would assent to that if any assurance was given that that gentleman had taken no part in the recent filibustering.

Mr. DAWES said he took no part in it, but that he thought that the need of intelligent legislation here came from the fact that the House heard more from those who had least to do with the South and less from those who represented that section. That had been true of all Congressional legislation in that regard, and he therefore desired to hear from those who could discuss the question more from knowledge than from theory.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, complimented Mr. Lamar for the magnanimous sentiments expressed by him, and hoped there would be no objection to his having a hearing.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana—There is another gentleman here from Mississippi [referring to Mr. Barry] who is carrying his arm in a sling because of his patriotic sentiments, and he is asking to be heard.

Mr. DAWES—Is there any objection to his being heard?

Mr. SHANKS—Wait a moment. I am not talking to you. I want both of these patriotic gentlemen from Mississippi to be heard. I want those to be heard who have stood for the Union as well as those who have stood against it.

Mr. DAWES—I think it is a good deal better to hear both than to hear neither of them.

Mr. COBURN—An appeal is made on behalf of the gentleman from Mississippi, who engaged in filibustering against the bill. If he did not engage in it, he can say so to the House now.

Mr. LAMAR—Allow me to say a word.

Mr. COBURN—I will allow you to answer the question whether or not you engaged in filibustering—yes or no. If the gentleman will answer the question I will yield the time to him.

The SPEAKER—What control of the time has the gentleman from Indiana that he can yield it?

Mr. COBURN—I supposed I had the floor.

The SPEAKER—The Chair did not suppose so, The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon] has the floor.

Mr. COBURN—I had the floor by unanimous consent.

THE SPEAKER—But the gentleman from Indiana stated that if the gentleman from Mississippi would answer a question he would give him the floor. The Chair did not see exactly how. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBURN—I offered to yield to the gentleman to answer the question.

The SPEAKER—But the Chair does not see how the gentlemen could do even that. The gentleman from Illinois, and no other gentleman, is entitled to the floor under the rules.

Mr. COBURN—I had the floor by unanimous consent.

Several Members—No, Sir; we deny it.

Cries of "Regular order."

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, then proceeded with his speech in support of the bill, replying to the remarks of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Willard, of Michigan, last night.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, defended the constitutionality of the bill, and discussed the legal bearing of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and in conclusion said: "I sat here for twenty hours, at the risk of my life, for the purpose of bringing this bill before the House, deeming it my duty to do so, while men of the Republican majority chose to go to their beds and take their ease, and these men now come in and are very anxious that the debate shall be continued. At midnight we lost the opportunity to go on with the bill because we wanted a quorum. And what shall we say of the Republicans who were in their beds, or at dinner, or frolicking somewhere, while we were endangering our lives in order to meet this great emergency of the country? [Laughter, Butler's allusion being understood as aimed particularly at the Speaker and Mr. Dawes.] And they are here now anxious to go on and have a long debate, and anxious even for their filibustering friends on the other side, who had ample time for debate if they had only used up that twenty hours in debate. That is why I thought it best not to be over-curious just now. I observe that all the courtesy comes from the gentlemen who were at home sleeping with their wives while I was here that night. Let me tell those gentlemen that by their conduct they have staved off action on this bill so that it may be too late to pass it this session. When they hear of a church burned at the South they must recognize their responsibility for it. When they hear the shriek of murder and see the widowed wife and orphaned children coming North, fleeing from Leaguers and raiders, I trust their slumber will be as sweet as it was that night while I was sitting here at the risk of my life. When they hereafter meet widows of men murdered at the South, asking for alms, let them not send them to me. Give them alms yourselves, and tell them "I am sorry I did not sit up to defend you by a good law. I am responsible; you need not trouble Gen. Butler, he did sit up, and has got to pay his physician's bill, while I have none to pay." [Laughter on the Democratic side.] And hereafter, Mr. Speaker, when you meet in Augusta, Me., or some other beautiful town of that State, some poor refugee who went down South with his knapsack on his back, and who has been driven off, and when he complains that the law was not passed tell him that parliamentary law required you to allow the minority to control the House for hours, and that you are sorry for it. [Laughter.] You will be sure to say, at the same time, "What can I do to relieve you?" You never will forget that duty, I am sure. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen of the House of Representative, the question of the life or death of hundreds of men—black and white; the question of peace and war; the question of good Governmentt and anarchy is, in my judgment, to be decided now, there and here, by our votes, and let us have no delay. [Some applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, a member of the Select Committee on Mississippi Affairs, advocated the bill, and, in support of his position, read extracts from the testimony taken before that committee as to the cruel treatment of colored men at Vicksburg.

Mr. O'BRIEN, another member of that committee, endeavored to get a hearing in response to Mr. Williams, but amid loud calls to order, and a continuous hammering of the Speaker's gavel, no connected idea of the colloquy between the two members could be obtained.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, then, at 2 o'clock, moved the previous question.

Mr. DAWES tried to get an oppportunity to address the House on the bill, but Mr. Coburn insisted on the previous question, and notified Mr. Dawes that the hour when he [Mr. Coburn] would have to close the debate had already been promised to several members.

Mr. E. R. HOAR asked Mr. Coburn whether he would admit an amendment to strike out the first and second sections.

Mr. COBURN said he was willing to have that amendment pending.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he would like to offer an amendment to move a general amnesty bill as a substitute.

Mr. BECK rose to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill which he sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER, however, decided, after considerable colloquy, that the agreement yesterday would have been worth nothing if he were to allow the bill to be interrupted by motions to suspend the rules. He, therefore, declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bills to the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Mr. BUTLER accepted the modification.

Mr. GARFIELD said there should also be a limit as to time.

Mr. BUTLER—The limit is two years.

Mr. GARFIELD—It should be less than that.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, suggested that Massachusetts should also be included.

The previous question was seconded by 135 to 40, and the main question was ordered by yeas 160, nays 105.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, having an hour to close the debate, yielded five minutes to Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX contrasted the policy of his proposed bill of general amnesty and that of the Force bill. Congress had given to the South oblivion; it had given the South sleep, but it was the sleep of death, and death without repose.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, having had one minute allowed him, made a solemn protest against the bill, characterizing it as an abomination and as bringing to the South the thumbscrew and the rack. They might as well revive the horrors of the reign of Caligula, in order to give an opportunity to another Nero to fiddle while the country was burning.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, made a defense of the bill in its legal and Constitutional aspects, and advocated it as a proper and necessary measure. As to the suspension of the habeas corpus, he would assent to its territorial limitation, and also to its limitation as to time.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, argued that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was limited and restricted to cases of rebellion or invasion, and was then not to be exercised unless the public safety required it.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan, made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill. Referring to the speech of his colleague [Mr. Willard] last night, he said he did not believe that that speech reflected the sentiment of the State of Michigan. He spoke of the crimes that had characterized the last decade, which had been represented as that of Southern repentance and Southern loyalty. If the history of the South for these ten years could be written in all its horrible details, it would present one of the blackest pages in the peaceful annals of the civilized world. In conclusion, he said: Men of the South, there is a road to peace, and there is but one road. It is the peaceful solution of all our difficulties. Whether you pursue it or not is a matter of your own free choice. It is a highway on which, if you do but walk, you will have speedy and enduring peace and unexampled prosperity. Men of all parties, even my colleague, [Mr. Willard,] can commend it, for it is obstructed by no constitutional doubts, but is paved with the Federal compact. It is this: Strip the hideous masks from your outlaw Ku-Klux, disband your White Leagues, visit swift and condign punishment on your unarrested and untried felons, enforce State and United States laws with a firm hand; give to human life security, and to property protection; recognize the equality of all men before the law, and their right to the fullest guardianship; put out the fires of your burning churches and school-houses; make the freedom of the ballot so secure that voters shall not be intimidated; let free speech reign; let ostracism be unknown; renew your allegiance to the Government; extend a generous welcome to Northern labor and Northern capital; abandon all hope of the lost cause; in a word, accept the situation in good faith, and you will have a peace that will reign supreme. Do this, and your barren fields will stir with new life; your desolate streets will echo with the hum of returning industry; your spacious harbors will choke with the tide of commerce; do this and the whole South will spring from her baptism of blood into the fulness of a new life, redeemed and regenerated forever. All hail that auspicious day.

The speech was enthusiastically applauded, and many congratulations were extended to Mr. Burrows as he closed his peroration.

The last speech made on the bill was by Mr. White, of Alabama, in support of it, but he had not made much progress before the final hour expired, and the House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS—A LIVELY SKIRMISH.

The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, modified at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, limiting the territory in which the thirteenth section is to be applicable to the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and limiting its term to two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 164, nays 100.

A motion to take a recess was defeated.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Cannon's amendment to strike out the thirteenth section—the one providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus.

There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and during its progress several members gathered around the Clerk's desk inquiring after the figures. This being against one of the rules was objected to, and the point of order was sustained by the Speaker pro tem., (Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania,) and the members were requested to retire to their seats.

Immediately afterward Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, went to the Clerk's desk, and was standing there when the point was again made, and Mr. Butler asserted that he had as much right to be there as the Speaker had (who was occupying a seat at the Clerk's desk.)

The SPEAKER displayed much indignation at this allusion to him, and said that he had a right to stand where he chose, while the rules forbade him (Butler) to stand at the Clerk's desk.

To this Mr. BUTLER replied, "And they forbid you too."

The SPEAKER went on to say that he had no assigned seat on the floor, and that if he chose to leave the chair, it was not for him (Butler) to say where he should stand. The gentleman (Mr. Butler) had no right to violate the rules of the House in that way, and had no right to interrupt the roll call.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had not interrupted anybody, and that he had as much right to remain at the desk as the Speaker had.

There was a good deal of asperity manifested on both sides, but the cloud passed over, and finally the vote was concluded and was announced as—yeas, 121; nays, 130; so that the thirteenth section was not struck out.

M. CANNON voted against his own amendment.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay that motion on the table. Before the vote had commenced to be taken Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, called for the reading of the rule, which says that while the vote is being taken "no member or other person shall remain near the Clerk's table." When it was read Mr. Butler, in an undertone, repeated the words "other person," and added, "That was the fellow I was after."

Mr. Randall's motion to reconsider was laid on the table by yeas 132, nays 112. The next amendment voted on was that of Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to strike out the first, second, and fourth sections; but before reaching that vote there were two dilatory motions in which the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. E. R. HOAR's amendment was rejected—yeas 120, nays 125.

The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against the invasion of a State by "two or more persons," and that punish registration officers who are State officers for violations of duty.

The next question in the regular order was on the engrossment of the bill, and the usual two dilatory motions were interposed, which occupied another hour beyond the time for taking that note down to half past ten o'clock.

While this last vote was progressing, an effort was carried on to effect a compromise. The result of it was that Mr. BUTLER rose to make a proposition, which was to the effect that, there having been two test votes on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, the vote be now taken on the final passage of the bill without further opposition, whereupon the House shall adjourn, and that the reading of the journal on Monday shall not be insisted on.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he was instructed by his side of the House to consent to the proposition.

The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time was—yeas 139, nays 103.

It was now 11 o'clock.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, came in with one of his three dilatory motions to reconsider the last vote, which motion was laid on the table.

THE VOTE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and it was passed. Yeas 135, nays 114.

The Republicans voting no were Messrs. Banning, Burchard, Burleigh, Crouse, Crutchfield, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hale, of Maine, Harrison, Hawley, of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudder of New York, Sener, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stannard, Starkweather, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, and Williams of Michigan—33, and all the Democrats.

The bill is the same as already published, except that the thirteenth section in reference to the suspension of the habeas corpus, was amended as to limit its operation to the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama; and that a fourteenth section was added limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

The House then, at midnight, adjourned.

DEATH OF THE IRISH GIANT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—James Murphy, Jr., aged thirty-three years, the Irish giant, died in this city yesterday of bronchial affection. Murphy traveled several years with P. T. Barnum, and was well known in the United States. He was about 8 feet high, and weighed 350 pounds.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

LATEST FROM HAVANA

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS—THE RISTORI TROUPE—SHARKEY'S CAREER IN HAVANA—THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO HIS ARREST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

The intelligence of Gen. Concha's resignation, and the appointment of Count Valmaseda to the chief command of this island, seems to have paralyzed operations to a certain degree in the insurrectionary districts. The following are the latest telegrams concerning the movements of the insurgents in the Villas: One of the 18th states that Col. Yoller took an encampment of the insurgents at Bejuco, on the previous day, seizing four horses, one rifle, and sundry effects, and killing the Prefect; that on that day, the 18th, at the "Bocas" farm, he had an encounter with the band under Pancho Gimenez, and killed his Lieutenant, Tilo Bravo, well known in the Trinidad district as an active insurgent leader. The following telegram from the Captain General appeared in yesterday morning's journals, and is dated the 20th:

"Two columns penetrated into the coffee estate 'Gonzalez,' which has served as a shelter for the insurgents, and took a quantity of articles. The insurgents attacked to-day the 'Quesada' plantation, but were repulsed with loss, and are now on the march toward the 'Mamon.' The columns under Cols. Bonieta Fernandez, Martitegui, and Brigadier Menduiña, are in pursuit of them."

The dispatch further states that although the official report of the action had not been received, it was known that the insurgents had been overtaken near the "Gonzalez" coffee estate, retreating, as it appeared, toward the "Siguanea." It is also stated positively, that the Captain General would very shortly return to the capital. This is a sample of the news which the Havana journals now furnish, since an officer of the chief staff has been detailed to pass censure on all articles concerning the war or military operations. It is rumored that the Captain General will leave Havana for Spain on the steamer of the 28th, and not await the arrival of Valmaseda. In this case the command would temporarily devolve upon the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Vargas, who is just recovering from a severe illness, and who has already requested to be relieved on account of the length of his service.

The "Ristori Troupe," from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning, by the French steamer "Ville de Brest," and leave by to-day's steamer for New-York. It was objected at first to Ristori's landing here, on account of an incident which took place over a year ago during her South American tour. She attended a banquet given in aid of the Cuban insurrection, and the loyal Spaniards cannot forgive her this act. The chances of her ever performing again in this island are very small, indeed.

SHARKEY'S ARREST.

The arrest during the past week of the notorious condemned murderer, William J. Sharkey, who has been living here for nearly a year under the assumed name of Francis D. Campbell, has created quite a buzz of excitement among the American colony of this city. The arrest was effected at the instance of Capt. T. S. Curtis, of the steam-ship Crescent City, on Thursday evening, and the causes which led to it are the following: It will be remembered that Maggie Jordan, Sharkey's wife or mistress, who was so instrumental in effecting his escape from the New-York Tombs, joined him here in November last, but was so illy repaid for her self-sacrificing devotion by his drunken abuse and ill-usage that she left him and secretly took passage to New-York by the steamer Crescent City on her last trip. Sharkey got wind of her proceedings and went on board, armed and excited with liquor, and apparently determined to make a disturbance. The woman was hidden out of his sight and a strict watch kept upon his movements on board until the time of the steamer's sailing, when he was obliged to come on shore baffled. This circumstance had produced in Sharkey a feeling of ill-will toward Capt. Curtis, to which he gave repeated expression in threats of violence, &c. The Crescent City returned from New-York on Thursday last, and that evening, while near the Tacon Theatre, Sharkey accosted Capt. Curtis, who was accompanied by Purser Girard of the same steamer, and repeatedly threatened his life. Capt. Curtis at first paid no attention to "Frank," as he was known, but finding that he could not get rid of him, that he was followed around everywhere, and the man every moment becoming more drunk and abusive, and knowing his habit of carrying arms, he took the advice of some friends and advised the Chief of Police, who, aware of Sharkey's bad antecedents, immediately ordered him to be arrested. Within a quarter of an hour the Inspector of Police of the district informed Sharkey that he was wanted, and took him quietly to the Police Head-quarters. Here he was searched, but no weapons were found on him, and at midnight some of his friends for whom he had sent came to see him, and one of them, with whom he had been living, became responsible for his future good conduct, and thereby obtained his release. The next day, becoming aware of this fact, and that Sharkey had been heard to repeat his threats, Capt. Curtis and Mr. Girard made declarations to that effect before the United States Consul General, with the request that he would forward them to the Police authorities. Immediately on their receipt the Chief of Police again ordered the arrest, and at 4:30 Saturday afternoon Sharkey was lodged in prison.

The movements of the man Sharkey, or Campbell, as he has been known here since his escape from the condemned cell of the New-York Tombs in November, 1873, may be briefly stated as follows: After his escape in woman's attire, he remained concealed in New-York for about four months, putting the detectives off the track, and waiting an opportunity to get away. Finally, one Saturday night, he was taken by some friends aboard of a schooner which sailed the next morning for Santo Domingo. From here he got passage on a fruiterer to Baracoa, in this island, and after remaining there awhile he made his way by a steamer to Havana. He seemed to be well supplied with money, and put up at the best hotels, but the career of dissipation he adopted, and an uneasy suspicion, which finally became general, that he was Sharkey, operated against him, and he was turned away from all of them. He used to spend a great deal of his time in drinking-saloons, where foreigners congregate, and had frequent quarrels. He seemed to be generally regarded as a dangerous man, and was shunned by all. An attack of yellow fever stopped his career for awhile, and for a time the arrival of Maggie Jordan seemed to have wrought a change in his conduct, but he gradually relapsed into his evil courses, with the result already given. It is the general opinion that it will go hard with him. He will either be as severely punished as the Spanish law will allow, or be ordered to leave the island. He has been for quite a long while known to the Police, and under surveillance, but it is to be regretted that there is no extradition treaty between Spain and the United States, whereby such characters as Sharkey, and others who find refuge in this island, can be delivered up to justice.

On one previous occasion, however, he has been searched for concealed weapons, but without result. His arrest has been received with a feeling of relief by the Americans in Havana, and his longer detention is hoped for.

THE UTICA CENTRAL RAILROAD SHOPS.

We quote the following from the Utica *Herald*: "It is but a short time since an order went into effect on the Central Railroad which compelled engineers to run from Syracuse to Albany, abolishing the usual termination of trips at Utica. By this order many of the engineers residing in this city will be compelled to move their families either to Syracuse or Albany, or be subject to great inconvenience. It is now announced that the New-York Central repair shops in this city are to be closed on Saturday next, and the machinery taken to Syracuse. This order will take employment from fifty to seventy-five mechanics, many of whom are old residents of the city. It is estimated that $125,000 will be lost to Utica annually by this removal, and gained by Albany, De Witt, or Syracuse. The loss is one that Utica cannot well afford, and may cause hardship in the families of the mechanics. The machine-shops and foundries in the city are well supplied with mechanics, and those discharged will find it no easy matter to remove their families and household goods to other cities."

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSECRATION OF DR. DE KOVEN.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the standing committee of the Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Kentucky, it was resolved not to consent to the consecration of Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THREE FLOWERS.

Three bonny flowerets once had I,
Looked up with eyes of blue,
Sweetly to the heavens sweet,
And eager for the dew
That fell upon them softly
In the morning fresh and clear;
And oh! they promised perfect forms
As ever man did rear.

I watched them with the eyes of love,
And saw the promise grow—
The shapely grace, the depth of hue,
The fragrance and the glow;
A pearl of shell like purity,
The ground whereon there played
The colors of the rainbow,
In sunshine or in shade.

But first there came an east wind
That nipped my tallest Fair;
It lingered for a little while,
Then fell and faded there;
And next there came a hoar frost
That stole within my gate,
In spite of all my watching
That early was and late.

And soon it laid another low,
And nought but dust remained
Of all the wondrous beauty,
With pride, that I had trained;
And then there came a canker-worm
And smote my latest flower;
Ah me! it shrunk before my eyes,
It withered in an hour!

A heap of common earth—no more!—
My garden plot lies bare;
The winds sweep o'er it freely,
But ah! the sweeter air
My lonely hours that cheered of old
No longer wanders by;
And if on others' flowers I look
I cannot help but sigh.

—*Good Words.* J. H. ALEXANDER.

NOTES FROM A GERMAN BAND.

BY MARY CECIL HAY, AUTHOR OF "OLD MYDDELTON'S MONEY," ETC.

CHAPTER I.—WINTER.

It was of no use. Karlschen came back to us with only one half-penny in his hat. We played again and again on our way down the street; yet, as I said, it was of no use. Little Fritz, in despair, followed his brother into some of the shops, but without any result; and for once his eyes lost their brightness. So we put up our instruments, and, with a dogged contempt, turned our backs upon the mean old town.

As the band calls me Leader, I like to lead at all times. I mean, I try to lead when the way lies long and cold or dark and wet before us, or when our spirits threaten to fail. So I made a cheerful start along the wide white road. Peter kept briskly up with me, his trombone tucked under his arm that he might beat together the great woolen gloves which had been knitted by that beautiful Marguerite who, as we all knew, was waiting for him in the Vaterland. Hopeful fellow! There is hardly ever a time when Peter's spirits fail. He is always confident about to-morrow, however gloomy things may look to-day.

Behr was in an unusually gruff and difficult humor—smoking without his pipe, as Peter said—so he fell behind, stooping under his cumbersome violoncello, and bullying the little brother violinists, as if warmth and comfort could be derived from the hot words. When anything goes wrong with Behr, he always falls back upon bullying the boys, especially Fritz, whose bright temper seems a continual aggravation. Little Karl—keeping up a persistent trot—was sobbing with the cold, his tears dropping dolefully into the scarf in which his chin was buried; and Fritz, even while his teeth chattered, was trying to cheer him by the prospect of how warm we should all be "presently."

On in front of us, and in silence, marched Heiner, one hand clasping his clarionet in its green bag, and the other his fat umbrella; for from these two articles of his Heiner is inseparable. He was more low-spirited than ever, and yet he had been so low-spirited all day that that every note he played had been lower a good deal than it was written. "I know," he observed dismally, when I hinted at this. "That's the worst of my clarionet; I never can *depend* upon it." Besides this want of dependance on his own instrument, Heiner undergoes a wearing fear of any remnant of his food lodging in the reed after a meal, and also suffers almost constantly from a sore lip; during which suffering he is given surreptitiously to relapse into a silent rest, holding his instrument in his mouth with a beautiful correctness in the angle, and blowing out his cheeks so naturally that, if I chance to look, the sight takes my breath more than my cornet does.

I dropped behind presently, and walked beside Behr for the boys' sakes. There is a good deal of trouble sometimes in keeping the peace where Behr is concerned; but still the comfort of our wandering life depends so much upon peace that no trouble is too great to make it worth my while to take it. "I wouldn't have your temper, Cello, for all your height and magnificent proportions," would be the occasional remark of the cheerful little trombonist, whose height is just five feet, and who weighs scarcely eight stone.

We pushed on along the snowy road, bending our heads before the cutting wind, and trying all kinds of experiments to keep the life in our fingers, and to keep away depressing thoughts. The short Winter day would soon close in, and we had but a poor prospect of a night's rest and refreshment. Times had been bad with us ever since the severe weather set in, and we had no money left of our store. The few pence now in our possession would not pay even for beds to-night, and it began to look as if we were not to earn any more.

"How much have we got altogether, Leader?" inquired Behr, making a dead pause before a little snow-roofed tavern, the very sight of which was enough to aggravate our weariness and hunger.

"Ninepence," I answered, and my voice was heavy enough.

"A very unusual state of affairs, as well as depressing," put in Peter, promptly; "and being so long since it happened before, we have every reason to feel that it will be years before it can happen again."

"Therefore," said I, "let us go in and enjoy what we can afford, and leave the future to fate."

"We can, at any rate, warm our noses," added Peter, whose mode of warming his nose was to take up a central position on the hearth with his back to the fire.

"O, Leader," whispered Karlschen, looking on into the warm kitchen, with longing eyes and lips, "I should *so* like some tea."

"Three pints of spiced sixpenny." That was the order Behr gave roughly as he passed in. "That's best for all of us," he added to me, in a tone that might have been meant to be a bit of an apology.

I did not dissent, for I saw that circumstances were very much against his recovering his good humor even *with* the aid of warm spiced ale.

"Now, boys, get a good warm," I said. I wished we could afford them tea—ay, and plenty of bread and butter with it too—but I knew that the ale would do them good, though they shouldn't care for it.

"Put that down. It isn't for babies like you."

Fritz was taking the tankard from Peter, after it had been round to the others, when Behr's words startled us.

"Leave the child alone, Cello," put in Peter, leaving the tankard with Fritz and resuming his standing place upon the hearth. "He has as good a right to it as we have. He plays as much and walks as far. Beer I believe to be as acceptable to youth as to age."

"There's little enough," grumbled Behr, "without these infants making it less."

"They deserve, at any rate, half as much as we have ourselves," I said.

"Then measure it out to them," replied Behr, addressing me sulkily, "or you may be pretty sure they'll take more."

"You drink, Karlschen," said Fritz, passing the cup to his little brother; "I don't care about any."

"I'm not going to stand *that*," commented Peter promptly; "nor are you, Leader, I see. Clarry, what do you say about it?" As you see, we had fallen into a habit of calling each other after our instruments.

"I don't mind. Settle it as you like," returned Heiner pathetically, as he stooped over the fire, most practically warming his nose, which was very red indeed.

"Bah," retorted Peter, with good-humored impatience, "bah, Clarry, I would be a friend or a foe, else I'd be neither."

While I was wondering what Peter considered Heiner to be, if not a friend or a foe or neither, Behr went up to the children. At the same moment the tankard fell with a crash to the floor, and the ale ran smoking along the boards. Whether Karlschen was frightened when he saw Behr coming to take it from him, or whether the child's hands were too cold to hold it, I don't know; I only saw that the greater half of our warm beverage was flowing at our feet, and that there was no help for it now.

"I didn't do it," cried Karlschen, catching in his breath, and looking up frightened into Behr's wrathful face. "Fritz, *you* tell that I didn't do it."

I really don't think the lad knew this was a cowardly speech, because Fritz always had taken all blame from his timid little brother, and always would.

"Can he?" sneered Behr. "Then he did it himself; *so there!*" dealing Fritz a sharp blow on the head.

"Hold hard, Cello," cried Peter. "Even a box on the ear loses its point when given undeserved."

"I should box the other baby," rejoined Behr, carelessly, "only he's too small to make it worth my while."

"All the better, Karlschen, eh?" the little trombonist said, still determined to take it good-humoredly, as he drew the tearful lad closer to the fire. "It's among the best of faults, and one you'll get over. Why, bless me, I was small, too, at your age."

It was impossible to resist the comicality of Peter's consolation, considering his remarkably diminutive size. Fritz, with his cheek still smarting, smiled up into my laughing face. Even Behr's grim muscles relaxed; and Heiner's lips (even though one was sore) broke into a smile.

"And then, ye see," concluded Peter, with unmoved gravity, "I shot up all at once."

Of course we laughed out then; and I declare it was almost merrily that we paid for the spilt ale, and started once more on our walk.

On we went again in our old order, except that I kept the boys beside me now. In the waning light between the day and the dark, we were startled as we plodded on by a loud "Hurrah!" from Peter, who, in advance had made a dead stop before a large red mansion, light and warm and wealthy looking, the very place to give us hope. Heiner characteristically forbore to exhibit any excitement or anticipation; but it was he himself who opened the lawn-gate, and watched us in one at a time, as if to make quite sure of us; and I noticed that Behr, though he muttered that it wasn't worth while going out of our way on a chance, was the first to enter. I tapped Fritz merrily on the head, telling him to play his best; and he—simply answering me by a bright smile—whispered to his little brother to "dry his eyes, for *now* it would be all right."

What a blaze of firelight there was in many windows! It almost gave us warmth to look at its reflection on the pictured walls, though we were standing in the snow.

We played tune after tune, only pausing a few seconds between; for there was a group of children's faces at one window, and in one of the lower rooms there was a cluster of idle figures. Still no one appeared at the door, or answered little Karl's mute appeals with his hat.

"One piece more only," I said.

"Spring, Spring," dictated Behr, who looks upon that little melody as the favorite national air of England.

I delayed a little, unconsciously laying my hand on the head of little Fritz—I suppose because I was thinking how brave the child looked, and what a contrast his cold little face was to those glowing ones at the window.

Perhaps he thought from my gesture that I had addressed him too. "Please, Leader," he whispered, "let it be 'Des Deutschen Vaterland.'"

I turned hastily enough from the proposal. The beautiful air, with its thousand dear associations, always made the homeless, fatherless lads cry, made even Peter silent, and put Behr out of temper if he had not been out before. At such a time as this I knew it would unman us all; so I chose a simple English air in which there was a refrain to be sung, for I thought the clear sweet voice of little Fritz might move the listeners. No response still, and then we sent Karlschen to the door, while we all stood waiting. Surely his pretty delicate face, pinched by cold and hunger, would win some pity. The child was soon back. The servant who came to him had thrown out a penny, and then shut the door hurriedly against the wind. Behr muttered gruffly that "he had told us so," but that intelligence did not make the disappointment very much less keen to any of us. Heiner, shaking the snow from his feet with lugubrious contempt, gave vent to a mild lamentation over the too-badness of things in general; but Peter, after bowing pleasantly to the lighted windows, raised his trombone, and struck into a gay little trinkliest, marching down the white lawn the while with airy defiance.

"Come along, boys," I called, holding out my hand, and hoping, I must own, that Fritz would take it, because he was my favorite; "come along." And at that moment Behr gave the gate a huge bang to express his feelings.

As we went on and on, and the snow fell again, our spirits fell with it, and as the gloominess of the Winter evening deepened, our gloominess deepened too. So that when at last we reached a solitary house lying back from the road, we hardly thought of stopping, for there wasn't a grain of hope among us.

"We may as well try, I suppose. It is just one more chance," I said, passing into the garden. But they all made a stubborn halt at the gate before they would follow me; all except Peter, who came on whistling "Hope told a flattering Tale."

The snow fell from the shrubs as we brushed past them, and when we stood to play, we felt it over our boots.

Through one of the lower windows of the house before us we saw a little girl sitting alone in the firelight; and when we had played one tune, the house-door was opened, and the pretty child, looking as warm and bright as if it was midsummer day, ran from the house straight up to Fritz, and put a sixpence into his hand, passing Karlschen's, which was held out by force of habit to receive it. We all noticed this, a little surprised and a little amused too. She gave it with a smile straight into the lad's face, then raced back daintily over the snow; and a few minutes afterward we saw her again, sitting upon the rug alone in the firelight. Hardly once did the wistful eyes of little Fritz wander from her as she sat there so still, in the glow of warmth and light.

When that tune was finished I intended to turn; but at that moment, in a sudden unexpected manner, Peter's trombone broke into a lively rendering of the "Last Rose of Summer," and we all scrambled in as quickly as we could, and as correctly as we might. Heiner, who no doubt felt he had been taken at a disadvantage, closed his lips in silence on his reed. With my cornet at my mouth I turned to Peter for a solution of his haste, and then I saw it all explained. At a little gate among the shrubs—so near that we could plainly see them even in the gloom—two people stood quite still listening to us; a young girl on one side the path, her dress warm and bright against the snowy leaves, a bunch of glistening holly in her hand, and a pair of lustrous eyes fixed upon us. Beside her a gentleman stood against the little gate, gazing steadfastly into her face, with a look that made me feel pretty sure that, just before this, he had told her a certain story, and had been answered in words which floated back to him upon the music he heard, just as perhaps his story floated back to her.

Presently, in our pause, they came forward together, and the gentleman—I fancied he didn't belong to the house, and that she did—put two half-crowns into my hand. The young lady stood and spoke to us for a little bit about the cold and the music, then gave us a smile and a "Good-night," and passed on; and the smile made her face just like the face of the little girl who had given her sixpence to Fritz. We were very badly off just then, so I don't say that the smile was worth as much to us as the five shillings, but I think it was received quite as gratefully.

"Another time," I whispered, as the two walked on to the house.

"'Spring, gentle Spring'!" cried Behr, quite excitedly.

At the same moment Fritz whispered eagerly, "'Des Deutschen Vaterland,' please, Leader. P'raps they love it."

"Start on," put in Peter, in a tone of unquestionable authority. "*Du, du, liegst mir im Herzen.*" And remembering the tender episode of Marguerite, we acknowledged Peter's right to dictate in this instance.

"A pleasant change in our day's experience," observed Behr, as we put up our instruments; and he closed the snowy gate quite gently. "I hope to see this house again some day."

Quite cheerfully now we hurried on to the first inn we found. Two or three miles the walk must have been; but we thought nothing of it, choosing our supper as we went, and getting more and more extravagant and impossible in our notions, until we were pulled up at the third or fourth course of Peter's banquet.

When, a few hours later on, I looked in upon the tired lads, in their dot of a bed, I found Fritz still wide awake.

"I'm thinking of the little lady who ran out to me in the snowy garden," he said, looking up into my face with big bright eyes.

"But you've seen many little ladies," I answered coolly, just to quiet him, "and they needn't keep you awake. You'll see many more, too, just as pretty."

"I saw her in the snow," he whispered softly; "and I saw her in the fire-light; and I was thinking I should like to see her just once again—in the sunshine. Just once again, Leader; do you think I shall?"

"Of course you'll see her again; and in the sunshine too."

I said it just to soothe him, and didn't mind at all about its probability.

II.
SUMMER.

It was perfectly startling in its effect, that rose in Peter's button-hole; not that it was different in itself from other roses, the effect lay in its arrangement. It was entirely surrounded by full-grown and glossy leaves, each one of which was, at its point, pinned back to Peter's coat, so that the rose bloomed in the centre of a vivid radius, which extended over the greater part of the little trombonist's chest, and formed what he himself termed a striking decoration. But he was not the only one who boasted a flower in his coat; for, before we started, Fritz had begged two small white pinks, and, as proudly as if it meant a whole new suit, he had carefully pinned one in his little brother's coat, and one in his own.

"Karl doesn't look a bit shabby now; does he, Leader?" he asked me, surveying him with a protecting admiration which was unspeakably touching in the child.

Shabby! The word could not attach to any of us after the elaborate care we had expended in preparing for this expedition. Shabby! when Behr's neck was rasped by the stiffness of his clean collar—rather fringed at the edges, but then the edges didn't show much; and Heiner's straight locks glistened so unctiously in the sun; and spruce little Peter, stepping warily in the dust, stopped every few minutes to flick his handkerchief over some part of his attire.

We had an engagement, you see—a very grand engagement for us—and our walk must needs be a cheerful one, though it was long and sultry. We were to play all afternoon on the hill where the picnic was to be held, then go down to the house of the gentleman who gave the party, and play there during the supper and a dance.

The nearest way to the hill had been pointed out to us, and we were very glad to leave the dusty road at last, and turn into the woods. What a relief this shadow was, after the burning sun-rays! It was a wonderful wood, reminding us a little of the beauty and the awful solitude of our own forests. Karlschen was tired now, and lingered at my side; even Fritz, who scarcely ever owned to being tired, and who had been scampering in the bracken like a young stag, lagged presently, and walked sedately among us. As we went on; we began to recall the wild, weird legends of our native forests. We did it partly to shorten the way, and partly because such memories came easily to us in this scene, and we only laughed to see the rapt faces of the lads as they listened. Story after story we told of travelers lost or robbed or murdered in the forests, and of the gnomes and sprites and fairies which haunt them.

Presently Heiner, who had evidently been ransacking his brain for the dolefulest thing he could remember, told us of a forest he knew, so vast and silent and dim, and where the solitude was so solemn and so terrible that those who lost their way there at once committed suicide, unable to endure the awful loneliness and stillness; and how, in consequence of this, their unquiet and unhappy spirits haunted it always.

"Committed suicide!" exclaimed Peter. "Mein Gott, that's about the last thing *I* should do in such a case."

"It was about the last thing they did, too."

"The shortest way of getting out of the wood," explained Heiner coolly. "And I can tell you I wouldn't be there after dark for a thousand thalers."

"Suicides!" echoed Fritz, raising his wondering eyes to Heiner. "What are they?"

We were all fools enough to help Clarry in his dreary explanation, and then we laughed at the sudden scream little Karl gave when a pheasant started unexpectedly from the covert before us.

"Were you—frightened?" asked Fritz, looking with a smile into his little brother's face; but I noticed that his own had whitened too, and I was not sorry to leave the wood and begin the ascent of the hill, though Behr's breath grew short with the weight of his 'cello and his own ponderous person.

"May I carry it a bit, Behr?" asked Fritz, whose step was as light upon the hillside as in the wood below.

I laughed at the notion, but Cello condescended no reply.

It was not till we'd been some time in our places that we had time or opportunity to look about us among the gay party assembled on the hill. It is but seldom that in our wandering lives we meet again faces that we know or recognize, but almost in that first minute I recognized one of the faces here, the sweetest and the prettiest of all; the face of the young lady who, on that bitter Winter evening six months before, had stood in the snow to listen to us. When I saw and recognized her, I looked round at once for the gentleman who had been with her on that night. It was a good while before I saw him at all, and then I noticed how far away from her he kept; and through all the time I watched him I could see that he never once glanced in her direction; while beside her hovered a short, dark gentleman, a good bit older, and as different from him as cloud from sunshine. Of course, I didn't see it all at once; I had the whole day to make my observations; but I did notice this—the short, dark gentleman hardly left her at all, hardly allowed her to talk to any one else, and kept, in a way, sole possession of her. Yet I never saw him look at rest in her presence. He was suspicious, I think, and fidgety. And she? Well, the eyes that had been that night so bright and lustrous in the snow were sad and unsatisfied now in the brilliant sunshine. And the other gentleman—the one to whom we owed that Winter night's rest and refreshment? He never came near her, and never seemed even to glance at her. While the party dined, we played a little apart, and it was just the same; still the short dark gentleman kept close to her, waited upon her, talked to her, and laughed with her; and still that other kept aloof. Of course, I could not understand it, but I worried over it more than I should have liked to tell. I fancied Peter fretted over it as I did, and once I fancied that even Heiner noticed it, his countenance being lugubrious beyond the common.

When the guests dispersed, one of the servants guided us down the hill and through the wood to the house of the short dark gentleman who had given the picnic. Although we reached it from another quarter, I knew the house again directly. It was the mansion which had looked so warm and light upon that Winter night six months before, and from which we had been turned away. The short dark gentleman, then, was master *here!*

As we unpacked our instruments, I was startled by an angry German oath from Behr. On opening his bag he found his bow missing. We all helped him to search, but we knew the labor would be in vain, as, of course, if no bow was in the bag when the bag was unfastened, there couldn't have been one in when it was tied up.

"Never mind, Cello," remarked Peter, cheerfully, "you must conduct us."

"Could you borrow a bow?" I suggested, anxiously; but Behr had followed the boys, who were looking for it outside.

By the time I had arranged the music we were summoned to our supper, and I could not speak to any of the band till it was over. Then I said, seizing at once on Behr, "Where's Fritz?"

"Gone for my bow," he returned, stolidly.

"My heavens, Cello! you've never sent the child back to the hill?" I exclaimed, flushing red in my anger.

"If there hadn't been such a fuss made before he went, he'd have been back before now," grumbled Behr.

"Leader, *I* was to go, and I was—frightened," whispered Karlschen, looking terrified up into my face.

"I wish I'd known. I'd rather have gone myself ten times over, or lost our engagement altogether," I muttered, pacing the ground in hottest vexation.

"Don't worry about it, Leader," said Peter. "The boy won't come to harm. He's a clever, fearless little fellow; you needn't fear for *him*."

"He'd no business to interfere when I threatened to send Karl," put in Behr; "I daresay I shouldn't have sent either then."

"What a pity it all is!" murmured Heiner, examining his reed with a sigh. "There's that gloomy wood for the child to go through in the dark, and I don't know when he can get back, and we shall be wretchedly off without him."

This was not exactly Peter's way of looking at things, and did not do us any good at all.

"Cello, can you play for Fritz?" I asked, in despair. "Not having your own bow, of course you've nothing else to do."

It was settled so, and we turned back together to the ball-room. I expect we all played our best, but I never saw anything like Peter. He stood on my empty cornet-box, and performed with the energy of a whole band melted into one. Behr handled the little violin with a kind of savage contempt; but he made the toy speak well, and only now and then startled us with the 'cello fingering. Karlschen, in mortal terror of his huge leader, made his notes truer and clearer than he had ever thought to do under the shielding wing of little Fritz; and Heiner never took any secret rests, except just before his cadenzas or a bar's solo which fell to him.

"Surely now," I thought, looking down the room among the gay and showy figures, "those two will dance together."

But no; everything went on just the same. She danced with the short dark gentleman, and she danced with strangers, but never once with him.

"Leader," whispered Karlschen, just as I was forgetting for a minute my anxiety about little Fritz, "shall I really have to go to—to the wood too?"

"Why?"

"Because Fritz isn't come yet, and Behr said if he wasn't back in a twinkling he'd send me after him; will he? Fritz'll be so sorry; he didn't want me to have to go. He promised to run all the way, not even to stop to get flowers. He won't be long."

I couldn't answer for thinking of the child in the gloomy wood, which we had filled for him with weird and ghastly imagery. No fear of his stopping for flowers; better if there were. I knew he would race on, nervous and frightened; race on and on, too terrified even to glance behind him; race on and never stop, though the long day had been spent in hot and wearying toil. All through the gay scene my thoughts would follow the lad in his lonely run. I recalled the ghostly legends which had made him timid and nervous even among us all and in the vivid daylight, and I wished with all my heart that we had not been such fools. I would have given every penny we should earn to-day if Behr had not sent my boy on this chase. I knew how thoroughly Fritz was afraid of Cello's roughness to little Karl, and I knew there was nothing the lad would not do to spare his brother a harsh word. I heard in fancy—high above the notes we played—the clear childish voice singing to keep him company as he hurried along the dim path. I saw in fancy—clearer than the dancing crowd—the one tiny figure in the hush of the great solemn wood, the shadowy trees closing high above it, and making a darkness which was haunted by a nameless horror.

At last, when I could bear it no longer, I went to look out into the night. It was not quite dark yet, but the thick gloom of the late twilight was almost more dismal than utter darkness. I walked restlessly about, longing for the sound of the returning quick little feet, until at last I found myself in a shrubbery, through which a path went up to a door of the house; and just then I was aware that the young lady I had watched so much to-day was standing in that path, and talking to the very gentleman to whom she had *not* seemed to speak all day.

I was in a most uncomfortable position. If I went back, the rustling would make them think they were watched. Of course I could not go on into the path; so I waited where I was, determining not to overhear a word if I could help it. But I couldn't help it, and very serious and very angry words I overheard, very proud and bitter ones too; while, though each voice was full of blame, it was also full of pain untold.

"Yes, it has been so, Piers," the girl's voice said; "but you have humiliated me before every one to-day."

"Other attentions awaited you," rejoined the lower and angrier voice, "and I believe now all his boasts are of your—regard."

"You left me to his attentions. What could I do?"

"Only accept them graciously—as you did; graciously and gratefully, giving smile for smile."

"You never came near me," she said, answering his scornful words almost as scornfully.

"When you could have called me to you, you would not, and now it is too late. Perhaps it is better so for us both; at any rate, it is better for you, as you seem to know. This day has shown it all distinctly to me, Mary. He told the truth in all he said of you, and I can never think of you as I thought of you before. I will not let myself be tempted, and you shall be free to accept whatever love is offered you."

"Piers, how—" she faltered, a perfect agony in her voice. "He told you falsehoods, and I am—. But," with a sudden pride in her tones, "do as you will."

"Yes," he said, "after to-night I shall trouble you no more; and it will be a lifetime, I hope, before I see this spot again. You know how you have wrecked me, and the thought will hardly be a solace to you even in this wealthy home when it is yours."

O, the angry firmness of his voice!

"One word more, Mary, before I go. Leave your little sister in the old home; leave her still with her grandfather, to the old pure life you have shared. Don't bring her here to be with these children of *his*. Though you may be a mother to them, they are his children, and so what can they be but cowards and traitors?"

With a strange, still pride she only answered in these few words:

"I see it is best we should part, Piers. I see now that it is the only thing we can do."

In another minute she was standing alone, her head clasped in her hand as if to shut out the sound of his footsteps.

I crept away without betraying myself. I could not before have believed myself able to do it so noiselessly; and when I reached the door and paused to give one glance around, I saw my poor lad. There he came racing along, with the great 'cello bow, his face raised, his breath quick and panting, just as I had pictured him running in the wood. Without a word he went in with me, gave the bow to Behr, and took his own violin and his place above Karlschen. Karl spoke to him eagerly and gladly, but he only smiled at his little brother, tuned his fiddle, and looked up at me for the cue. With my cornet in my hand, I stood gazing intently into the child's face. I could not bear to see it. I could not bear him to play while his lips were so tight and white, and he had that wild, scared look in his eyes.

Every now and then Karlschen tried to win a word, but Fritz only answered with a smile. Still Karlschen would not be content, and presently touched him pleadingly upon the arm.

"Wait a little," Fritz whispered; "we'll talk presently. I'm—I'm tired, I think, Karl. I wan't to play well, and I feel as if I couldn't, 'less I try hard. Leader, am I wrong? Am I playing badly, that you look at me so?"

"Sit down, my lad," I whispered.

"No, please; you said you wished us to play well to-day. Then I'll rest—after."

On we played: waltz, quadrille, galop, one after another, while the dancers glided past us, and the merry voices filled in all our pauses. But there was a great difference in everything to me, for not only was I so anxious about Fritz, who persistently played on with us, but besides that I worried over the absence of those two whom I had watched all day.

"Put down your violin," I whispered again and again to my boy.

"Am I playing so badly, Leader?" he asked wistfully.

"No; but I wish you not to play. You are tired, dear little lad."

"Rather—only rather. O, let me play on, do. You always say you miss my fiddle. Let Karl rest."

Only when the dawn was breaking did the ball end, and we were free to go, I feeling unaccountably depressed, though at the same time thoroughly ashamed of myself for doing so. The children walked together, talking earnestly, but the ready feet of little Fritz were not in advance as usual. When, after we had walked about a mile, I called them up to me, I saw that Karlschen was crying.

"Why does Fritz breathe like that?" he asked me, for all explanation of his tears.

My boy was panting dreadfully, the quick, hard breath literally seeming to stagger through his white lips, and in a moment I took him up to carry him. I was the strongest in the band, though not the biggest, and could carry him easily, yet the benefit to him was almost counteracted by the effort he made to lighten his weight for me. We traveled on now slowly, Behr a good deal behind, muttering something about a great fuss; Peter walking beside me, and talking with merry encouragement to the child upon my back; and Heiner leading Karlschen in tears, and embracing his umbrella and clarionet as usual, while he looked as thoroughly a martyr as if the child had just been billeted upon him for life, and he'd nothing to keep him on.

So we were journeying, in the gray of the early morning, when we met a gentleman on horseback, who looked pityingly—ay, downright tenderly—at the drooping head upon my shoulder, and pleasantly answered our salute before he passed on. I had recognized him for the gentleman who had in anger left the ballroom that morning, and I went on more heavy-hearted than before, remembering that he had said he was going away "for a lifetime."

Suddenly the quick step of the horse turned behind us, and the rider drew him up at my side.

"Let me take the boy from you," he said; "I have a few minutes to spare. He is a heavy load for you, and my horse will not feel it. Put him here; I will hold him safe and comfortable, poor little fellow. Now, where are you going?"

We told him we were trying to reach a tavern where we could rest and breakfast, and then he paused and thought, looking the while intently into my boy's sleepy eyes.

"Do you know," he said then, "that this child is not fit, without rest or stimulant, to go so far as the nearest inn?"

"It's a great pity," sighed Heiner, "and even the blackberries aren't ripe."

"But," the gentleman said after a pause, as if he had been unwilling to say it until he glanced again at the little face he held upon his shoulder, "I can direct you to a house where I can promise that rest and refreshment will be given to a sick child. The master of the house has been a physician, and he will help you that you may soon have this little fellow walking and playing again in his place among you. I heard him playing well upon the hill to-day, but I neither saw nor heard him at night in the ball-room. How was it?"

For the life of me I couldn't look at him for thinking how kindly he spoke, when that ball had been such a misery for him; and for thinking of the two sad reasons there had been for his not having seen Fritz in his place.

"It was my fault," said Behr, quite quietly. "But I hope he'll be all right again directly."

"I hope so. You have a load to carry, too."

"O, mine feels no more to me," said Behr, who, as well as having his 'cello slung behind him, had Fritz's violin in his hand, "than this does to the child always."

Something in Behr's voice struck us all. Peter always had told us that there was plenty of good in Behr, and now I saw his eyes fixed on him with admiration.

"Cello," he said, tapping him as near the shoulder as he could reach, "you're a brick. Give me something to carry for you."

To my great surprise, Behr handed both the instruments to little Peter; then, to my equally great surprise, he took up Karl, and settled him in a safe, though cramped position on his back.

"Here it is," said our guide, drawing up his horse at a roadside gate, his voice sounding dull and heavy again.

Just as much from the look which came over his face, as from my own memory of it, I knew this was the house where he had helped us half a year ago, and I trembled like a baby in my longing for him to come in.

"We dare not go," I said; "they would punish our impertinence."

"They will treat the child kindly and wisely," he said. "Take him gently from me."

O, but surely it must have been an angel's hand which had closed the eyes of little Fritz in sleep just then, and left that wonderful stillness on his face. We all looked at him silently, and I could not raise my hands to take him; for I trusted that the arms which held him could not let him go. Without a word to any of us, the gentleman let his horse walk slowly through the garden, and my heart beat thankfully. He dismounted at the door, with Fritz still in his arms, and carried the child in. I forget where the others paused, but I know I was the only one who followed him at once into a bright room filled with sunshine and the scent of roses, and I know that no one was there except the girl who, not many hours before, had parted for ever from him who came in to her now.

"Excuse my walking in, Miss Capon," he said coldly, though he must have seen as plainly as I did that she had cried instead of slept; "this little boy, I fear, is very ill, and as all his companions are strangers here, I undertook to guide them to where I knew he would be pitifully treated. Is Dr. Capon down?"

Was it all pity in her face as she stood by Fritz? A few words of promise and sympathy she uttered, laying the pillow comfortably on a wide, low couch, but I could not hear the words because I stayed near the door.

"Yes, I thought so," the gentleman answered, as he laid my boy down, and moved away; "I knew you would be kind to *him*, Mary."

"Piers," she whispered, bending over Fritz, and even I could see how hard she tried to speak naturally, "please stay—stay a little. I fear this looks like"—

I could not hear the last word, but instead of going he walked up to the window, and stood there with his back to us. Very soon a gentle gray-haired old gentleman came in, and looked down upon the sleeping child.

"Very sad, my dear," he said, shaking his head in answer to Miss Mary's pitying glance. "Let his friends come in, that when his eyes open they may not light upon strangers only; and let me have my surgery key, dear."

I sat down by the couch, on a chair which Miss Mary herself put for me, and I saw the cordial poured through my little lad's white lips; then the others came in, and stood or sat about, drearily watching the little figure on the sofa. Karlschen's sobs were so piteous that Miss Capon brought him up to me, and put him within my arms, close to his little brother; and though I didn't think of it at the time, I knew afterward that this was much kinder than if she had taken him away to quiet him. Then she went slowly to the window, but she only stood near to the silent figure there; she didn't speak a word. I saw this plainly, as I sat soothing Karlschen, and waiting for my boy's awaking.

"You have, I daresay, never understood it," the old physician said to us, with a great sympathy in his kind eyes, "but this little fellow has never been what we call constitutionally strong. Probably that delicate-looking child could in reality bear twice as much fatigue and privation as he could; and— Has he just had any shock, or any unusual amount of fatigue or fasting? I know there must be danger of these in your lives, of course, but there has been something unusual here."

I answered rapidly, intercepting a nervous effort of Behr's, and I told the Doctor that our child had had a very wearing day and night. Seeing Behr's face, how could I mention the fright or the fasting he had caused?

The old physician scrutinized my face intently as I spoke, then turned again to the one upon the pillow.

"It is a sad thing for you all," he said. "I cannot give you the slightest hope. Brothers, are they?"

Before any one of us had ventured to answer, Fritz awoke—awoke with his little brother's hand clasping his, and his little brother's questioning eyes fixed lovingly and longingly upon his face.

"Had we better go away, Sir? Shall I take them all away?" asked Peter, his voice shaking as he addressed the Doctor, and looked across to where Behr stood awkwardly hovering over the couch, looking—poor Behr, poor Behr!—as if he saw nothing in the room beyond this weary child, who had been so swift to do his bidding but a few hours ago.

"No need," the Doctor answered with grave kindness. "Their going cannot save the little life; their staying cannot hurry the hurrying death."

"Leader"—the weary eyes upon the pillow, roaming everywhere about the pleasant room, had wandered now to my face—"this is the room—without the fire-light."

"Yes, dear lad;" for I knew well what he meant. Again the eyes wandered round and round the sunny room, and I knew what they sought. Presently they brightened suddenly. Through the low open window, Fritz had caught sight of the little girl for whom he had been watching. With her hands full of flowers, she came into the silent room, and looked up wistfully into her sister's face.

"O Mary," she sobbed in a voice strangely moved and pained for so young a child, "you are crying still; you are always crying now. Piers"—with a gentle, anxious touch—"do *you* make Mary cry?"

I saw the slow, long look he gave into Miss Mary's downbent face, but of course I didn't hear what he whispered brokenly, while our boy lay dying in the sunshine, with the little white pink fading on his breast.

"Leader," Fritz whispered to me then, "I see her in the sunshine. Tell her I remembered."

"Karlschen, Karl"—the little tight lips tried so hard to smile now, as the weak fingers moved restlessly upon his brother's hand—"tell mother, when you go home, that I thought of her always—always. Along the straight roads when it seemed so far, and it never seemed so far when I thought of her—and when we stood and played a long time, and it never seemed so long when I thought of her. Always before I went to sleep; and always when I woke. I tried to think of her in—the wood, but I—couldn't. I could only think of—I forget—Leader, are you there?"

"I'm here, my darling little fellow," I whispered, kissing the groping little hands; kissing the eyes on which a shade of the past terror had fallen; kissing the shaking, parted lips.

"Don't go. Tell mother, Karl, that—I tried to, but couldn't. If I could, I shouldn't have been—frightened. I never was frightened when—I thought of mother, or of—our Father which art in heaven."

"But, Fritz, you'll come; you'll come!" cried Karlschen, sobbing loudly. "Mother said we should go home to her together, to Germany."

"Not—to Germany," whispered Fritz faintly. "Peter, is the sun shining still?"

"Yes, Fritz, the sun is warm and bright, dear lad."

"Not—fading?"

But Peter could not answer any more. He moved far off and hid his face against the wall.

"Behr, I'm so glad I found—your bow that day; you—remember?"

But Behr's eyes were hidden too, and his broad chest was heaving violently.

"It was on the very top of the hill—I think. I couldn't see it at first, but I thought—it must be where we had been playing; so I—went all about, and—was that the night I was in—the wood? No—I forget. Behr, when Karl is tired—he's little and he's often tired—you won't send him back, or—beat him?"

"Never, never!"

The answer was only mine. I whispered it to soothe him, because I saw that Behr could not utter a word.

"Thank you. And—Behr, when he cries—he's very little, you know, and—he often cries—will you help him, please?"

Was it the child's wonderful instinct, or was it a touch of Heaven's own pity, that made him say those words to Behr only, and made him give to Behr that last beautiful childish smile?

The little feeble hands, groping along Karlschen's sleeve, grew suddenly still. The last panting breath was drawn, and we knew that our bright little lad was one among the angels.

Dear me! I'd no idea the page would look so blotted when I came to write of that day, because I feel quite happy and content about it now.

I remember how those two, who had parted in anger, stood together in love and trust beside my boy. I see Behr (ay, though his face is saddened with a look he will not lose for years) always ready to help little Karl; carrying him often when the way is long and hard, seating him nearest the fire when the nights are cold, and giving up to him many an indulgence in which he used to delight. I see the child himself brave and uncomplaining as he never was when his unselfish little brother used to bear all his hardships for him. And when I think of all these things, I know that the mission of that little life, which faded in the sunshine, is fulfilled.

Blurred and blotted, I declare, down to the bottom of the leaf!

"*That* writing can't go, unless you write it over again," says Peter characteristically.

But I think my hand will always shake a little, and the words grow dim before me, as I write about that day. So let this go.—*Belgravia.*

CURIOUS NAMES.—Mr. Bourchier was for many years accustomed to jot down the out-of-the-way surnames which came under his notice, in shop-windows, in directories, in parish registers, and elsewhere. He sent a large budget of them to *Notes and Queries;* and we will make room for a portion of the list, by way of sample. In letter A we find Apothecary and Ancient. B supplies us with Breeks, Bytheway, Barefoot, Bodily, Birchenough, and Birdseye. From C we obtain Curds, Cornfield, Candle, Cakebread, and Coffee. D is represented by Dinner, Drinkall, and Dainty. E and F give us Eatwell, Frizzle, Freshwater, Fish, and Food. In G may be found Goosey, Greygoose, Gosling, Greengrass, Greedy, Ginger, and Garlic. In H are Honey, Haddock, Haggis, Herbage, and Hogsflesh. J and L supply Jelly, Juniper, Lunch, and Longcake; while the next three letters of the alphabet furnish Mackerel, Mutton, Mustard, Nice, and Oysters. From P we obtain P

straight, and, by a proper adjustment of parts, it is scarcely possible in the stormiest sea, to turn a life-boat upside down. One of the most beautiful arrangements for insuring the safety of the boat consists of tubes with valves for clearing out the water which may be thrown in by the waves. Thus, rightly constructed, the vessel can neither sink nor be capsized. It floats like a cork on the wildest sea, and the loss of life in guiding it is a very rare occurrence.—*Chambers' Journal.*

WINCHESTER.—There is no doubt that the brave, wise, and good King Alfred loved the city where he had assumed the Saxon crown. He had royal palaces at Chippenham and Wilton, one in Somersetshire, and one in Hampshire. But Winchester—the Winton or Venta Castrum, the harbor-fort of the Romans—was the favorite residence of Alfred, the warrior and the philosopher, and here he kept the public records and the celebrated Codex Wintoniensis or general survey of his new kingdom, which was, undoubtedly, a precursor of the better-known Doomsday Book of our Norman Conqueror. Here, too, King Alfred fixed his chief and central court of justice, as we find noted in the trial of certain Danish pirates who, breaking the treaty of Heddington, had again landed as rough foragers in England. No wonder, therefore, that Asser, the chronicler, emphatically calls Winchester the royal city. All that Alfred could do for Winchester he did; he gathered there the great and wise of the land, and there, with Asser, his faithful Welsh monk and secretary, he sat in friendly converse, translating the philosophic maxims of Boethius. And when the King resolved one day, in a pious inspiration of regretful friendship, to found a monastery to Saint Grimbald, that good French monk whom he had allured from France to conduct his new University at Oxford, Alfred chose Winchester for the site of the building, which was afterward erected on the south side of the cathedral. And this place became the chief of the monasteries—Athelney, Shaftesbury, and St. Mary's, Winchester—that this wise and pious King erected. And when Alfred died, worn out by the cruel disease that had racked him for thirty years, he was buried in a porphyry monument in Winchester cathedral, till his own grave in the newer Abbey could be completed. Edmund, a son whom Alfred had himself caused to be crowned during his lifetime, was buried in the cathedral, and his inscribed gravestone and coffin-chest are still shown. Edward, Alfred's second son, on the death of his brother, succeeded to the throne, completed his father's monastery of St. Grimbald, and endowed it with lands; and in this new minster Alfred's widow then hid her sorrow, and was in time admitted to the Church's calendar as a saint. —*All the Year Round.*

HAVE WE TWO BRAINS?—It has been shown that the faculty of speech depends either wholly or mainly on the left side of the brain. A lesion in a particular region of this side produces the loss of the faculty of expressing ideas by spoken words. Out of more than a hundred cases of this peculiar disease—*aphasia*—only one is known (and that case is doubtful) in which the right side of the brain was diseased. This seems to show that the two sides of the brain are distinct one from the other. At first sight, however, the idea might suggest itself that this evidence tended to prove that the two portions of the brain discharge supplementary functions. If the left side thus perform duties with which the right side has nothing to do, presumably the right side may perform duties from which the left side is free. This, indeed, would appear to be the case; but Brown-Sequard's position is that this is not a necessary distinction; but the result of habit, unconsciously exercised of course, since, (as yet, at any rate,) we do not possess the power of deciding that we will use this or that side of the brain. He maintains that the left brain is used in speech, as the right hand is used in writing, that a disease in the particular part of the left brain on which speech depends, causes *aphasia*, precisely as a disease of the right hand destroys the power of writing, (until the left hand has been trained to the work,) and that by training both brains we should render this particular form of cerebral disease less likely to cause loss of speech, much in the same way that by training both hands to write, we should diminish the chance of any such cause as disease or accident depriving us of the power of writing.

Brown-Sequard further maintains that where the power of articulation is lost, it is not the mere power of moving the muscles of the tongue, larynx, or chest which is lost, but the memory of the mode of directing the movements of those muscles. In many cases, he says, "a patient could move the tongue in any direction, could move the larynx, and utter sounds very well; but could not articulate, the mental part of the mechanical act being lost, not the mechanical action itself."

Sight affords evidence that the distinct action of the two sides of the brain is not incompatible with the completeness of the power possessed by either. Wollaston held that the right side of the base of the brain is the centre for sight in the two right halves of the eye—that is, the half of the right eye toward the temple, and the half of the left eye toward the nose; while the left side of the base of the brain is the centre for sight in the two other halves—the outer half of the left eye and the inner half of the right eye. If this were so, the two halves of the brain would be, so far as sight is concerned, absolutely supplementary to each other, insomuch that a disease of either half of the brain would render sight imperfect. It is not altogether true, however, as Brown-Sequard states, that only one half of each object would be seen, for the whole of an object may fall on either half of the retina. But objects looked at full front would thus be divided. If the left side of the brain were affected, the left halves of the eyes would act imperfectly, that is, the left halves of the visual field within the eye; so that, in point of fact, objects toward the observer's right would be unseen; and *vice versa.* Wollaston himself was troubled occasionally by a defect of this kind. Trying one day to read the name of an instrument—the barometer—he could read only "meter," the other part of the word, "baro," being invisible. Agassiz was similarly affected. And many patients who are afflicted with certain disorders of movement implying brain disease, have the same trouble—they see only half of objects toward which the eyes are directly turned. Nor is this the only evidence which at first view seems to demonstrate Wollaston's theory. If the theory were true we should expect to find that when only a small part of one side of the brain—or rather, of that region on which sight depends—was affected, then only the half of one eye would be deprived of sight. This has been found to be the case. And, naturally, we should expect that if the other part of that region (of the same side of the brain) were affected, then the corresponding half of the other eye, and that half only, would be deprived of sight. This also has been found to be the case. Nevertheless, Wollaston's theory has to be abandoned because it does not account for all the facts, and is opposed by three decisive facts at least. It has been shown in many instances that a disease in one half of the brain will produce complete loss of sight (1) of the two halves of the eye on the same side of the diseased brain; or (2) of the two halves of the eye on the opposite side; or (3) of the two halves of both eyes. Manifestly, then, there is no necessary association between either side of the brain and the sight of either eye, or of the two halves of either eye. Each side of the brain possesses apparently the *potentiality* of rendering sight perfect for both eyes. Admitting this, it is clearly a point of great importance to inquire whether both sides of the brain, or the two brains, may not each be trained to discharge this duty; for the disease of either would no longer destroy or seriously impair the power of sight.

The next point considered by Brown-Sequard is that of gesture. The left side of the brain chiefly controls the gestures, and this for the simple reason that the left side of the brain guides chiefly the movements of the right side of the body, and it is chiefly with the right arm that gestures are made. But it also appears likely, from certain pathological facts, that even the motion of the left arm, so far as gestures are concerned, depends on the action of the left side of the brain; for it is found that patients who have the left side of the brain diseased commonly lose the faculty of making appropriate gestures with either the right or the left arm. It has, however, happened in a few cases that disease of the right side of the brain has led to a loss of the power of making gestures. It need hardly be remarked that this exception no more opposes itself to the general theory of the duality of the brain than does the fact that a certain proportion of persons are left-handed, or one may say left-sided.

There is a difficulty in determining how far writing depends on the left side of the brain, because disease of that side is not uncommonly accompanied by paralysis of the right arm and hand, and in such cases we cannot determine whether the power of writing is lost on account of a real loss of memory of the relation between written symbols and the ideas they express, or simply through the effects of paralysis. However, it very seldom happens that paralyzed patients have lost altogether the use of the fingers, and are unable to make the least sign. In fact, it is found that in many cases they can imitate writing placed before them, (oftener if the handwriting resembles their own,) while they are unable from memory to write anything, or at all events to express ideas by writing. The disease is called *agraphia.* In many patients suffering from this disease the right arm is perfectly free from any sign of paralysis, but a portion of the left side of the brain has been diseased. It would appear, therefore, that written language, like spoken language, depends on the left side of the brain.

It is also known that the power of reasoning depends on the left side of the brain more than on the right. In cases of insanity the left side of the brain has more frequently been found to be diseased than the right side.

We see, then, that to the left brain we must assign the chief control over speech, writing, and gesture—the methods, that is, of expressing ideas. This side also seems principally concerned in the process of reasoning; and besides these special functions, we must assign to the left side of the brain the principal control over the motions and organs of the right side of the body.

The right side of the brain in turn possesses its special functions. It serves chiefly to the emotional manifestations, including those called hysterical, and also to the needs of the body as respects nutrition. It also, of course, possesses a function corresponding to the control of the left side of the brain over the bodily organs, the right side having principal control over the movements and organs of the left side of the body.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BENVENUTO CELLINI'S PERSEUS.—He now enters the service of Cosmo de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by whom he is commissioned to make a colossal group in bronze of Perseus and Andromeda, to adorn the great square of Florence. As usual, he is annoyed by a rival of inferior abilities and more adulatory disposition, who contrives to throw various obstacles in his way. This time, however, it is a man not unknown to fame, Bandinello, the sculptor. He executes some statues in marble, which greatly please the Duke, but his great work is to be the Perseus. Just as all is prepared for casting it, he is seized with so serious an illness, in consequence of over exertion, that he is obliged to take to his bed and leave all to his men. While he is lying prostrate beneath such a violent fever that he believes himself to be dying, one of his workmen enters, to announce that the work is spoiled beyond all remedy. His description of the scene which follows is really sublime.

"No sooner had I heard the words uttered by this messenger of evil than I cried out so loud that my voice might be heard to the skies, and got out of bed. I began immediately to dress. Having huddled on my clothes, I went with a mind boding evil to the shop, where I found all those whom I had left so alert and in such high spirits standing in the utmost confusion and astonishment. I thereupon addressed them thus: 'Since you would not or could not follow the method I pointed out, obey me now I am present; let none of you offer to oppose or contradict me, for such cases as this require activity and not counsel.' Hereupon one Alessandro Lastricati had the assurance to say to me, 'Look you, Benvenuto, you have undertaken a work which our art cannot compass, and which is not to be effected by human power.' Hearing these words, I turned round in such a passion, and seemed so bent on mischief, that both he and all the rest cried out, 'Give your orders, and we will second you in whatever you command as long as we have breath in our bodies.'"

He orders them to bring a load of dried oak, with which he begins to fill the grate. "As soon as the concreted metal began to feel the power of this violent fire it began to brighten and glitter. In another quarter I made them hurry with the tubes with all possible expedition, and sent some of them to the roof of the house to take care of the fire, which, through the great violence of the wind, had acquired new force; and toward the garden I had ordered some tables with pieces of tapestry and old clothes to be placed in order to shelter me from the rain. As soon as I had applied the proper remedy to each evil, I, with a loud voice, cried out to my men to bestir themselves and lend a helping hand; so that when they saw the concreted metal began to melt again the whole body obeyed me with such zeal and alacrity that every man did the work of three. Then I caused a mass of pewter, weighing about sixty pounds, to be thrown upon the metal in the furnace, which soon became dissolved. Finding I had accomplished what seemed to my ignorant assistants as difficult as to raise the dead, I recovered my vigor to such a degree that I no longer perceived I had any fever, nor had I the least apprehension of death. Suddenly a loud noise was heard, and a glittering of fire flashed before our eyes as if it had been the darting of a thunderbolt. Upon the appearance of the extraordinary phenomenon terror seized on all present, and on none more than myself. This tremendous noise being over, we began to stare at each other, and perceived that the cover of the furnace had blown off, so that the bronze began to melt. I immediately caused the mouths of the molds to be opened, but finding that the metal did not run with its usual velocity, and fearing that its fusibility was injured by the intensity of the fire, I ordered all my dishes and porringers, in number about two hundred, to be placed one by one before my tubes, and part of them to be thrown into the furnace; upon which all present perceived that my bronze was completely dissolved, and that my mold was filling; they now with joy and alacrity assisted and obeyed me. I, for my part, was sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, giving directions and assisting my men, before whom I offered up this prayer, 'O God, I acknowledge in gratitude this mercy that my mold has been filled; I fall prostrate before Thee, and with my whole heart return thanks to Thy Divine Majesty.' My prayer being over, I took a plate of meat which stood upon a little bench, and ate with great appetite. I then drank with all my journeymen and assistants, and went joyful and in good spirits to bed, and rested as well as if I had been troubled with no manner of disorder."

And so his great work is brought to a triumphant conclusion and placed in the public square, upon which the populace raise a loud shout of applause, and all the learned men and scholars vie with each other in writing encomiums upon it.—*Temple Bar.*

SEBASTIEN ERARD.—Sebastien Erard, one of a large family, was born at Strasburg, April 5, 1752. His father, a cabinet-maker, was soon struck by his son's natural love for tools, and his great skill and delicacy in wood-work; but he had the wisdom to give him a thoroughly good education, and the boy took to drawing, mechanics, and geometry, with such ardor that he carried off all the prizes at school. His pencil was seldom out of his hand. He drew everything in every conceivable form before attempting to work out a model; thus his idea was mastered and modified, and when he came to work it out it came out clean, without failure or bungling. His fertility of invention was boundless. He would throw off in a morning sketches sufficient to make the reputation of a dozen ordinary mechanicians, and, selecting only what was the best, think no more about the others. His workshops in Paris and London, filled with diagrams and models, made the despair and wonder of the inventors of his day, who were glad to build many of their successes upon his failures.

When a boy of thirteen he climbed the Strasburg steeple, and sat on the top of the cross—no unfit exploit for one who intended to tower above all his contemporaries in the region of mechanical achievement.

At sixteen, on the death of his father, he determined to go to Paris to seek his fortune. His rich uncle sprinkled him with a quantity of holy water, and dismissed him without a farthing.

In 1768 he entered a harpsichord firm as common workman, but was so intolerably inquisitive, and so apt to puzzle his master, that he soon got dismissed as a dangerous and speculative youg man, who wanted to "know everything."

His next master seems to have been alive to the treasure he had captured in the young Sebastien. Having to make an instrument which was to possess qualities of touch and tone hitherto unattained, he came in despair to Erard, who set to work and made such an ingeniously beautiful instrument that all Paris was soon talking about it. The master was obliged to confess that Erard was the author, and from that moment the young man's fortune was made. He drew about him a crowd of disciples, amateurs, admirers, who gave him multitudes of orders, all of which were unhappily not paid for; and at this period we notice the variety of his talents. Most men would have been content to follow out some narrow specialty, confining themselves to pianofortes for instance, and fearing to risk their reputation in any other direction; but the playful and exuberant invention of Erard, now aged twenty-five, knew no bounds. He reveled in every kind and quality of mechanism. Ingenious toys, new instruments—each capable of being a new type, but playfully thrown off and forgotten—set up in Paris as a nine days' wonder of skill and rapidity, and superseded by something quite different and still more extraordinary. Now it was an organ and a harpsichord, now it was a double harpsichord, now a transposing harpsichord, now a new organ mechanism with an expressive touch, now some wild bit of automatic machinery. Every one with a difficulty came to him, and every difficulty seemed to melt away before the magic of his brain and fingers.

A rich lady now became his protector—the Duchess de Villeroy, great patroness of art and artists. She allotted him a suite of apartments and a workshop in her château. In his old age Erard often spoke with affection of this kind lady, who had recognized his rising genius in so substantial and generous a manner. In her house he made his first piano. The instrument was not popular in France. The Parisian makers had not succeeded with it, and the few pianos there were were imported from England and Germany.

Great was the jealousy in France when Erard's improved pianos, then considered miracles of art, came into vogue. The import trade drooped, the fame of the new piano soon spread to Germany, and in 1799 a rich Hamburg merchant had already collected two hundred specimens.

Mme. Villeroy's accommodation was now too narrow for him. He summoned his industrious and able brother, Jean Baptiste, to his side, and the two set up their own firm in the Rue de Bourbon, Faubourg St. Germain.

The storm which had been gradually brewing now burst over the successful manufacturer. On some technical point of non-registration, his vigilant and jealous rivals procured a police occupation of his premises, hoping, no doubt, to damage his reputation and suspend his trade; but too many silver-toned pianos pleaded his cause in every Paris drawing-room. The court itself flew to his assistance, and a special "brevet" was issued by the King, Louis XVI., doing homage to the genius of the illustrious inventor, and protecting him from all further molestation.—*Good Words.*

SHELLEY'S YOUTH.—Before the childish principle of selfishness is generally eliminated from the breast, was this youth troubled by the wrongs and misery of the world. Yet never were Divine pity and magnanimity crushed out of his soul. All the malignity of his foes, and all the suffering which fell to his lot, only served to make the flame of his noble philanthropy burn the brighter and with a purer radiance. Despotism never conquered the fresh feelings of his heart, and his gentleness seemed to grow by the unlikely meat it fed on. Of the strange schoolboy at Brentford, "nursing his mighty youth," unsuspected of genius, and apparently the bitter sport of fate, we have the following portraiture: "Shelley was slightly yet elegantly formed; he had deep blue eyes, of a wild, strange beauty, and a high white forehead, overshadowed with a quantity of dark brown curling hair. His complexion was very fair; and, though his features were not positively handsome, the expression of his countenance was one of exceeding sweetness and sincerity. His look of youthfulness he retained to the end of his life, though his hair was beginning to get grey—the effect of intense study, and of the painful agitations of mind through which he had passed." We are not surprised to learn that though Shelley paid little attention to his tasks at school, he easily outstripped his companions. But the daily routine was singularly wearisome to him, and was rendered doubly so by the petty persecutions to which he was subjected, and which he regarded as very atrocious. This was one of the first intimations of his recognition of the dignity of the human soul, and of his unchangeable determination never to see it degraded in his own person. A strong antipathy to physical punishments he displayed when he visited his sister Helen at her school at Clapham, and insisted upon the cessation of what he considered to be a derogatory method of correction. Referring to his school life, one writer says, "I do not give him as an example for children to follow. Away with this cant of schoolboy reproving. I describe, and as far as in me lies unfold, the secrets of a human heart; and, if I be true to nature, I depict an uprightness of purpose, a generosity of sentiment, and a sweetness of disposition that yielded not to the devil of hate, but to the God of love, unequaled by any human being that ever existed. Tamed by affection, but unconquered by blows, what chance was there that Shelley should be happy at a public school?" It is strange that this man, who should have excited such an intense veneration in every individual who knew him personally, should have been subjected to bitter diatribes from those who ran with the multitude to condemn him, but who were utterly unable to comprehend his nature.

Shelley at Eton displayed that fearlessness of character which ever strongly distinguished him. He opposed with passionate ardor the system of fagging which was pursued, and his individual force was such that he kept down the hateful system, so far as he was personally concerned. As for the stories told of his residence, both here and at Oxford, are they not too familiar to need repetition? Doubtless, his eccentricities have been exaggerated; while his serious periods of reflection and isolation—during which his fruitful imagination conjured up strange visions, creating and peopling worlds—were taken as evidences that he was unsociable, if not morose. Probably the whole matter is a misconception. As well make oil and water coalesce as adapt Shelley to the moods of the youths with whom he was associated. Constantly living in another sphere, he was only occasionally brought down to current mundane affairs and persons. Yet that he was capable of forming sincere and lasting friendships has been abundantly proved. As a youth, his large soul was impatient of all paltriness and meanness with which it came in contact, while the pleasures of his imagination were so strong and satisfying as to draw him away largely from ordinary communion with the human. Then, too, even in his days of boyhood, there were floating in his mind certain undefined schemes which he longed to promulgate for the amelioration of the race; and there is something beautiful, if strange, in a youth of seventeen so impressed with the necessity of working for the good of his species as to be contemplating the issue of a novel which was to give the death-blow to intolerance. Concerning those anecdotes which have been taken by some to point to incipient madness, I need not say much. After carefully examining them, I find nothing but what may be attributed to a simple feverishness of nerves. Earnestness and restlessness which never slept till his body perished in the blue Mediterranean—qualities whose permeating influences were peculiarly exceptional in him, made him seem a being of another type. He experienced also—but only on two or three separate occasions in his lifetime—peculiar visions or hallucinations, which, however, were simply the result of a surcharge of ideality, and nothing more. But of many of his extraordinary deeds we should never have heard, had he not developed into an unquestionably great poet. When genius becomes manifest it pays the penalty of having all the trivial actions of youth unearthed, and canvassed as remarkable incidents, whose real import is now only discovered for the first time. Occasionally these incidents are invented. That Shelley was eccentric—a being, that is, who does not move in the common centre, but who will have his own orbit—is an undoubted fact; nor does it admit of denial that his consciousness of divergence from the mental constitution of others led him to isolate himself, just as the early intimations of genius, so different in kind, led to the seclusiveness of James Watt.

The fact that Shelley was called "Atheist" at Eton has been held to be indicative of his opinions thus early in life, notwithstanding it has been pointed out that the term atheist was applied at Eton to one who ventured to set even temporal authorities at defiance. Such speculations as these are worthless in helping us to arrive at a judgment upon the man. We are at a loss to know what basis of truth exists in them, and it is as foolish as it is unjust to attempt to construct a theory of character when we are absolutely in doubt as to the preliminary steps being sound and undeniable. This much, and this only, is, I think, legitimately deducible from Shelley's stay at Eton—that here was a remarkable youth, who could not possibly be confounded with the common herd; one whose vivid but confused imagination was struggling after divine forms in which to express itself; one who was the sworn foe of injustice, and who was prepared to combat it, even if the result involved martyrdom. But he was no atheist as yet in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He undoubtedly hated all authority which did not spring from love; but upon distinctively religious and theological questions he had not yet begun to formulate. His idea of abolishing God, and conducting the world upon an improved principle, was reserved for a rather later stage of his existence.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WASTE MATERIALS.—Writing from Bradford, a correspondent says: "In this town, which, as you are aware, is the head-quarters of the worsted trade, the first process, after the 'sorting' of the wool, is to wash it with soft soap, made mostly of olive oils of the better sorts, and cotton-seed or other low-priced oils for the cheaper kinds, called 'crown soaps.' This process of course removes from the wool all impurities, including the natural grease adhering to the staple. The refuse 'soap suds' were, some years ago, run down the sewers, to the great defilement of our streams and rivers; but a gentleman of Wakefield Mr. Teall, hit upon a plan for utilizing the suds. They are now run from the washing baths—large tanks holding two or more tons of the lather—into vats, and are there treated with sulphuric acid, which of course neutralizes the acid, and the fat rises to the surface in a mass of grease an inch or more in thickness. This *magma*, as it is called, is carefully collected and treated in a variety of ways, mostly by distillation. The products are grease, used for lubricating the cogs of driving-wheels in the mills; 2d, oleic acid, commonly called cloth oils, worth about £32 per ton, and used in the woolen districts, such as Dewsbury, Rochdale, &c., as a substitute for olive-oil, to which it is, for some branches of the manufacture, preferred; and 3d, stearine, which, I am informed, is worth as much as £80 per ton, and is largely used in the manufacture of wax vesta matches. Of course, it would not pay each individual mill-owner to put up the necessary plant and buildings to carry on the manufacture of these products from his suds; that is done by a few firms who make an exclusive trade of it, and who either collect the *magma* or pump the suds to their own works, often to long distances. I am told that some large mill-owners are now paid as much as from £500 to £1,000 per annum for these suds, which a few years ago were allowed to run to waste. As before mentioned, the oleic acid or cloth oil is used in the woolen manufactures; it is put in the wool or shoddy, as the case may be, in a preliminary process; in a later process it is washed out, and is again treated with acid, and a lower sort of oil is produced—value from £15 to £25 per tun—which is again used, and converted over and over again."

Another correspondent, writing from Leicester, gives us similar information regarding the recovery of the oils employed in connection with the manufacture of woolen hosiery, and no doubt the same thing occurs in many other places. It is also well known that the liquors which were at one time habitually wasted in the manufacture of bleaching-powder are now made to yield chemical substances in great quantities. Some surprising things are told as regards the recovery of valuable materials in paper-making; particularly in the preparation of the fibrous grass called esparto, which now largely supplements the use of rags. After being boiled in a strong solution of caustic soda, the solution is run off, and, by a particular process, the soda is recovered, instead of being sent away as waste. Again, after the boiled stuff is squeezed by rollers, and washed by pure water, the washings are passed through machines called "save-alls," which retain all the fibres carried away in the process. The stuff is next bleached with chloride of lime, which is afterward recovered by filters, and becomes available for manure or building purposes. Whether in making paper from esparto or from rags, much has been done lately in securing the small fibrous matter from being floated off and wasted, as was at one time the practice; by which means a considerable saving has been effected, while at the same time something is done to prevent the fouling of rivers. In the whole round of the arts there is not a more beautiful or interesting sight than the manufacture of paper from seemingly the most worthless materials. Mechanical and chemical science are here seen in triumphant combination.

A writer skilled in collecting facts in practical science informs us that hundreds of tons of iron pyrites, imported from Spain and Portugal, are used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Instead of throwing away the roasted pyrites, as was once the case, the President of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical Society tells us that when the sulphuric-acid maker has extracted the most of the sulphur, he hands over the burned ore to the copper extractor, who not only separates the copper it contains, but, at the same time, so perfectly removes the sulphur, that the residue, consisting chiefly of peroxide of iron, is suitable for, and is now largely used in various iron-making processes. Besides this, the pyrites in its original condition contains from half an ounce to one ounce of silver per ton; and chemical processes have been devised by which this small quantity can be separated at a profit; and at one of the works on the Tyne more than 16,000 ounces of silver were extracted within the last twelvemonth. These are admirable instances of economy, which cannot fail to interest even non-professional readers.

After all, it would seem that there is hardly anything, however contemned as worthless, which cannot be turned to account. Sawdust, which we have been in the habit of treating as an article not worth thinking about, and only to be got rid of as a nuisance, has risen into notice in the useful arts. Collected by women and children and mixed with some sort of resinous substance, it is compressed into small square pieces, which, hardened and dried, make excellent "fire-lighters." One of these pieces will light a fire, eight of them put up in a parcel being sold for a penny. They are designated the "caloric fire-lighters." There is now quite a manufactory of them carried on in Edinburgh. How they can be produced and packed up in a neat way for the money is not easily understood. The sawdust, we presume, costs nothing. The success of this modest manufacture is suggestive, as, in one way or another, there must be an enormous waste of sawdust, which might be advantageously utilized. Mixed with clay, just sufficient to impart consistency, and with some resinous ingredient, there could be produced a tolerable and cheap fuel; for what is coal but submerged forest trees, blended with earthy substances, under a lengthened and excessively high degree of pressure? In these days of speculative energy, we might almost hint that there is a fortune in sawdust.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF PORTUGAL.—They possess, indeed, many fine orchards of fruit trees, and groves of oranges and lemons, of olives and mulberries, and extensive forests of pine, chestnut, and cork trees; but they are far behind the Germans in forestal science, and the French—the masters of us all—in pomology. The Portuguese oranges grown in the interior are as large and good as those from St. Michael's, but the oranges which come from the seaboard districts—the only ones ever exported to Great Britain—are poor in quality, for which I can give no reason except bad cultivation, seeing that the best oranges in many other countries grow within reach of the sea breezes. The olives of Portugal—an important food of the people—are gathered riper that in Spain, France, or Italy, and are small and dark colored. They are probably more wholesome, and, in my opinion, far better to eat than the olives of any other country; so good, indeed, and so cheap, that it is a wonder they are not brought to this country in place of the hard, half-ripe and expensive olives of France. The oil made from them is generally badly made, but when purified it is probaly quite as good, though by no means as salable, as the fine oils of Italy.

The climate of Portugal appears to be identical in many respects with that of Japan; and many Japanese shrubs and flowers, which dwindle and fail in the open air in France and England, grow magnificently in Portugal. Chief among them is the camellia, brought, it is said, about ninety years ago from Japan, and often seen in Portugal of the size of a full-grown apple tree. The camellia seems to require a rather damp climate, and perhaps a granite soil, for the tree is a weakling in the dry air of Lisbon, but thrives close by at Cintra, and still better Oporto, where many new and beautiful varieties are grown—among others the sweet-scented kind, of whose existence no English gardener or botanist to whom I have spoken seems to be aware. Lovely as the flowers of the camellia are singly, the tree itself, in full bloom, is by no means an attractive sight. A camellia tree with a thousand flowers on it might be supposed, with its compact growth, its shiny leaves of rich green, to be an exquisitely beautiful object, but it is nothing of the sort. The flowers, as they begin to fade, get to be of a dingy brown, and hang a long time on the tree, and a camellia tree in full blossom has by far the largest proportion of its flowers withered and ugly. As a flowering shrub the camellia is not comparable to the poinsettia, which blossoms to perfection in the Algarve provinces, with its mass of intense scarlet bloom looking like a richly-colored silken drapery hung on the branches of the tree, or to the white datura. A datura shrub in full bloom, with its thousands of pendent flower bells reflected in a pool of water, is a thing not soon to be forgotten.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

CURIOUS COIFFURES.

LADIES' HEAD-DRESSES IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

HOW THE HAIR WAS DRESSED AND WHAT HAS BEEN WORN ON THE HEAD—SINGULAR, UGLY, AND GRACEFUL HEAD-COVERINGS—BONNETS AND HATS—FASHIONS WHICH PERISH AND FASHIONS WHICH DEFY TIME—EXPENSIVE AND SIMPLE HEAD ORNAMENTS—ANCIENT AND MODERN ADORNMENTS.

The ladies of the present day are very much laughed at by their liege lords (but that happens in every age of the world) for their extravagant coiffures, the high hats, waving, or stationary plumes, the audacious military pompon, the excessively *prononcée* style in which some ladies dress their high heads, entirely disguising their natural shape—all these fashions are seriously satirized by mankind. Even Mr. Punch, generally so complimentary to womankind, having a deliciously appreciative smile on his bland countenance whenever he approaches the dear creatures, gravely assures the English ladies that if they continue to wear such high headdresses to places of amusement, thus preventing *Mr. Punch* from seeing the play, he shall be obliged gently, but firmly, to interfere with the fashion. But *Mr. Punch* and the liege lords, and the rest of mankind, have but to look through history to see how much better off they are than their forefathers, for even so near to us as the time of gentle Mr. Addison, of the *Spectator*, there were crying evils of this kind:

"I pretend not to draw a single quill," says this "ingenious writer"—"I pretend not to draw a single quill against that immense crop of feathers, which is already risen to an amazing height, but these feathers, unless timely singed of the bright eyes which glitter beneath, will shortly be able to overshadow them. Lady Porcupine's commode is started at least a foot and a half since Sunday last, but so long as the commodity circulates, and the outside of a fine lady's head is converted into her pillow, or, if fate so order it, into the top of her hearse, there is no harm in the composition, and the milliner, upholsterer, and undertaker may live in an amicable correspondence, and mutual dependence on one another."

This was in 1715, and the pictures of the period show us our stately great-grandmothers, with at least ten ostrich plumes on their heads. Small chance to see over such a superstructure as that!

A "commode" has a frame of wire two or three stories high, fitted to the head, and covered with tiffany, or thin silk, and on this was arranged knots of ribbon, feathers, flowers, and jewels. In 1698 the high head-dress was preached against by John Edwards:

"This is the pride which reigns amongst our very ordinary women at this day. They think themselves highly advanced by this climbing foretop. All their rigging is nothing worth without this wagging topsail, and in defiance of our Saviour's words, they endeavor, as it were, to 'add a cubit to their stature.' With their exalted heads they do, as it were, attempt a superiority over mankind. Nay, these Babel builders seem, with their lofty towers, to threaten the skies, and even to defy heaven itself."

It was another member of the Edwards family, who, preaching from the text "Let those on the house-top not come down," shortened it to read, "Top knot come down," for the benefit of his female parishioners.

"Within my own memory," writes an author of about that period, "I have known a lady's head-dress rise and fall about thirty degrees. About ten years ago it shot up to a great height, insomuch that the female part of our species were much taller than the men. The women were of such an enormous stature that we appeared as grasshoppers before them. Further on we find women in all ages have taken more pains than men to adorn the outside of their heads; and, indeed, I very much wonder that those female architects who raise such wonderful structures of ribbon, lace, and wire, have not been recorded for their respective inventions. Sometimes they rise in the shape of a pyramid, sometimes like a tower, and sometimes like a steeple."

During the reign of James II. the wigs were enormously large, and the gentlemen built up their height as well as the ladies, but further back we see, as the wigs of men grew preposterous, (as in Charles II.'s time,) the women wore their hair in a beautifully natural, simple manner, parted on the forehead and falling in natural ringlets on the shoulder.

Charles I. set the fashion of the "love-lock," which was a curl on the left side, considerably longer than the rest of the hair. A quarto volume was written against it by a Mr. Prynne, called *The Unloveliness of Love-locks.* He tells the story of a sick nobleman who, terrified at the approach of death, vowed to sacrifice his love-lock if he recovered. "It was but a cord of vanity by which he had given the devil hold-fast to lead him at his pleasure, and who would never resign his prey as long as he nourished this unlovely brush," he says.

But Mr. Prynne did not banish love-locks. Books and sermons and denunciations never touch fashion. They rather add to and increase its absurdity. A net of false hair in early times was called a *caul*, and among the items of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe are these.

"Item—One caule of hair set with pearls."

"Item—One do., set with pearls of sundry sort and bigness, and with seed pearl between them chevron-wise."

"Item—A caule with nine true loves of pearl and seven buttons of gold, in each button a rubie."

In other cases the word "caul" seems to mean a head-dress or net of lace or gold, as the poet speaks of

"These glittering caules of golden plate."

In the last sermon which Latimer preached before the good and early-called King Edward, the boy-king, he says: "They (the ladies) must wear French hoods, and I cannot tell you, not I, what to call it, and they must have a bonnet from Turkey, far-fette, dear-bought, and when it cometh it is a false sign.

"I had rather have a true English sign than a sign from Turkey, it is a false sign when it covereth not their heads."

Poor bonnets! men and ministers have always railed against them.

In the days of Henry VII. (adhering to one plan of advancing backward) the headdress was a three-cornered wimple, or veil, not unlike a church porch in shape. It had long lappets hanging to the waist. It is rather nun-like, but very pretty. Anne Boleyn sometimes wore it. The hair was also allowed to flow sometimes down the back, in natural, undisguised luxuriance; the only way of dressing it which shows its real beauty.

But in the year 1436, and through the reign of Edward IV., the head-dresses certainly reached an extreme of absurdity. They were tall and pointed like a sugar loaf, and two feet high. They were also horned like ram's heads, with veils depending backward. No hair was seen at all. A woman's face was thus deprived of its natural setting. Sometimes a heart-shaped coiffure, made of gauze, velvet, and precious stones, sets off a very pretty face, but the pictures are usually hideous. This was a reign of extravagant costume, and finally Edward, by sumptuary laws, lowered the head-dresses, shortened the shoes, and ordered that any tailor making the absurdly short jackets of the period should be "cursed by the clergy." How much good would that do now?

In the reign of Henry V. appeared a "horned head-dress," variously compared to a snail and a gibbet, and other disagreeable objects. This lasted two centuries, with modifications.

But the fair Berengaria, Richard Cœur de Lion's beautiful Queen, wore a charming head-dress. It has something Egyptian about it. It has been compared to the pediment of a portico. It was made of gold and silver cord and jewels, and held up two bandeaux of hair either side the cheek and under the ears. A little veil fell behind this exquisite arrangement, which, for anything so artificial, is certainly wondrous becoming.

Queen Anne of Bohemia, who first suggested to ladies the propriety of riding on side-saddles, wore a beautiful head-dress, something like the above. In the middle ages the chatelaines had so much to do and to think of that they wanted that troublesome article, the hair, out of the way. They wore it very much tucked up and hidden, so when called upon to defend their castles it would not be flowing about their faces.

Anglo-Saxon ladies hardly ever appeared in public with their heads uncovered. They wore a veil, or "head-rail," or a muffler, or a golden head band with veil depending. Sir Walter beautifully describes this dress, in the account of Rowena at the tournament.

But splendid and intrepid Boadicea led her away to the field of battle, "in a various-colored tunic flowing in long, loose folds, and over it a mantle, with her long hair floating on her neck and shoulders." She won many a Roman heart, no doubt, the lovely Saxon savage, but she finally succumbed to the tyrant Fashion, and dressed like a Roman lady. The tiara, the veil, and the caul are the three most antique head-dresses. Homer and Virgil and the Bible speak of all three. They are also seen on ancient medals. Homer says of Helen:

"O'er her fair face a snowy veil she threw,
And softly sighing, from the loom withdrew."

Also,

"This royal robe and this tiara wore
Old Priam."

There is a wig in the British Museum, which was found in the temple of Isis, at Thebes. It is very carefully curled, natural hair, which has not changed its condition, in the thousands of years which have elapsed since the Theban *perruquier* put it in order.

Hair is a very singular vegetable. Allowed to stay on a human body, which in process of time grows old, it fades jet white, and finally dies, and disappears; but cut off in youth, it remains in eternal freshness and beauty. Nay, even more singular still, if buried with its young owner in an early grave, it continues to grow and keeps its color. The coffin of a young German Countess was opened a few years ago. She died at twenty, and although she had been buried seventy years, her long beautiful golden hair filled the coffin with its unnatural luxuriance. Had she lived it would have sympathized with her decay, would have grown white and have fallen from her aged head, but in the darkness of the grave it still flourished, and covered her like a new Godiva with its golden veil.

On the Continent of Europe the style of head-dress began to change with Anne of Brittany, the accomplished wife of Louis XII. Mary of Burgundy is the last of the portraits in the towering head-dress which had been fashionable for 200 years.

Anne of Brittany, wears a little close coif like a Puritan, with, however, an ermine and velvet hood over it. This cap appears in the pictures of the famous "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where the English ladies admitted with sighs, tears, and heartaches, that the French ladies surpassed them in the magnificence of attire.

In the reign of Henry I. of France, curls and ringlets, braids, and arrangement of the natural hair began to obtain. Marguerite de Valois is represented with her hair curled and powdered and ornamented only with a diamond star. Mary of Scotland wore her "own hair" when married to Francis, and Marguerite de Navarre is said to have had "diamonds of immense value in her shining hair" at the famous festival at Lyons, where Henry III. was received by the French people. That was a glittering epoch, and one finds it hard to not linger over its magnificence. These beautiful women were too well aware of their priceless charms to hide them under envious silk and gauze. Mary of Scotland it is true, invented and wore that beautiful head-gear which has become a part of her, on her widowhood, but it did not conceal her hair, it framed with wonderful art, the most lovely face and head in all history.

There came in, strange to say, in the glorious reign of Louis XIV., at first, a quiet way of dressing the hair, called by Mme. De Sevigne "une tête partagée à la paisainne." It was the quiet way of brushing the hair down over the ears, which was fashionable twenty years ago, but it went out speedily to be followed by that fashion so very common now, of the hair lifted from the forehead, crépé, curled, and puffed, with long curls depending from the structure to the shoulders.

Then came in the curious story of the *Fontanges.* The story was that, at a hunting party at Vincennes, Mme. De Fontanges had her head-dress blown down by the wind, and, to keep it out of her face, tied her garter round her hair. The King thought truly that she looked so very pretty that he begged her always to wear it in that fashion. After that all the ladies appeared with their hair tied up with a ribbon, and these structures finally grew so high that a little woman became as a giantess from her "Fontange."

Patches came in in this reign, and were affectedly named—if at the corner of the eye, *passionnée*; in the centre of the forehead, *majesteuse*; on the corner of the mouth, *baiseuse*; in the middle of the cheek, *galante*; on the dimple, *enjouée*; on the nose, *effronter*, and on the lips, *coquette.*

In the reign of Louis XV. we first find the hair smoothly dressed high over a cushion. Also the curious fashion of serrated curls going back from the brow to the top of the head. Then came the commode, of which we have spoken, and the whole female world was obliged to go bare-headed, because they could get nothing large enough to cover their heads. "Umbrellas only will do it," says a writer of the period.

Hair went on getting higher and more extraordinary. Excelsior was the motto of the hair-dresser through the reign of Louis XVI. until hight reached its ultimatum on the beautiful head of Marie Antoinette, whose aristocratic *chevalure* was destined to such an ignoble debasement in the end.

Of course, when the Republic came in all this was changed. Mme. Tallien appeared with her black hair cut close *à la* Titus, tightly curled around her head, and on top of that a scarlet cap; no doubt a little on one side.

Then came in the curious fashion of dyeing the hair, as Mme. Junot says, "Une femme brune devait avoir une perruque blonde, une femme blonde, une brune." Women had their black hair dyed yellow, their yellow hair dyed black, a pernicious custom, not without its followers in this day of the world, women forgetting that nature knows best what colored hair to give them. In France then the Greek cap, the Greek coiffure, the hair worn to look like a Phrygian cap, all these affectations of the classic period, came in with Josephine, and India muslins and Mme. Recamier's decidely antique model of head and face. Not, however, becoming to the average face, powder has appeared and disappeared at various intervals through the history of coiffiures. It was most indispensable in the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI., and our own Revolutionary heroes are all painted by Copley with powdered hair. It must have been a troublesome and nasty fashion, with its necessary pomatum, and its impalpable all-penetrating property, but that it is very picturesque and becoming, there can be no manner of doubt.

There was a head-dress in fashion in France called the "Giraffe," in the year 1830, which perhaps overtopped them all. This was a tower of bows, ribbons, combs, and feathers, and in one instance on record reached three feet from the lady's forehead. Giraffe indeed!

But we have skipped one delightful period of high head-dresses. About the year 1766 there appeared a mountain of curls, powder, pomatum, flowers, feathers, blonde, and ribbon, in England, to which was given the appropriate name of the "Alps." To cover this was invented the *calash*, a hood made of silk, distended on steel, whalebone, or stiff cords, which an old poet thus satirizes:

"——Nelly! where's the creature fled?
Come, put my post-chaise on my head."

Somewhere, between the drops, came in the famous mob cap—"the Ranelagh mob"—that becoming piece of female coquetry with which Mrs. Womington bewitched the town when she assumed the garb of age to make still more effective her youth's bright effrontery. This mob cap appears in Hogarth's orange girl, and in many prints of the period. On a young and pretty face it is irresistible—as what is not?

One of the most charming of all possible head coverings, and one which laughs at time, is the broad Rubens hat, with its plume, which that artist puts on the head of Helen Froment, his second wife. Goldsborough paints Mrs. Siddons in one, in that exquisite picture in the National Gallery in London, where she hides her little hands in her muff. Copley introduced it in some few of his portraits. It has reappeared in the year 1874, and is becoming to almost all faces.

We have certainly no coiffure in these days which rivals in trouble or in detestability that of our English ancestors in the year 1757, when the quantities of powder and pomatum used at the period rendered it impossible to dress the hair every day.

One lady writes to a friend, "I consent also to the present fashion of curling the hair so that it may stand a month without combing, though I must confess that I think three weeks or a fortnight might be a sufficient time. But I bar every application to those foreign artists who advertise that they have the secret of making up a lady's head for a quarter of a year."

The peasants in Brittany have a very peculiar cap—folds of linen built to an immense height, with long lappets hanging down behind. The women sell their beautiful long hair to the traveling merchants, and the hair of a Breton *paysanne* goes to the opera more frequently than its original owner does.

The Normandy cap is very pretty. That called a "Bourgoin" is formed of white stiffly-starched muslin, that covers a pasteboard shape, and rises a great height from the head, diminishing in size toward the top. Two long lappets depend from either side toward the back, composed of the finest lace.

There are three or four other styles of cap used by the Normandy peasants, but these do not feel the mutations of fashion. They are the same which have been worn for seven centuries. A traveler in the Pays de Caux was shown a beautiful head-dress belonging to the wife of a wealthy peasant which had descended through several generations. It was of scarlet velvet, blue pasteboard, and gold tinsel, surmounted by an immense ruff of muslin, and resembled an ancient casque. These Normandy women, however, curl their hair and braid it, besides being very proud of their chignon, or club of hair behind, not parting with it, as do their neighbors of Brittany.

In that charming work, *A Summer in the Pyrenees*, the author describes a peasant women as twisting a colored handkerchief in the hair with great effect. "It is adjusted so as to give a Grecian contour to the face, and I suspect, notwithstanding its appearance of artless simplicity, that there are degrees of coquetry by which it is arranged so as best to suit the appearance of the wearer. Beneath this head-dress we see soft bands of dark hair, carefully parted on the forehead, and placed against the cheek, so as to contrast in the best manner with a complexion at once glowing and delicate, healthy and pure."

It is a pleasing picture, and within the reach of every pretty girl. Not so the coiffure of an Alsatian belle of the past century.

"An enormous edifice of satin, lace, and jewels stretching out on each side, far beyond the width of the figure, and standing up in front, like the roof of a Gothic cottage; the hair is turned back from the forehead and hangs in a very long plait, which the lady carries over her arm!" The effect, shocking.

The Germans have in past years been the parents of remarkable coiffures. The famous "horned cap" came from Germany, and in the old Nuremburg reservoirs of antiquity one finds many extraordinary coiffures. Their women are blessed with such a profusion of light hair that it was almost impossible to hide it, but they did succeed. One of the prettiest of these head-dresses occurs in mediæval times, and is a velvet cap, high, with a plume of feathers, or an aigrette of jewels on one side.

The better class of peasants near Bamberg and Augsburg have a curious head-gear of black satin, or velvet, plaited and stiffened out like wings. These look like enormous bats, while at Coblentz, those—

"Peasant girls, with dark-blue eyes,
And heads which offer early flowers,"

make a broad plait of their beautiful hair, and ornament it with gold pins, while the middle of the head is ornamented with a distracting little red or blue velvet cap, which comes as low as the ears, ornamented with gold.

This is the prettiest of all the Swiss peasant head-dresses we have found. The broad black bow of ribbon worn about Lucerne is very effective and dashing. The large straw hat of the Pays de Vaux, with its funny crown, with a button at top, and within it a cap of black lace, is very becoming, as is the curiously-shaped little straw hat of the Valais, showing the plait of hair behind. Sometimes this pretty hat is as flat as a plate; again it has a little crown, and is always adorned by ribbons and flowers.

The women in Holland have always been fond of gold head-dresses. One is particularly noble. It consists of almost a cuirass of gold surmounting a thin lace cap with long lappets. This is very rich and beautiful, and it is strange that fashion has not more frequently adopted it.

It is a thousand pities for the modern traveler that railroads have chased away costume. In Italy it lingers a little. The women of Genoa still wear a white veil with gold and silver ornaments; the Milanese, a black one. The Roman woman has found her picturesqueness so very available that she still keeps to the costume which Raphael painted; but it is mournful to read Lady Morgan's description of the head-dress of the women of Naples, "Their hair bound in tissue caps and scarlet nets—the magnificence like the plunder of a Sultan's wardrobe;" and to reflect that all this has passed away, and that the Neapolitans dress now like everybody else. The Venetians, always tasteful, always artistic—as who could help being, living as they do surrounded by beauty, and with a perpetual mirror in the waters of the canals, and of the calm Adriatic?—have had beautiful head-dresses. One of them was "a little rose-colored hat trimmed with blonde, placed over the right ear, and over the left a bunch of flowers, the hair tied with a ribbon." So may have been dressed those "Brides of Venice" whom the pirates carried off. Who could blame the pirates? Another head-dress, spoken of by Mrs. Piozzi as very coquetish, was a high frame-work of wire, over which was thrown the black veil. Black has ever been a favorite dress of the Venetian women; perhaps the brilliant coloring around them makes them seek the shadow.

The Bolognese women had the Zendada, a long scarf or veil. The hair was plaited high, and set off with showy combs and pins.

The Faldetta of the Maltese, a black silk mantle or veil, is very much admired by travelers, and is still worn in that historic island. The Spaniards have adhered to the mantilla, and with a rose on one side her dark hair, her mantilla thrown over her high comb, the young Spanish girl is always a picturesque creature.

Siberia, however, can lay claim to the ugliest and most inconvenient of head-dresses. "They first wrap their heads in a towel, over which they fasten, with two strings, a kind of helmet, made of the bark of a tree, and ornamented in front with a piece of cloth, and with copecks. The helmet is then covered with a handkerchief wrought with thread or worsted of various colors, and edged with fringe. This head-dress is above a foot high. The hair is divided in two tresses, and falls upon the shoulders." So caparisoned, the Siberian paysanne looks like a horse dressed for an English funeral.

The Tartar women have, on the contrary, a beautiful, high, round, embroidered cap, with long pendants behind, often scarlet in color.

From the land of the East comes the turban in all its variety, and the veil, graceful, beautiful, and monotonous.

The Athenians wore grasshoppers in their hair, as a token that they belonged to the earth, a custom which would not be popular in Kansas or Nebraska to-day. The women of Scio wear still the beautiful antique turban of white linen, while every one remembers Lord Byron's impassioned admiration of the women of Cypress who dress their "hyacinthine waves of shining curls with the flowers of the jessamine." The women of Cephalonia wear their hair wreathed with a small, thin turban which is fastened with a knot at one side, very pretty, and familiar on antique gems; and in the Island of Ios the brides wear a veil of red silk. In Patmos, the unmarried women braid their hair with flowers, and the married women adorn their heads with elegant classic folds of muslin, which still recall those lines of beauty which Praxiteles has made immortal.

The Jewish women have been famous for the beauty and grace of their head-dresses since the days of Holy Writ. They plaited their abundant black tresses with gold cords and brilliant ribbons, and wore the lovely veil of gold tissue, or of striped silk, about their brows. They brought in the fashion of wearing coins suspended above the forehead, so that it has been said that the women of Tripoli often bear the whole fortune of the husband on their heads. These head-dresses of coins are very barbaric, but splendid, and are much affected by the Persian and other Eastern women.

In *Frederic the Great and His Times* we read of, perhaps, the most expensive head-dress of modern times. It is an account of the wedding-dress of the daughter of Frederic I., in 1709.

"The jewels worn by the bride were valued at $4,000,000. She had a coronet set with diamonds and pear-shaped pearls, which alone was estimated at $1,000,000."

A million of dollars on a woman's head! and that, too, in frugal Germany.

In all these desultory researches we find nothing uglier than the fashionable bonnet of 1830. This immense structure, with its high crown and flaring front, its tasteless bunches of bows and enormous flowers; its combination of ugly outline and pretentious colors was still admired in its day, and doubtless made women look fashionable and pretty; but it does not stand the test of time. In looking over books of costume, the French bonnet, so esteemed at the moment, becomes but an object to laugh at, while the Rubens hat, the "Bonnet de Normandie," Charlotte Corday's cap, the mantilla, and the Greek knot, the round cap of the Tartar, and the broad bow of the Swiss peasant, these are always beautiful and becoming.

There must be some subtle reason for this. These head-dresses have some natural conformity of hues to the human face. They are superior to time and to changeful fashion. One coiffure, too, never can go out of fashion, and that is one of natural flowers. A full-blown rose, set in dark or in white hair, is perfect. A wreath of green leaves is charming on a blonde head. The author of the *Romance of a Mummy*, makes his Egyptian beauty perform her toilet simply by wreathing a lotus flower in her dark hair, and you feel in reading of it that you have assisted at the toilet of a Princess

So that measuring the coiffures of 1874–75 by the example of the ages, and of the different countries of the earth, there is nothing very extravagant in them. Women might well consult their own faces more and the hair-dresser less. Those with prominent features should not indulge in the Chinese habit of pulling the hair from the face; short and stout women should not indulge in dropping ringlets. Hats are worn too high, and faces often are exposed to a fashion which makes many of them look haggard or brazen. All these defects are, however, easily remedied by a little good taste, and few ages of the world have seen less extravagant coiffures than our own.

THE WEST.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

DEATH OF AN OLD LADY WHO SAW WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL—THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WESTERN HUMORISTS—SWILL MILK—PROTECTION OF GAME—A NEWSPAPER SENSATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

There died in this city a few days ago an old lady, Mrs. Lois Childs, who was born in 1783, and of whom I made mention in one of my previous letters. She passed from this life at the ripe age of ninety-two years. The time viewed in the abstract does not seem so long, but when taken in connection with one name and one heart, it becomes impressive. It becomes of strange interest when it is remembered that for so long a time one heart beat, one brain kept up a busy thinking, one soul kept its humanity for almost a hundred years. Mrs. Childs passed through no second childhood, her mental power and freshness of heart were as good as when in her midtime of life. Her memory was excellent; her life a connecting link between the days of Washington and Adams and those of Lincoln and Trumbull. She had seen the Republic from the proclamation of peace up to the present time, and those who knew her say it was delightful to sit down with her and hear her reminiscences of the past. When Washington died in 1799 she was a New-York girl of "sweet sixteen," and she saw the funeral moving slowly and solemnly along the streets of the metropolis. When Mrs. Childs was in her girlhood, and was romping among the hills of York State, the whole United States were not equal in wealth and population to the Empire State of to-day. This city now exhibits a population twice as large as the population of her native State in that early day of hers. There were no steam-boats then, nor cars flying over hills and across plains, nor electric wires reaching from place to place, making distance as naught. In her memory all the fashions of a former age lay in all their variety of shapes. She had seen a hundred forms of dress come into style with a flourish, and then pass away amid derisive laughter. But she thought little of ribbons and laces, and Dame Fashion never had any charms for her. As a personal friend of hers said to me: "Intellectual and moral culture, good deeds, kindness to all, from man down to brute, religion—these were the objects that never changed with her. To her they were as beautiful in the ninetieth year of womanhood as in the sixteenth year of girlhood." Thus is it proved that the laws of fashion are transient, of virtue eternal. The good old lady was a living witness of the literary peculiarities of former generations. She retained in her memory those long, monotonous songs and madrigals which once cheered all young hearts on Winter evenings, in homes where there were no books, and in ages when superstition existed. These ballads of the Colonial period she had stored away, and she sang them more sweetly, and probably as musically as does Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and her excellent company of modern song birds. It was only a short time before her death that Mrs. Childs recited to some young people one of those strange heroics of fifty stanzas which she had carried in her memory for eighty years. Her life was spent in the faith and service of Christ, and to her death was not a king of terrors. She stood on the border of death for years, and in her extreme old age she was ready to go to her home in heaven.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question, Shall Protestant Christianity be taught in the public schools of this City? is a question now being discussed with considerable feeling by the Education Board and numerous well-known citizens. The teachers in the public schools have been advised by the School Superintendent to read only selections from the Old Testament, and while this was a source of surprise to most people, there are not a few who hold it to be the only true theory of Biblical instruction. That there had been no general complaint from our Hebrew population is admitted, but the Superintendent appeared as the defender of the Jewish children from real or supposed grievances, and recommends the policy of conciliation already mentioned. It has not been made to appear that it matters much, so far as the religious training of children is concerned, whether they read the Old or the New Testament, or whether they ignore both in the schools, but the question is causing not a little trouble for all that. It is admitted that the introduction of religious subjects into the schools would cause inconsiderable trouble, but the rule has been to avoid all those portions of the Bible which are known as doctrinal, and so far it does not appear that the general educational purposes have been ignored in the least. That the Superintendent is sincere in his intentions is undoubted. He is industrious, and works hard for the schools. He believes, as do most men, that schools should recognize religion as a fact, but he insists there shall not be any particular doctrine inculcated. The general feeling of the public seems to be with the Superintendent. The Old Testament is common ground for Christians. Both Jew and Gentile believe in that portion of the Scripture. If the matter of introducing the Bible into the public schools was a new one, perhaps it would be better if it were not read at all; but as it is an old custom here, and the bitterest feeling would be aroused were it attempted to throw it out, it would seem that the wisest plan would be to read those portions which are not objectionable to any religious denomination. The Jews are not the only ones who complain. In this city the Roman Catholics object seriously to the reading of any part of the Protestant version of the Bible. Should bigots or zealots take up this question and push it to an extreme animosities will be stirred up, and the purposes of designing persons will be served. It can be fairly and dispassionately considered without sectarian prejudice, and there need be but one decision in harmony with the spirit of free institutions, and only one practical solution of the problems arising from a heterogeneous population of conflicting religions.

TWO WESTERN HUMORISTS.

Among the arrivals at one of the leading hotels in this city a day or two since were R. J. Burdette, of Burlington, Iowa, and U. P. Lewis, of Detroit, Mich. Judging from personal appearances, there was nothing about either of these gentlemen to distinguish them from ordinary mortals; but their names are almost household words in this Western country. They are native humorists of no average kind, and in many things are the peers of Edgar Allen Poe, Artemus Ward, the Danbury *News* Man, Max Adeler, and Mark Twain. Burdette is employed as local reporter on the Burlington *Hawkeye*. During the last three years he has originated some of the best domestic stories of the day. One of his latest, "Mr. Middlerib's Dog," is fully equal to anything ever written by an American journalist. Two years ago Burdette, who had been earning a precarious living on a Peoria paper, determined to get married. The girl was willing, but the father offered objections which could not be overcome. So one night "Bob" stole the girl away from prayer-meeting, and married her. Then he reversed the order of things, and instead of waiting for the old man to come a gunning, Bob borrowed a double-barreled shot-gun, told his wife to take his arm, and started to the home of his wife's father. When the two men met, Bob made a conspicuous display of the deadly weapon and said: "Now, look here, father, Susie and me are married, and I've come around to see what you're going to do about it." The old gentleman wilted, and Bob says he is the most obedient father-in-law he ever heard of. Mr. Lewis is the Detroit *Free Press* humorist. During the past two years he has written some of the finest touches of sentiment and human nature in the way of Police Court reports that have ever appeared in print. Unlike Bailey, he did not inherit his wit; unlike Clemens, it did not come to him through associations. It was driven into him. He was an ordinary, indolent, country printer somewhere in Michigan, when he took it into his head to go on a "tramp." He footed it to Louisville, where he engaged to work his passage on a steam-boat to New-Orleans. Before they reached Cairo the steamer blew up, and Lewis went ashore, badly crippled and completely demoralized. As soon as he was able to sit up he wrote up an account of his experiences as a victim and sent it to the *Free Press*. The article established his reputation as a versatile genius, and on his return to Detroit he was engaged as item man. Lewis is a very lazy fellow, but his occasional efforts are more numerously copied than those of any Western writer I know of.

THE END OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Speaking of living journalists reminds me of a dead one. The death in Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago of Everett Chamberlain, a well-known Chicago journalist, was received in this community with a sense of grief little moderated by the fact that it was not unexpected. His was a brilliant though a brief career, and after a few months of struggle with that dread disease, consumption, one of the most noble newspaper men that I ever knew passed from this to a better world. Mr. Chamberlain was born in Newbury, Vt., in 1839, removed to Wisconsin when eighteen years of age, was a Captain in the Union Army during the rebellion, and in 1864 he left the service, and commenced his real life work as a journalist. In 1868 he came to Chicago, since when he has been continuously employed on one of the great dailies until he became physically incapacitated for labor. In addition to his editorial work he contributed largely to different magazines, a department of literary work for which he was eminently adapted, and in which he met with the most promising success. He was clear and cogent as an editorial writer, generally brilliant, often humorous, and always pure and graceful. He was a thorough musical critic, having an excellent knowledge of the theory of music. Socially he was an admirable gentleman. His circle of friends was very large. He was a thoroughly upright man, and his life was unblemished.

SWILL MILK IN CHICAGO.

It has been discovered that most of the cows kept within the city limits are fed almost solely on distillery swill. The keepers of these swill-fed cows have been selling their poisonous milk to their customers for some time past, and have thus far escaped detection and deserved punishment. The Board of Health were officially notified by the President of the Milk Dealers' Union that certain parties were carrying on this nefarious business, but as yet no steps have been taken to suppress the growing evil. The City Council long since passed two ordinances governing the complaint, one of which provides against the keeping of more than a certain number of cows within the limits, and the other against "knowingly and willfully furnishing or selling to any person milk which shall be the product of cows fed in whole or in part on the slops of breweries and distilleries." It is said there are at least 200 dealers in milk who keep cows of this kind, and that 12,000 gallons of the compound are furnished to our citizens daily. When it is considered that the cost of this swill is fifty cents per wagon load, and that each load will feed fourteen cows, the inducement to resort to this practice by impostors becomes almost irresistible. In other cities the milk inspectors attend to their duty, and violations of the law are invariably detected and severely punished. For the sake of the good health of the city it is to be hoped that the Chicago inspector will be equally prompt to do his duty, now that the daily journals have called his attention to it.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Quite a war has arisen between the sportsmen of the city and dealers in game and restaurant keepers. There is a law in this State against killing or having on hand certain kinds of game during the Winter season, and toward the end that this statute to protect the game of the West might be strictly observed, the shooting clubs of Chicago have been waging a fierce and uncompromising war upon dealers and purchasers for several weeks past. For awhile the State Sportsman's Association had it all their own way, but the other day they ran against a snag in the person of a Northside Magistrate to whom a firm had taken a change of venue. The law imposes a penalty for having game in possession or exposing it for sale during the time in which the killing is prohibited in the State, and one of our magistrates has uniformly fined offenders, irrespective of the place where the game was killed. Justice Roelle has, however, taken a different view of the matter. He held that the intention of the law was simply to protect the game in the State of Illinois, and that the intention was not to prohibit the traffic in game killed in other States, where such laws are not in force. As the defendants proved conclusively that the game in their possession was shot outside of the State he dismissed the case. He held that although the law made no reservation as to the place of killing, it could not be held to protect game in other States, over which the Legislature had no jurisdiction, and when game was killed in States where no such law was in force, the laws of Illinois could not interfere to prevent the selling of it here at any season. It is the intention of the Sportsman's Association to take an appeal to a higher court. The association is to be commended for its determination to protect the fish and game of this State.

IT IS BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.

This story is told of a certain Chicago gentleman, closely related by marriage to the President. He was in New-York not long since, on his return from Washington, where he had been to see "Bill" King. He stopped at the Windsor, and during the night heard a person walking rapidly up and down in the room over his own apartment. Thinking that some fellow-mortal was in distress, and being anxious to relieve him if possible, the Chicago gentleman rushed up the stairs and knocked at the door. A voice bade him enter, and upon doing so he saw a young man, apparently in great distress of mind, standing in the middle of the room. "My friend," said the humane caller, "What is the matter?" "Oh, Sir," was the reply, "I am ruined. I have $5,000 to pay in the morning, and I can't raise a dollar." "Is that all?" was the soothing response; then go to bed, young man, sleep in peace, and let the other man do the walking to-morrow night."

A NEWSPAPER SENSATION.

The supposititious account of the burning of a theatre published recently in the *Times* of this city was read with horror by persons everywhere. The whole thing was a cruel, stupid hoax, and had not even the merit of originality in it. That it was well written is not disputed, but the idea came from a New-York paper, which was denounced at the time as severely by the *Times* as by any other journal in the country. The *Times* seeks to justify itself with the assertion that its sensation was "what is technically recognized in all departments of art, whether fine or practical, as legitimate;" that a lesson for public good was inculcated; that, in concentrating public attention on the fact that our public places of amusement have been built to hold people in, and not let them out, it has performed a legitimate function of a newspaper.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DISPLAY OF PIGEONS—AWARD OF PRIZES—THE SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS.

The second annual exhibition of pigeons by the National Columbarian Society was continued at No. 14 Murray street yesterday, and prizes were awarded to the successful exhibitors. There are in all about 500 birds on exhibition, some of which have been sent on from England, Scotland, and Germany. Several specimens of pouters, carriers, tumblers, barbs, and Antwerps are pronounced by the fanciers to be very fine. An idea of the value attached to the finer specimens of the birds may be had from the fact that they sell for from $25 to $50 per pair, and for one pair of pouters on exhibition $250 has been offered and refused. The following are the awards of prizes for the several classes of birds:

Pouters.—Special Premiums—Best yellow cock and hen, John Yewdall, Philadelphia; best red, John Yewdall, a cock; best blue, John Yewdall, a cock.

Pouters.—Society Premiums—Best yellow cock, J. Yewdall; best red cock of 1874, C. Spies, Williamsburg; best yellow cock of 1874, H. Cobell, Williamsburg. Pouter cocks of any color—First, black, J. Yewdall: second, blue, J. Yewdall; third, blue, Andrew Scheld, Brooklyn, E. D. Pouter hens of any color—First, blue, A. Scheld; second, yellow, J. Yewdall; third, black, A. Scheld. V. H. C. red cock, J. Yewdall; H. C. blue, H. Cobell; C. blue hen, J. Yewdall. Diplomas—To J. Yewdall, one each for cocks, blue, black, yellow, red, and white. Most first prizes on Pouters, J. Yewdall.

Carriers.—Special premiums—Best old cock, P. C. Biegel, No. 19 Bethune street, New-York; best old hen, J. Yewdall; best young cock, P. C. Biegel; best young hen, J. Yewdall; best black cock, P. C. Biegel; best old dun cock, P. C. Biegel. Cocks of any color—First, P. C. Biegel; second, D. E. Newell; third, P. C. Biegel; V. H. C., P. C. Biegel. Hens of any color—First, J. Yewdall; second, P. C. Biegel, third, P. C. Biegel. Diplomas—Black cock, P. C. Biegel; dun cock, P. C. Biegel; blue cock, P. Schuchman, No. 8 Avenue D, New-York, John Paar, New-York; Red cock, John Paar.

Short-faced Almond Tumblers.—Cocks, first diploma, A. Scheld; second, A. Scheld; third, C. A. Eaton, Portland, Me.; hens, first diploma, A. Scheld; second, A. Scheld; third, C. A. Eaton.

Barbs.—Pairs, first, black, A. Scheld; second, white, H. Cobell; third, red, A. Scheld; diplomas, black, A. Scheld; white, H. Cobell; red, A. Scheld; dun, A. Scheld, H. C. white, D. E. Newell; African owls, pairs, first diploma, H. Cobell; English owls, pairs, first diploma, black, H. Cobell; second, white, H. Cobell; third, blue, L. Lobenstein, Portland, Me.

Short-faced Tumblers.—Diploma, pair of splash, Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.

Berlin Tumblers.—Special prize, H. Cobell. Pairs of any color, first diploma, yellow, H. Cobell; second, black, H. Cobell; third, yellow, R. Plumke, Brooklyn.

Trumpeters.—Special prize and diploma, mottled, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.

Short-faced, Bald-head Tumblers.—First diploma, black, W. Simpson, Jr.; second, black, A. Scheld.

Fantails.—First diploma, white, William E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.; second, white with black wing, H. Cobell; third, red, H. Cobell; diploma, yellow, H. Cobell; diploma, W. Simpson, Jr.

Priests.—First diploma, red, C. A. Eaton; second, spangled, L. Lobenstein.

Nuns.—First diploma, yellow, H. Cobell; second, black, H. Cobell; third, yellow, A. Scheld.

Magpies.—First diploma, black, A. Scheld; second, red, L. Lobenstein; third, yellow, C. Spies.

Short-faced Antwerps.—First diploma, R. F. Shannon.

Antwerps.—First diploma, John Van Opstal, Lewis street, New-York; second and third, John Van Opstal; special, R. F. Shannon.

Runts.—First diploma, W. Simpson, Jr.; second, C. A. Eaton.

Diplomas.—Ruffled Moreheads, H. Cobell; Silver Baldhead, White-barred Cookers, H. Cobell; Blue Archangel, H. Cobell; Swabians, C. Spies.

Turbits.—First and diploma, red winged, C. A. Eaton; second, yellow, L. Lobenstein; third, blue, H. Cobell.

Jacobins.—First and diploma, mottled, R. F. Shannon, Pittsburg; second, yellow, A. Scheld; third, black, W. Simpson, Jr.

Short-faced Beards.—First and diploma, blue, W. Simpson, Jr.

Long-faced Beards.—First and diploma, blue, L. Lobenstein.

Swallows.—First and diploma, yellow, C. Spies; second, red, C. A. Eaton; blue, C. A. Eaton.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL TAXATION—APPLICATION OF THE COMPANY FOR RELIEF.

Some time since the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company got into finacial difficulties, and was placed by Judge Blatchford in the hands of Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens as Receivers. These gentlemen claimed to have made fair progress in extricating the road from its troubles, when their efforts were baffled by tax collectors of towns on the line of the railroad, who seized not only its property, but the freight intrusted to it for delivery, to satisfy taxes imposed. The Receivers complained that this action drove freight from the road, and that the receipts of the railroad, even at the best, were not sufficient to enable it to pay these taxes and continue its business. It appears that the railroad was, by an act of the Legislature of April 5, 1866, exempted from State and local taxation for the period of ten years. This act was repealed on the 29th of April, 1874, and it is by virtue of such repeal that the taxes complained of have been imposed and the seizures made. A bill is now pending in the Legislature to abrogate the act of 1874.

A suit in equity was recently brought in the United States Circuit Court, in which it was sought to have the Collectors of Taxes of the towns mentioned enjoined from taking any further steps to enforce payment of taxes by the railroad, and to compel them to release the property already seized. The case came on yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, counsel for the railroad contending that the act of 1874 was unconstitutional, as plainly impairing the obligation of contracts, and that it was clearly inequitable and against public policy to tax out of existence a necessary public highway which was being well managed, in good faith, relying on the supposition that the law preventing taxation during its early years would be carried out to the full extent.

Judge Blatchford said that he had the main points of the case under consideration, and would probably decide them by next Saturday, to which time the case was adjourned. The amount of taxes at present involved is about $55,000, covering the claims of some forty towns.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

In the suit of John M. Furman against the Bull's Head Bank, Judge Lawrence, yesterday, granted an order of injunction against the latter, restraining "its officers and agents or attorneys from paying the dividend of five per cent. declared on the 12th day of February, 1875, payable on March 1, 1875, until the lawful stockholders of said bank shall have been ascertained by the judgment of this court, and from declaring or paying any dividend whatever until the further order of this court, and from issuing any certificates of stock of the par value of $10 each in lieu of the certificates of the old stock of $200,000." This suit is understood to have arisen out of the arrangement to reorganize the bank after its failure.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

We are informed that the brief report which we in common with the other daily papers made of the case of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company against J. Pierpont Morgan, tried last week in the Superior Court, was calculated to give an erroneous impression as to what was really decided. Judge Speir did not hold that two prices could not be charged by a gas company, but that where a lower price was charged in one district, by reason of competition the company ought in fairness and equity to bring such fact clearly to the notice of all persons paying the higher rate, and that where this was not doneand the only evidence in the case as to value, was the fact that two rates were charged, the consumer must have have the benefit of the lower rate, that the lower price being established by the company upon the ground of competition, the effect was to give the company the advantage of the competition, while it worked an injury to the consumer unless he has notice of the fact, when he may be bound to pay the price charged.

THE CARL VOGT CASE.

The case in which Joseph Stuppe, alias Carl Vogt, is sought to be extradited by Belgium, on the charges of murdering the Chevalier Bianca and burning his chateau, was summed up before Commissioner White, yesterday, by Mr. John D. Townsend, for Carl Vogt, and Mr. Coudert for the Belgian Government. Mr. Townsend argued at length that the evidence failed to show that the fire was not accidental, and that the Chevalier was murdered, and contended that if the Chevalier was murdered, the evidence pointed to the Count Duval de Beaulieu, the son-in-law of the Chevalier, as the criminal, and did not inculpate Vogt. Mr. Coudert contended that the circumstantial evidence against Vogt was fully sufficient to warrant his extradition for trial in Belgium, and was about to make a lengthy reply to Mr. Townsend's charge against the Count Duval when the Commissioner informed him that argument on that point was unnecessary. The Commissioner's decision will be given to-morrow. The woman who eloped from Belgium with Vogt, was present during the proceedings, holding an infant in her arms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE STRAITS OF MALACCA, INDO-CHINA, AND CHINA; OR, TEN YEARS' TRAVELS, ADVENTURES, AND RESIDENCE ABROAD. By J. THOMSON, F. R. G. S., author of "Illustrations of China and its People." Illustrated with upward of sixty wood engravings by J. D. COOPER, from the author's own sketches and photographs. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A thorough knowledge of the East, including Siam, Japan, and China, is so rapidly becoming indispensable that every addition to our facilities for learning regarding the resources of these countries and the peculiarities of their people deserves prompt recognition. Mr. Thomson has spent ten years in the East. A most industrious photographer he has penetrated districts rarely visited by representatives of civilization, and he has brought away with him views and notes which enable him to present us with a volume of exceptional interest as regards illustration and of marked value in its descriptions. Penang upon the western shore of the Malay Peninsula is the starting point of Mr. Thomson's journeyings, as they are described in this volume. This peninsula, with the Straits of Malacca and the Malay Archipelago, have been the subject of some most excellent works of travel, which, however, have only increased the desire for more accurate knowledge of these regions. Mr. Thomson, it is greatly to be regretted, hardly seems to have appreciated fully the relative interest attaching to the different regions which he visited. While he tells us much that is new regarding the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Cambodia he hurries through these comparatively unknown countries, frequently barely hinting at things which the reader is extremely anxious to have described, in order to give more space to China, with which every student of the literature of travel, and indeed every newspaper reader is thoroughly familiar. His descriptions of the latter country and its people display a knowledge of them which is perhaps the best justification of the preference he exhibits.

The profusion and variety of vegetation which characterize the Malay Peninsula is the first peculiarity that impresses the traveller. Cocoa, areca palms and nutmegs flourish upon the lower spurs of the Penang hills, while on their summits European vegetables and flowers may be cultivated. Tree-ferns grow to perfection at an elevation as great as sixteen hundred feet above the plain. This tree-fern rears its bare, finely-marked stem from fifteen to twenty feet high above the underwood, and then curling its delicate fronds upward, outward, and in graceful arches, spreads a leafy canopy of the most tender green foilage, which it drops in a multitude of quivering points at a distance of eight or ten feet round the parent stalk. Nervous females should evidently avoid the hill countries of the tropics, for soon after sunrise "the noise of awakening beetles and tree-loving insects is so great as to drow n the bellowing of a bull or the roar of a tiger a few paces off." The sound, Mr. Thomson says, "resembles most nearly the metallic whirr of a hundred Bradford looms." One beetle in particular, known to the natives as the "trumpeter," busies himself all day long in producing a booming noise with his wings.

The luxuriance of the vegetation compels constant activity on the part of the cultivators of the soil. A sugar field in one of the provinces of the peninsula which had been abandoned only for a twelve-month, was in that time completely overspread with jungle, a fact which shows that were it not for the constant work of the Chinese laborers, Penang would in an incredibly short period become as impenetrable as it was when Capt. Light landed there in 1786. An amusing story, by the way, is still told of the plan hit upon by Capt. Light to get this jungle growth in part cleared away. He loaded his guns, so the tale goes, with silver coins, and fired them into the thick bush, that the Malays might be tempted to make clearings in their search after the dollars.

The sugar plantations occupy a large part of the Malayan Peninsula. They are chiefly under the control of Europeans. Tapioca is also cultivated to a considerable extent. In some places the tapioca crop follows the sugar-cane, and then the land is allowed to lie fallow for a time. The plant throws up a few long woody stems and large bright-green leaves, but it is from the root that the tapioca is obtained. This root, Mr. Thomson tells us, resembles the Indian yam, or a huge potato, and in outward appearance is as unlike the snow-white, delicate food it produces as coal to the flame it feeds, or tar to the brilliant dyes it yields. The roots are dug up when ripe, and conveyed to the washing-house to be brushed and rinsed in water by machinery. This process completed, they are passed by an ingenious contrivance into a grating machine, which reduces them to a brown, watery pulp, and this pulp is then removed by ducts into troughs, where the fibrous matter and skin are separated from the flour, and the tapioca is next passed into tanks of water. Workmen go bodily into these tanks, stirring up the solution with their limbs. At the end of this operation the flour is allowed to precipitate to the bottom of the tank; the water is then drained off, and the cakes of tapioca, after sundry washings, precipitations, and cleansings, are dried in iron pans, much in the same way as tea, and finally prepared for market.

Wild boars, elephants, rhinoceroses, deer, and other wild animals, are occasionally encountered in the least cultivated and more northerly parts of the peninsula, but they are becoming scarcer. Mr. Thomson once fell in with a Roman Catholic missionary in one of the sparse settlements, the neighborhood of which was said to be infested with wild animals. When asked if he had no dread of tigers, he pointed to his Chinese umbrella, his only weapon, and assured Mr. Thomson that with a similar instrument a friend of his had driven off a tiger. But the nervous shock which followed that triumph had cost the courageous missionary his life.

In Singapore the Chinese far outnumber the Malays, and therefore they hold a more important position than in Penang, where the Malayan population is in excess. Many responsible official positions are filled by these Chinamen. One is an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, others are Justices of the Peace, and others again hold opium and spirit farms.

Through the clanship and guilds of these Chinese the wealthier residents of that nationality seldom suffer from the great gang robberies which formerly made the Malayan Peninsula far from a desirable place of residence. Bands of ruffians, often a hundred strong, would surround and pillage the residence of a foreigner, and the guilds would so effectually protect the culprits that they were rarely detected. These Chinese robbers, too, are experts in their profession. They are reported to be able to stupefy their victims by the use of some drug known only to themselves. In one instance, within Mr. Thomson's knowledge, where such an agency was doubtless resorted to, the thief found his way into the principal bedroom, and deliberately used up half a box of matches before he could get the candle to light. Then he proceeded with equal coolness to plunder the apartment, not forgetting to search beneath the pillow, where he secured a revolver and watch. The Malays aver that there have been cases where the Chinese thief has thrown into the doorway of the house he has selected for pillage a handful of rice impregnated with some aromatic drug. Shortly the inmates are plunged in deep repose, from which they seldom awaken till long after the robber has completed his depredations, and that too in the deliberate style which suits the habits of the indolent Chinese. When they have a daring burglary on hand they go quite naked, with the body oiled all over, and the cue coiled up into a knob at the back of the head, and stuck full of needles on every side. The following adventure with a Chinese burglar befell a friend of Mr. Thomson:

"About midnight, as he lay awake in his bed, with the lamp extinguished and the windows opened to admit the air, he saw a dark figure clamber over his window-sill and enter the apartment. He kept himself motionless till the thief, believing all to be safe, had stolen into the centre of the room, and then sprang out of bed and seized the intruder. Both were powerful men, and a furious struggle consequently ensued; but the robber had the advantage, for his only covering was a coat of oil; so that at last, slipping like an eel from the grasp of his antagonist, he made a plunge at the window, and was about to drop into the garden beneath when his pursuer, with a final effort, managed to catch him by the tail. The tail, stuck full of needles, and alas! a false one, too, came way by the weight of the fall, and was left a worthless trophy in the hands of the European whom its proprietor had vainly tried to rob."

Mr. Thomson visited Siam in 1865. He spent some time at Bangkok, and his investigations tend to detract a little from the elaborate and glowing descriptions which travelers have repeatedly given of the gorgeous temples of that Eastern capital. These buildings, he tells us, are "nothing more than brick and mortar, embellished with gilding, foreign soup plates, and bits of colored glass." The use of "foreign soup-plates" for this singular purpose is thus explained:

"A trader, not many years back, imported a shipload of foreign crockery, including toilet services, dinner services, dessert services, and other miscellaneous china-ware. But the stock was long in tempting buyers and remained unprofitably on the owner's hands. At last, however, he persuaded a wealthy native nobleman, who was engaged in the completion of a Buddhist shrine, to invest in the lot, assuring his purchaser that in European places of worship hand-basins and other less ornamental but highly useful vessels were esteemed the most *récherché* adornments. The simple-minded devotee proceeded in all good faith to decorate his temple, sticking willow-pattern pudding-plates a-row in the plaster and working hand-basins or dish-covers fantastically into the balconies and parapet ornamentation. But the deception was not long in coming out, and the trader in consequence lost his reputation, together with all future prospect of business with the Siamese. It was said that he was even never paid for the crockery, some of which may still be seen imbedded immovably in the mortar, to point a silent moral on the consequences of commercial disingenuousness."

There were at the time of Mr. Thomson's visit sixty-five Buddhist temples in Bangkok, and the priests attached to them numbered more than nine thousand. These temples, we are told, are usually erected during the lifetime or out of the proceeds of the estate of some nobleman, as sacred and meritorious works. The King of Siam is himself a High Priest, and an ardent defender of the faith. On one or two occasions he has ventured into the newspaper arena in this latter capacity. In a controversy of this sort with Dr. Bradley, an esteemed Protestant missionary who died in Siam after long years of faithful labor, the King showed his shrewdness by putting the point that while there was only one Christ, there are a great many different sects; the broadest differences existing between Roman Catholics and reformed churches, while narrower shades of faith divide the Protestant ranks. The King therefore summed up his case by the very natural inquiry as to how he was to determine which sect was in the right. Mr. Thomson makes the very apposite reply to this that there is no more uniformity of doctrine among the Buddhists than is to be found within the Christian Church, and he makes the extremely practical and sensible suggestion that if the missionary societies would only sink their narrow differences and agree to abide by one scholarly translation of the Bible into the language of the land they labor in, they would command a far wider influence among the educated and influential classes than it is now in their power to do.

An application through the British Consul for permission to photograph the King's palace received a prompt and favorable reply, in the form of a letter from his Majesty, which stated, among other things, that his royal brother "was well understanding of the work of taking photographs, and being with Mr. Thomson will have good opportunity to do according to his pleasure in and about this palace." This sentence, by the way, is a fair specimen of the King's English, upon the knowledge of which his Majesty greatly prides himself. Mr. Thomson had one or two interviews with the King—since dead—whom he describes as of erect and commanding figure, about five feet eight inches in height, with a face somewhat haggard and marked by an expression of severe gravity. On one occasion, when the King expressed a wish to have his photograph taken, he appeared dressed in a robe of spotless white, reaching to his feet, and with his head bare. He beckoned Mr. Thomson to approach him, and indicated that he wished to have his portrait taken as he knelt in an attitude of prayer. Suddenly, just as the artist had adjusted his instrument, the King changed his mind and without a word disappeared. At first Mr. Thomson feared he had offended his Majesty, but he shortly reappeared dressed this time in a sort of French Field Marshal's uniform. The portrait was then so successfully taken that the King desired to have another of himself in his court robes, asking Mr. Thomson to place him where and how he pleased. The Prince in attendance was consulted as to the etiquette of this freedom, and his decision was: 'Yes, place him, but do not for the life of you lay hands on him, more especially on his thrice sacred head.' Here was a difficulty. How to pose an Oriental potentate who has ideas of his own as to propriety in attitude, and that, too, without touching a fold of his garments. I told the King, in plain English, what I wanted to do, and he said, "Mr. Townshun, do what you require for the excellency of your photograph." He inquired my nationality. I told him I was born in Edinburgh. "Ah! you are a Scotchman, and speak English I can understand; there are Englishmen here who have not understanding of their own language when I speak."

On his way to Laos and Cambodia Mr. Thomson passed through the village of Ma Klong, the birthplace of the Siamese twins. The people had no recollection of these notabilities, but they showed the traveler, in one of their temples, another monstrosity—a biped pig, which was fed and tended by the priests.

Less than forty pages are given by Mr. Thomson to that part of his journey which would have been read with the greatest interest if given in detail—an account of the visit to Cambodia. The ancient sculptures of this country, its multitudinous and magnificent temples, with all the other evidences of a civilization which has passed away, are described so briefly as to suggest the idea that Mr. Thomson felt a proper discussion of the subject to be beyond his powers. This is all the more to be regretted since he intimates very broadly that a lady who has recently written upon this region has appropriated, without credit, his photographs, and that she has drawn too freely upon Mouhot's narrative, while she has fallen into errors of fact which one who had actually visited the country could hardly have committed. The parties immediately concerned may be left to settle the question as to the justice of these ungallant doubts. Meanwhile, it is certain that from the sculptures and ruins which Mr. Thomson tells us of, there is yet to be deciphered the history of a dynasty which once swayed a powerful influence in the far East, and the time must come when these inscriptions and relics will be studied with an interest only second to that which the Assyrian antiquities have excited.

Every reader of Mr. Thomson's volume will regret that he did not reverse the proportionate space which he has allotted to the different countries he describes, and give three-fourths of what he has written to Siam and Cambodia instead of devoting so much attention to China. This last country is comparatively familiar ground, while those to the south-west of it have been by no means exhausted of their interest and novelty, notwithstanding Mr. Vincent's *Land of the White Elephant* and the works of Mrs. Leonowens. Still, even in China, Mr. Thomson's diligent pursuit of subjects for his camera led him into rarely-visited parts of that vast Empire, while the difficulty of making the natives comprehend the object of his peculiar mission occasionally provoked adventures which spice his narrative with mild excitement. Hong Kong, Canton, Nanking, Macao, Ningpo, Amoy, as well as numerous points in the interior, removed from the cities, were visited, and copious notes were gathered which give us faithful and accurate glimpses of the manners and customs of this extremely curious people. The Chinese present such striking contrasts in all their modes of life with the nations with which they are so rapidly coming into more intimate relations, that every traveler who may visit them is sure of readers if he chooses to give the results of his observations. Mr. Thomson's indefatigable industry and wide opportunities for investigation give peculiar value and unusual interest to this work, and must secure it a place in every collection of books of travel.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

THE SUNDAY LAW TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED—WHOLESALE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

An additional number of rebellious liquor dealers were arrested at the instance of the Excise Board during the past week, and others received notices to renew their licenses at once. Herman Shute, keeper of a disreputable den at No. 31 Amity street, who, with his brother Henty Shute and his wife, was arrested by Excise Inspector Wendover on Friday, appeared before the board, after having been released on bail, and made application for a license, which will not be granted unless the character of the place is materially improved.

In compliance with the petition presented to the Police Commissioners on Friday, orders were yesterday promulgated to all the precincts instructing officers to arrest all liquor dealers found violating the Sunday law, as well as those disobeying section 5, chapter 175 of the act of 1870, as amended by the laws of 1873, which prohibits the sale of liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. That portion of the act specifying the penalties on violators of the Sunday law provides that all offenders shall be punished after each offense by a fine of not less then $30 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment not less than five days nor more than fifty days, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. It is anticipated that the number of arrests to-day will be very large from the fact that the majority of the dealers, aware of the results of former "raids," entertain a feeling of perfect security in their continued violations of the law. Superintendent Walling assembled the Police Captains at headquarters yesterday and informed them that it was the business of the Police to make arrests when violations of the law were committed in their view, and each Captain would be held responsible for the enforcement of the law within his particular precinct.

Several members of the Legislature called on the Excise Commissioners yesterday and informally conferred with them on matters pertaining to the department.

The business of the past week shows a large falling off in the number of applications as compared with the exhibit of the previous week. The following were the transactions: Tuesday, twenty-five applications; amount received, $1,400. Wednesday, twenty-one applications; amount, $1,180. Thursday, fourteen applications; amount, $830. Friday, fourteen applications; amount, $840. Saturday, thirteen applications; amount, $860. Total number of applications, eighty-seven. Total amount, $5,110.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst. a cartman in the employ of Harvey, Spencer & Co., importers, Nos. 92 and 94 Leonard street, was sent with two large trunks, containing samples of lace curtains, to the Grand Central Depot. When he reached the corner of Broadway and Astor place he was hailed by a stranger, who asked him to take a trunk on his truck to the Clarendon Hotel. The cartman entered a neighboring building to get the trunk, as directed by the stranger; but, after tramping up to the fifth story, he could find no trunk, and returned to the sidewalk, where, to his amazement, he discovered that his horse, truck, and trunks, which he had left in charge of the stranger, had disappeared. The theft was reported to the Police, and late in the evening the horse and truck were found at Twenty-second street and First avenue, where they had been abandoned by the thieves. Several days after the robbery the empty trunks were found in Williamsburg, but no trace of their contents was obtained until Tuesday last, when a stranger called on Mr. Jacob Seebacher, who keeps an auction store in Chatham street, near Worth, and informed him that he wanted him to dispose of a large lot of lace curtains. The goods were sent there the same afternoon, and Mr. Seebacher, on examining the curtains, became convinced that they belonged to Harvey, Spencer & Co. He accordingly notified the firm, and Mr. Spencer called at Seebacher's establishment and identified them as the stolen property, valued at $1,500. The case was then placed in the hands of Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, who yesterday succeeded in arresting William H. Johnson, of No. 204 East Tenth street, the man who had negotiated with Mr. Seebacher for the sale of the curtains, and George Sloan, of No. 121 Essex street, who was in his company. The prisoners were locked up at the Prince Street Police Station, and will be taken to Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. There are still about twenty pairs of curtains missing, which Capt. McDonnell has hopes of recovering.

AN OYSTERMAN'S TROUBLES.

Jacob Rumpf, the keeper of an oyster saloon at No. 1,286 Fourth avenue, becoming jealous of the attentions paid his wife by a customer, concocted a scheme to rid himself of his hated rival, which was as ingenious as the plot of a dime novel. Oscar Fuhrman, the hero of this brief romance, was, yesterday, dragged before Justice Murray at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge which Rumpf intended should consign him to a cell. There was no mention made of domestic happiness destroyed, but the complaint simply alleged that Fuhrman had stolen a number of oysters from Rumpf's shop. When the nature of the charge was stated, the prisoner was greatly astonished and enraged. He protested his innocence in the most vigorous English he could command, and defied his accuser to prove him a thief. When Rumpf was told by the court to produce his witnesses he hesitated, and a long conference with his counsel followed. This concluded, the lawyer arose and frankly stated that the real cause of Fuhrman's arrest was his client's jealousy, and that the charge of larceny was but its offspring. He, therefore, asked that the complaint be withdrawn, and so ended this minor "conspiracy."

A DARING THEFT.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, James Armstrong, driver of truck No. 947, left his horse and truck standing in South street, near Dover, while he entered a store in South street, looking for a friend. On the truck were six barrels of whisky, valued at $300, the property of Messrs. Cook & Bernheimer, importers, of No. 67 New street. When Armstrong returned the truck had disappeared, and on making inquiries of persons in the neighborhood, he ascertained that during his absence a man, dressed like a driver, had jumped upon the truck and driven off. Armstrong immediately notified the Police, but no trace of the truck or whisky has yet been obtained. The horse and truck, which are valued at $800, are the property of Samuel Freeborn.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioners of Parks yesterday appointed Mr. Julius Munckwitz, the superintending architect of the department to the position of Superintendent of Central Park, the duties of which he has performed since the resignation of Mr. Charles Ryan. Mr. Munckwitz will retain the office of Superintending Architect, and will receive for both offices a salary of $5,000 per year, an increase of $500 on his former salary. The saving to the department by this amalgamation of offices will be $4,500 a year.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The following criminals were sentenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, by Judge Moore: Joseph P. Allaire, who pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill his father-in-law some time ago, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years and six months. Robert Ellis, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. James Riley, jointly indicted with Ellis, was also sent up for two years. Michael Kelly, charged with assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Philip Winching, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sent up for six months. Catharine P. Welmore, convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses from Rev. T. Hyatt Smith by representing that her baby was dead, was brought up for sentence. She pleaded urgently for a discharge, and was remanded.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WEEK.

MRS. MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—KATE CAREY FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED—COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF REST THEIR CASE—MR. TRACY OPENS FOR THE DEFENSE AND TALKS TILL THE END OF THE WEEK.

As Monday was Washington's Birthday and a general holiday no court was held. Proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning by a resumption of the cross-examination of Mrs. Moulton. Contrary to general expectation, the witness was allowed to leave the stand after quite a brief questioning, and that mainly directed to settling some points, chiefly as to dates, not clearly brought out on the Friday preceding. It had been anticipated that counsel for the defense would employ the time between Friday and Tuesday in preparing material for a most rigorous and searching examination of this important witness, and many looked to see the force of her evidence completely broken down under the expected ordeal. The surprise was general when Mr. Evarts so speedily announced that he had finished with the witness, and another surprise followed the announcement thereupon made by the plaintiff's counsel that with Mrs. Moulton they rested their case. This was totally unexpected, and put Mr. Evarts and his associates at a loss for a moment or two, but, after a little dispute, he was allowed to recall the witness Kate Carey for further examination. The record of this domestic had, since her first appearance in court, evidently been carefully hunted up, and under Mr. Evarts' questioning she testified, in amusingly cool and laconic style, that she had been discharged from some of her situations for intoxication. Being asked of one in particular whether it was not for lying also, she replied, "No; I told her [the mistress] I wasn't tight, and I was tight." Other places she held without giving any cause of offense. She could give only the most general description of the lady who visited her in Bellevue Hospital. When this witness left the stand the court adjourned, Mr. Tracy not being prepared to open his speech for the defense that day.

GEN. TRACY'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

Gen. Tracy commenced the opening speech for the defense, and with it a new departure in forensic oratory, for he read his essay from manuscript. This was decidedly a new thing. Hitherto, it has been the custom for gentlemen aspiring to oratorical fame, but unable to make a speech, to wait till an intelligent constituency sent them to Congress or the Legislature. Written speeches are permitted there, apparently because no one is compelled to listen to them; but for a lawyer to inflict his drowsy eloquence on twelve unfortunates, shut up in a box from which escape is impossible, is something unheard of before the days of this remarkable trial, and may be said to add a new terror to the duties of a juryman. However, Gen. Tracy read his speech, and read it, too—on the first day at least—in a low, monotonous tone, whose soporific influence very few in the court-room were able to resist. He laid out the theory of the defense, and his line of argument pursued followed very closely that of Mr. Beecher's well-known "statement" of last year, strengthened by such facts as had been brought out by the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses. This theory is that a conspiracy was hatched by Theodore Tilton to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn, not so much because he was jealous of his fame as a preacher, though that had something to do with it, but because Mr. Beecher was also an editor, and therefore a dangerous rival. The opening portions of his speech Mr. Tracy devoted to a highly-colored eulogy of his celebrated client, dwelling on his great services to humanity, to the nation, and to the cause of Christian civilization the world over; and depicting vividly the single-handed struggle he had made in the old war times with the pampered aristocracy of Great Britain and the Liverpool mob. After this Mr. Tracy devoted himself to the task of dissecting the character of Theodore Tilton. He showed him to be a man whose besetting sin was an all-dominating egotism, vanity which amounted to a disease, morbid, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable. As a young man he had shown much ability and quickness of perception; these qualities had recommended him to Mr. Beecher, who had made a protege of him, and delighted to help him forward in the world. Tilton was brought in contact, through Beecher's aid, with the most celebrated men in the country; the stormy times then threatening were favorable to the development of bold and aspiring talent; Tilton began to distinguish himself as a writer, and when Mr. Beecher went to Europe he succeeded him as the editor of the *Independent*. As Mr. Beecher's subordinate, Tilton had been all reverence and fidelity; but no sooner had he become chief than he assumed that he was Mr. Beecher's equal, perhaps superior, and soon after his return from Europe sought opportunities to oppose and attack him. He was specially fearful of Mr. Beecher setting up another paper, when in after times dissatisfaction began to be publicly expressed at the heterodox theories Tilton was expressing in the *Independent*. This fear became so constant and so irritating that Mr. Beecher, who had heard of it, wrote Tilton a friendly letter, counseling him to weigh well and examine new ideas on theological subjects before he adopted them, and concluding by casually, but significantly mentioning that he had no idea of starting a paper himself. But Tilton had that peculiarly unbalanced mind which can never weigh and analyze—anything new, strange, and extreme was sure to find with him a ready reception. It gave notoriety, and that was all he wanted or desired. He began by rejecting the religious beliefs of the church in which he had been reared, and he ended by rejecting the social rules by which the civilized world is governed. Marriage he held to be a clog on the development of the race, and he was speedily surrounded by a class of flatterers whose lives corresponded to their theories. This was his status in 1870, when the troubles began out of which this suit grew. At this time Tilton was editor of the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, and Beecher had assumed the editorship of the *Christian Union*, which Tilton and Bowen saw, with burning envy and fear, was weekly diminishing the circulation of the *Independent*. Bowen saw that something must be done. He had quarreled with Tilton once or twice, but he hated Beecher mortally, and so he was afraid if he discharged Tilton entirely, Tilton would join Beecher. Out of this grew the two contracts made in December, 1870, that Tilton should leave the *Independent*, but not the *Union*. As soon as it was known that these were made, all sorts of stories about Tilton's life came to Bowen; he did not care for them except so far as they might hurt the paper. So he saw Tilton on Dec. 26, and at that interview they both talked the matter over. Bowen told scandalous stories of Beecher, and Tilton told Bowen that he too had a grievance, which was that Mr. Beecher had made improper proposals to Mrs. Tilton. Counsel averred that they would produce witnesses to prove that no charge of adultery was made by Tilton at this time, and that in the celebrated interview on the 30th, with Mr. Beecher, he did not make the charge either. Bowen, after Tilton had spoken, thought he saw a chance of driving Beecher from Brooklyn. He undertook to deliver the note of demand for his resignation. Tilton gave it to him open, but the cunning Bowen closed the envelope before delivering it, so that it would not appear that he knew what was inside. He gave it to Beecher, who, instead of being overwhelmed with conscious guilt, was astounded and indignant. Bowen saw there was something wrong; he smelled danger, and he rushed to Tilton and threatened him with instant dismissal if he repeated a word of what had been said at the interview. Tilton saw himself ruined. Then it was he called Moulton to his aid, whom counsel compared to Judas Iscariot. From this time Moulton was the Mephistophiles of the drama. It was at his suggestion that the "letter of confession" was forced from Mrs. Tilton, then lying sick almost to death; but counsel claimed that if this letter could be produced, and it was the basest act in this base conspiracy to destroy it, and every copy of it, it would be seen that it only charged improper proposals and not adultery, being just the charge the retraction withdrew. Counsel explained at great length the facts bearing on the separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband in this month on account of his repeated infidelities; how she went to her mother's, who told her not to go back; how, while she was away, she had consulted her Pastor as to what she should do, and he had called in his wife, and both advised a separation. To this advice counsel relied on showing that all Mr. Beecher's letters and expressions of remorse were chargeable, and to nothing else. He advised that Mrs. Tilton should separate, and ever after it burdened his conscience, as if he had done Tilton the most mortal injury. Tilton compelled his wife to return to her home on this occasion by surreptitiously taking away the young baby. After Tilton was dismissed from his papers by Bowen, who refused to pay him a cent, Tilton's and Moulton's efforts were entirely directed to obtaining money from Beecher. In this way the $7,000 was forced out of Bowen, and afterward the money directly from Beecher, which went for the *Golden Age* and other purposes.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. KILLALEA.

On Thursday last Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was arraigned before the Board of Police, charged with having, during the year 1874, while he was in command of the Twenty-second Precinct, received $100 per month from Fritz and Elizabeth Kasefang, proprietors of the National Hall and Garden, in Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the same amount from Koch Brothers, proprietors of the Central Park Garden. The prosecution, however, failed to produce the necessary testimony to substantiate the complaint, and the charges were withdrawn. Yesterday Capt. Killalea was served with copies of new complaints against him, in which he stands charged with having received large sums of money from the persons named in the previous charges, during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The trial of the Captain on these new charges will take place on the 4th proximo.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 28, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

By a vote of 38 yeas to 26 nays, the Senate yesterday passed the Civil Rights bill. All the amendments proposed to this measure were voted down by large majorities, and the bill passed exactly as it came from the House. It only needs the President's signature, therefore, to become law. It will be remembered that the school clause which was regarded as the most objectionable part of the bill, was stricken out in the House, and all that the bill in its present form really provides for the colored race is the right of admission to hotels, places of amusement, and the jury box. The jury section is certainly the most important one left in the bill, but it will obviously be easy enough for any State that so desires, to render it practically inoperative. The United States cannot interfere to prevent the exclusion of illiterate jurors from State courts, and the application of any educational test would disqualify at least three-fourths of the colored men of the South. Probably the ablest speech which has been delivered in connection with this bill was that made yesterday by Senator CARPENTER. It is fully reported elsewhere, and deserves to be carefully read. It is a clear and cogent argument against the constitutionality of the bill as well as against the line of policy of which it is the outcome. In addition to Mr. CARPENTER, three Republican Senators and three Liberals voted with the minority against the passage of the bill.

The debate in the House on the "Caucus Force bill" was certainly not deficient in variety. The reader may choose between calm judicial reasoning, as exemplified in the speeches of Messrs. G. F. HOAR and POLAND, and an extraordinary mixture of buffoonery and demagogism served up by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. There is the wonderful flux of Southern stump oratory which Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, contrived somehow to get rid of within the minute of time which was allotted to him, and there is the striking "peroration" of Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan, which seems to have had a genuine effect on the House, and which is said to have secured him warm congratulations. The vote on the various amendments proposed to the bill proceeded, amid a good deal of Democratic filibustering, the object of which was to delay the final vote long enough to prevent the bill being sent to the Senate last night. That object was gained, as also the further object of preventing the House from taking up any other business. The only important amendment inserted in the bill was one limiting the operation of the thirteenth section, which intrusts the President with the power of suspending the Habeas Corpus act, to the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississipi, and Alabama, and limiting the period during which this power can be exercised to two years. The proposal to strike out this habeas corpus clause was rejected by a vote of 121 yeas to 130 nays. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 135 to 114. Among the Republicans who voted with the minority were Messrs. DAWES, FOSTER, GARFIELD, HAWLEY, G. F. and E. R. HOAR, and E. H. ROBERTS. These may be "weak-kneed" Republicans in comparison with Messrs. BUTLER, TREMAIN, *et. al.*, but it is just possible that in the immediate future this failing will be less likely to be recalled than the justice of their convictions and the strength of their foresight.

In another column will be found all the essential portions of the report made by the Committee of Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation. The report is chiefly occupied with the recital of facts already well known to the public, and as both Houses have already acted on the report by cutting off the extra subsidy which $890,000 was spent in procuring, the interest excited by the conclusions of the Ways and Means Committee will not be very great. The committee turn over the cases of KING and SCHUMAKER to the next Congress, of which both are members elect, and recommend that a law be passed compelling every person engaged in advocating measures for any private interest to appear in his true character as retained attorney or agent. It is also recommended that representatives of the press who took money for alleged services in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy should be visited with the condemnation of the House.

It is more probable than ever that an extra session of the new Congress will have to be called for the passage of some of the appropriation bills which will be left as unfinished business on Thursday next. While it is possible to wait till next Winter for the three millions provided in the Deficiency bill, it is altogether impossible to conduct the Government after the 30th of June without the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The House cannot possibly finish the consideration of this bill till Tuesday, and the Senate must either rush it through all its stages in thirty-six hours or turn it over to the Forty-fourth Congress. Besides, the Senate has still to consider the Revenue bill, and to come to an understanding with the House regarding certain items in appropriation bills still under conference. The "Force bill" will reach the Senate on Monday morning, and the same pressure will doubtless be exerted there as has been in the House, to get this measure to take precedence of all other business. In short, the prospects of the President being able to dispense with the necessity of convening the Forty-fourth Congress in extra session are becoming every day more dim.

The decided rise in temperature last week has had an immediate effect in reducing the general mortality of the City. But the close, steaming weather which prevailed for a day or two has left its results in a slight increase of the number of deaths from diphtheria. From forty-three deaths during the week ending Feb. 20, the number rose to forty-nine for last week. One peculiar feature of the diphtheria chart for last week is the very close grouping of the fatal cases. For instance, there were three deaths in one family on East Thirty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; two deaths in one family on Thompson street, between Canal and Grand; two deaths in the same block on East Eleventh street, between Avenues A and B; three deaths in two adjoining blocks between Ninth and Tenth avenues, below Twenty-sixth street; two in one block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, facing on Forty-fourth street, and so on. Another remarkable feature is that in the narrow section of the City bounded by Houston street, Bowery, and Grand street, where one-third of all the deaths from diphtheria occurred for the week ending Feb. 20, there were but two deaths during last week. It would appear that climatic influences which increase the fatality of the disease in one neighborhood diminish it in another.

MR. COX'S CLOTHES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, is a gentleman to whom the country—at any rate, the portion of the country which reads the *Congressional Record*—owes a debt of gratitude. He is the only Congressman, so far as we have noticed, who can make an amusing speech on the tariff. Most of the men opposed to him are, we are sorry to say, as profoundly dull as they are earnest on this particular subject, especially the Pennsylvanians. We have the highest regard for Pennsylvania public men. How can we help it? We know against what odds they have been contending for two generations for the "infant industries" of the State. We owe them our iron mines, and incidentally our subsidy system. They blessed us with JAY COOKE, and they have given us TOM SCOTT. The Pacific Mail was largely aided by them; the Credit Mobilier was incorporated under their laws; and they have been largely instrumental in the ingenious system by which our woolen industries have been "protected" well-nigh to death. We acknowledge their fidelity, their unselfishness, and their vast and varied fund of exclusive information on the tariff question, by which they are able to keep Congress from falling into wicked and costly free lists. But moral qualities of the kind they abound in are necessarily a little heavy, and the tariff debates, when Pennsylvania has the floor, are, of course, edifying, but a little sleepy.

Not so when Mr. COX takes a part. Mr. COX knows the value of personal interest in a debate. He does not confine himself to general principles. For instance, on Saturday, Feb. 20, the tariff was before the House. Mr. FIELD, who is a sort of Michigan-Pennsylvanian, had been defending the tariff on woolens. Mr. COX addressed him as follows:

"I love to hear him. He reminds me of nature. Sweet fields arrayed in living green, and rivers of delight. [Mr. FIELD wears a green coat.] He manufactures cloth. Compare my clothes with his own. I bought these clothes in Canada for $21.

Mr. DAWES—And smuggled them in.

Mr. FIELD—I got an American tailor to do my work.

Mr. COX—The gentleman says he gets an American tailor to do his work!

Mr. FIELD—And a Michigan one, Sir.

Mr. COX—I get my clothes to suit me by the laws of liberty and sense. Now, keep still, or I will take your clothes off you."

And then Mr. COX launched into a brief exhortation on free trade, and subsided with the remark that he "had answered three members in five minutes and was happy." Our readers may say that this was not parliamentary eloquence. It was not, but it was not parliamentary stupidity either, and, if our readers were doomed to read the *Record* daily and in detail, they would know how to appreciate even this not very polished wit. Mr. COX is not only in his way funny himself, but he makes others funny in their way.

A few days later, Mr. TOWNSEND—a Pennsylvanian—hung on Mr. COX's clothes-hook some remarks that are utterly foreign to the usual Pennsylvania style. He described Mr. COX as his "bucolic friend from the agricultural regions of Wall street and parts adjacent, where they raise bulls and bears and various other kinds of agricultural cattle." He compared him with the Michigan manufacturer. The former, he said, "threw his money into the laps of the subjects of Queen VICTORIA, never, perchance, to return to us again." The latter gave it to the wool-growers of Michigan, to the woolen manufacturers of Pennsylvania, to the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts, to the button-makers of Connecticut, to the silk manufacturers of New-Jersey." "The one," he said, "gives away, the life-blood of American commerce to be used by the subjects of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and leaves his country poorer therefor. The other keeps that life-blood in the country, to be used at home by its citizens to assist in the domestic exchanges, and to encourage and vivify American industry. The one encourages the pauper labor of foreigners in her Majesty's dominions, the other gives effectual aid in their labors to the citizens of the Union, the subjects of our good old Uncle Samuel." This may be regarded as a rare specimen of Pennsylvania argument. It combines wit with wisdom, sarcasm with eloquence, and we are indebted for it to Mr. COX in courageously holding up his clothes to the attention of Congress. If he had not done so, Mr. TOWNSEND would have given us only the facts, without the relief of smiling metaphor. He would have been earnest, elaborate, Pennsylvanian, and dreary.

But we wish Mr. COX had gone a step further, and thrown a little light on this mystery of Canadian clothes. He says he did not smuggle his, and we believe him, for Mr. COX's ordinary raiment is not of that style which indicates to the familiar eye the mark of the smuggler. But does he not know that many suits of much neater cut and finer make than his are worn among his constituents, and that these will say that the suits came from Canada also, "by the laws of liberty and sense!" Yet, more closely questioned, the wearers admit that *they* did not bring them over the border; that they have a genuine London richness or a Parisian elegance, and that they were ordered in New-York. Is there a Canadian LEONIE JUVIN? If so, where is her place of business? There is really more in this Canadian business than Mr. COX has explained. Will he not go further in it?

ANOTHER TAMMANY JOB.

Public attention cannot be too soon or too urgently called to the new scheme for robbing the City Treasury which is proposed to be introduced in the Assembly by one of the Democratic City members. It is only necessary to state the provisions of this bill in order to show its true character. It proposes to create a Bureau of Street-cleaning, with one Commissioner, who is to have more than autocratic powers. This official is to appoint all his subordinates and name their compensation, and no limit is fixed as to the number of the one or the amount of the other. He is to buy or hire all the appliances he may think he may require, and here again he is wholly unrestricted by law. It is true he is required to make an estimate of his expenses, but it is to be approved and the appropriation made by an entirely new Board of Apportionment, of which the Mayor and himself comprise the majority. By this adroit contrivance the Street Commissioner would in any event only have to mollify the Mayor in order to have everything his own way, but the law does not leave him at the mercy of even this remote contingency. There is no provision that his expenditures shall be limited to the amount of the appropriation; and there is something even worse than this. The Commissioner is authorized to sell the street refuse and to apply the proceeds to the expenses of his department. That is to say, this money is not to go into the public Treasury at all, but is to be wholly at the disposal of this Tammany Street Commissioner, to be expended at his own pleasure.

It is a matter of some interest to know who Tammany has designated for the exceedingly pleasant place of Street Commissioner, but the secret being hidden in the breasts of Mr. JOHN KELLY and Mayor WICKHAM, it is useless to attempt to drag it forth from these inaccessible recesses. We may be sure, however, that it is some one who will fully realize the value of his position. It is an axiom in politics that no one seeks power without fully understanding what he wants, and with a determination to use to the utmost extent all that he can get. Therefore we may safely assume that the new Street Commissioner, in case this bill should become a law, will not hesitate to use all the extraordinary prerogatives which it confers upon him. In the event of this bill being passed we would have, under the rule of the Reform Democracy, something considerably worse than the Ring ever attempted. TWEED himself never thought of conferring upon any one such powers as this bill gives to the proposed Street Commissioner. The Republicans and honest Democrats in both Houses should take care that this new and most iniquitous scheme for robbing the people does not succeed.

One argument which can at the present moment be advanced against this measure with great force is, that the public interests do not require any change in the method of street-cleaning. It is well known that we have not been slow to criticise the bureau as now constituted when it was in fault, and it is also known that we have not hesitated to accord it praise when it has been deserved. Lately, we are glad to say, we have not been called upon to censure the bureau in very severe terms. During the present exceptional Winter it has served the public faithfully and well, as we have had frequent occasion to state. More might have possibly been done with more money; but with the means at the command of the bureau it was no slight feat that the main thoroughfares of the City have been kept comparatively free of the obstructions caused by snow and ice. The bureau is entitled to another and greater credit, for the statistics prove that while its work increases its expenses diminish. In 1873 the total amount expended was $1,097,384 23, and the work accomplished was 11,151 miles of streets cleaned, 800,253 loads of ashes and garbage, and 348,177 loads of street-sweepings removed. In this case the average cost per mile of sweeping was $98 41, and of removing refuse ninety-five cents per load. In the year 1874 the total expenses were $813,813 24, and the work performed was 13,822 miles of streets cleaned, 681,522 loads of ashes, 261,966 loads of sweepings, and 7,761 loads of garbage removed. The experience of one year had therefore enabled he authorities to reduce the expense of sweeping to $58 88 per mile, or nearly one half, and of removing to seventy-nine cents per load. Surely a bureau which is able to make such an exhibit as this should not be disturbed for no better reason than to afford some favorite of Tammany an opportunity to filch several millions out of the public Treasury every year.

We cannot be accused of undue partiality for the present Street-cleaning Bureau, and we have, therefore, the more right to say to the Legislature that well enough should be let alone. The records show that Inspector THORNE is becoming more valuable to the public as he grows more familiar with his duties. The pending bill should be driven out of the Assembly by the vote of every honest member. It means wholesale robbery and nothing else. It would have been a disgrace to TWEED in his worst days, and we cannot imagine how any member having any pretense to honesty could have the effrontery to introduce it. But having been introduced, the Republican members at least should use all lawful means to have it speedily and effectually buried.

PROGRESSIVE IRELAND.

The increasing wealth of Ireland is beyond all dispute. All parties are compelled in candor to admit it. And no country had more right to expect prosperity so soon as certain disabilities were removed, for a fertile soil, a ready market, and the lightest possible taxation—Ireland pays none of those "assessed taxes" which fall so heavily on England and Scotland—are healthy roots for national wealth to spring from.

But Ireland could never have known the prosperity she enjoys to-day but for one marvelously long-sighted scheme. Mr. BIGELOW, in his *Jamaica in* 1850, speaks of the decline of that island having been accelerated rather than caused by the Emancipation act, which gave a finishing blow to a large proportion of its heavily-involved proprietary. In the same way the Irish famine served to hasten rather than produce the ruin of the Irish landlord. It then became obvious that unless some means could be found for putting capital into the country, and ridding the soil of the paralyzing influence of pauper peers and gentlemen, no radical improvement was possible. In a happy hour, a mode of accomplishing this was brought under the notice of the Government. It fell to the late Lord ROMILLY, then a law-officer of the crown, to mold this idea into a statute. The bill passed in July, 1849. By its provisions Commissioners, with a Secretary and the necessary offices, were appointed to form a court of record to carry it into execution. The object of the measure was, in brief, to relieve entailed estates of their burdens. It gives an idea of the eagerness evinced by the public to avail itself of the relief to state that the court commenced its sittings on the 25th of October, 1849, and between that date and August, 1850, 1,085 petitions were filed for the sale of lands, of which 177 were presented by their owners. The total rental of the property concerned under these petitions was £665,470, and the gross amount of the incumbrances was £12,400,348. When the court's existence concluded, in 1858, the total sum realized by sales amounted to £23,161,093 6s. 7d.

Those nine years had seen such changes effected in the proprietary of Ireland as had not occurred since the Cromwellian settlement. The amount of the incumbrances was, in many instances, amazing. Out of 1,945 petitions, the interest on the incumbrances (at five per cent.) swallowed up very nearly the whole rental. Supposing the estates sold to have realized twenty years' purchase, the transaction stood thus:

Value of estates	£22,821,000
Amount of incumbrances	22,458,576
	£363,204

It was impossible, of course, that a measure of so vigorous and sweeping a character should not have carried hardship to many. There were some very sad scenes in the court-room, more especially at the commencement of its operations. One of the first estates which came into the market was that of a nobleman in the West. The record of the property revealed a story of almost incredible recklessness on the part of its former holders. When put up for sale, only ten years' purchase was bid, and the unhappy owner was frantic. With tears in his voice he besought the Commissioner to stay his hand. But that functionary felt he had no option in the matter, and the magnificent castle and splendid demesne passed from the old family for a smaller sum than the improvements of it had cost under the lavish hand of GEORGE IV.'s favorite architect, WYATTVILLE.

Of the purchasers, 8,258 were Irish, and 324 English, Scotch, and foreign. Most of the latter bought largely. Mr. ALAN POLLOK, great in the annals of farming, became the proprietor of an immense tract, the estate of the EYRES, of Eyre Court, in Galway, formerly the centre of the reckless crew alluded to in *Charles O'Malley*. It was at one time the intention of the late Mr. BRASSEY, the great contractor, to have put a vast sum into Irish property, and he would have made no bad bargain, for the lands which then went at from ten to fifteen years' purchase have since realized from twenty to thirty, and in a few cases even forty. Irish business men, notably the late Sir BENJAMIN GUINNESS, a prince of landlords, and Mr. BIANCONI, the famous car proprietor, purchased largely, and much Belfast money was expended in real estate.

A great number of the proprietors managed by heavy sacrifices to retain their mansion houses and a few surrounding acres. Thus Lord PORTARLINGTON still holds Emo Park with its noble avenues, but with a rental of some £4,000, instead of £40,000, and Eyre Court is still the home of Mr. EYRE, but with hundreds of acres instead of as many thousand. A few of the proprietors who were "sold out" went to British Colonies, and a pleasant incident occurred some years ago, when a gentleman, who left Ireland beggared in 1848, returned from Australia with ample means, and found his ancestral estates for sale at a price at which he quickly became their purchaser. The bulk of the evicted gentry took up their quarters in and around Dublin. In fact, the growth of the suburbs of that city may, in a degree, be attributed to that fact. Small but comfortable houses may there be obtained for from two to three hundred dollars a year, and living is exceptionally cheap. The proprietors who were themselves dispossessed have now, in great measure, passed away, and their sons are men of a very different stamp. Many availed themselves of the Indian Civil Service being completely thrown open, and are serving their country in the East. Others have entered commercial life. The Irish gentleman of the latter half of the nineteenth century is no reckless spendthrift. He has found a cure for that propensity in the Incumbered Estates Court.

By an act of Parliament in 1858, the Incumbered Estates Court was closed, and there was substituted for it a permanent court of more general powers, which has since been performing similar functions, under the name of the Landed Estates Court.

FRENCH EMIGRATION.

There was a time when France had the prospect of becoming a great colonial power. She produced men whose names are renowned in the history of geographical discovery, and it seemed as if she had only to follow them. But soon she fell behind other nations which were inferior in both population and means, and the faculty of her people to found colonies has, therefore, been doubted. One of the causes of the little success of the French in the field of colonial aggrandizement is the reluctance with which they part from their native land.

Another, and probably the more powerful, is the centralizing tendency of the Government. Where there is no free scope left to the spirit of private enterprise and independent energy, there emigration will soon be discouraged and checked. Official interference is pregnant with abuse, and it is always to be feared that in countries of strongly centralized power the Government will rather err through doing too much than not doing enough. France has often experienced it. Within its limits there has been too much governmental tutelage. In regard to the relations of French colonies with the mother country, matters have been even worse. If Algeria is still far from enjoying the population, thrift, and productiveness it ought to have, the fact is owing to administrative blunders and to the recurring conflict of civil and military authority. Officials of all kinds are busily engaged in running a complicated administrative machine. The State, through their instrumentality, meddles with everything, and the results are anything but satisfactory. How can it be otherwise? Colonies are not raised, like hot-house grapes, according to a certain system of artificial arrangements. They imply a work of physical and moral adaptation, a peculiar growth of social and political institutions, in regard to which people are to be interfered with as little as possible. There are, of course, certain conditions of security and protection which Government is bound to supply, but what colonists need quite as much as either are energy and liberty. Liberty is the power by which great colonies have been developed; and liberty is the boon which crowds of French emigrants are seeking in the New World, rather than settle under the rule of their own Government in Algeria, Cochin-China, and New-Caledonia.

The yearly average of European emigration to Algeria is about five thousand, and of these only about three-fifths are French. It would take three times as many emigrants every year to bring the population up to a respectable figure, and to develop the agricultural interests in a fruitful region where there is room for several millions of inhabitants, and where half a million of natives fell victims to famine between the years 1866 and 1872. Labor only is required to avert the repetition of this calamity. Peculiar advantages have been held out to the exiles from Alsace-Lorraine, but only a small proportion have made good use of them. What is wanted more than paltry material advantages is a liberal and wise administration. If the Republic can establish it, she will do much toward converting what is now a dead head into an element of power and a living proof of the civilizing genius of the French.

The same may be said of Cochin-China. Since 1861, when the French possessed themselves of over twenty-two thousand square miles of rich land, with one million inhabitants, in one of the most advantageous positions in the East, the question asked was: What are they going to do with it? And that question is still open. As to New-Caledonia, it has lost all claims on the patronage of emigrants since it has been converted into a penal colony, the presence or vicinity of convicts being now repugnant to free labor.

The main current of French emigration is directed toward South and North America. There are about forty thousand French settled on the banks of the Rio de la Plata. Most of them come from the southern provinces of France. The emigrants from the East and North have a preference for Canada and the United States. The numbers in Canada have, of late, shown a marked increase. Of two thousand four hundred who landed there from Havre during last year, two thousand were of French extraction.

The yearly average of French emigrants to the United States is from two to three thousand. But as many return to their country from year to year, the annual number of French residents increases but slowly. California, Louisiana, and New-York are the States where most of them are found. They are quiet, industrious, and useful members of the community, generally minding their own business, taking little active part in what goes on about them, and cherishing an undiminished affection for "La belle France." The number of those who leave it for the sole purpose of seeking another and better home is extremely small; most of them do so only on compulsion, through some political or material necessity, and they always long to go back.

THE AUTHORS' EPIDEMIC.

At comparatively regular intervals of a few years, authors are seized with an irresistible desire to abolish their critics. The epidemic is now raging among them. It broke out in Europe, but it has crossed the Atlantic, and has shown itself in a rather virulent form in New-York. We never heard that it was particularly dangerous either to the sufferers or to their intended victims, but some of its effects may be rather amusing to outsiders.

When the disease made its appearance in England, about two months ago, authors began to denounce critics generally, and they boldly declared, what they had often under similar circumstances declared before, that said critics never read the books they pretend to criticise. In this City it has assumed a different form. The terrible accusation just mentioned is repeated, but less confidently, and a writer in one of the magazines contents himself with dividing book reviewers into eight classes, to belong to any one of which is, according to his showing, to occupy a very discreditable position. This may be taken as typical of the American form of the complaint.

Now, we do not propose to suggest any remedial agent for this epidemic. Experience has shown us that authors recover from it most rapidly when left to themselves, but lest the public should be misled in the matter, it may be well to suggest that, so far as the critics are concerned, it is really a very simple affair. Authors, when the disease is upon them, will insist that literary criticism has "sunk to public contempt," that nobody cares for it, nobody heeds it, nobody believes in it. Yet the same authors, as soon as they have given birth to a new book, are foremost among those who are anxious to have it reviewed. They will do anything to secure a "good notice" for their rubbish. If they chance to be able to find any one of the men whose business it is to do that kind of work, they pester and bore him to "give them a notice." They give the strongest evidence that their own statements are sometimes at fault, and that there is at least somebody who does care for such reviews. If perchance, after this kind of solicitation, they find that their book is noticed unfavorably, as under such circumstances it is likely to be, since good authors do not have recourse to the expedient, they are very prone to hunt up the critic once more and roundly abuse him.

The truth is, that the position of a critic who does his duty in any kind of work, whether it be art, music, literature, or aught else, is one that is always liable to attack, although the assaults may be very harmless. Books may be good, bad, or indifferent, or they may rank anywhere between the best and the worst. If they are good, there is little difficulty. The critic cannot condemn them, or if he does, it is at the risk of his own reputation. And we do not think that any professional writer of any value would care to sacrifice his own character for knowledge and critical capacity for the sake of gratifying a little personal animosity. If such a man errs, we take it that the error is one of judgment only. Even as such we allow that it ought not to have had any existence; but it is certainly more excusable than a willful error. But in the instance of a book that is not good, the case is different. The critic must either speak falsely of it or he must offend somebody. If he condemn it, as he ought to do, he incurs the displeasure of the author, and perhaps also of the publisher. If, on the other hand, the critic praise the book, he gratifies the publisher, sends the author into ecstasies of delight, and cheats the public.

In the mind of any conscientious reviewer there is, of course, no doubt as to the road he ought to take. His first duty is to the public. He stands, in fact, between the public and the book-makers. The latter enjoy full liberty to make as many books as they please, but the public have also the right to ask to be advised as to what books are worth reading, and therefore worth purchasing, and what books are best left at the publisher's. The public may safely be left to find out where they are to look for the advice that can be trusted. We do not hesitate to say that a very large proportion of the books that every year issue from the press are the veriest trash, and many others are not worth half the money that is asked for them. It is the duty of the critic to prevent such works from being foisted upon the people, and if he fulfills it, he is the means of saving money to the public, and of protecting to some extent the domain of literature from further contamination. He is not dissatisfied at receiving the opprobium of the authors, for that he expected; and when he finds them coming forward in a multitude in the public press to denounce his calling and to reproach him with being something like a literary cheat, he notes the return of an epidemic with which he long since grew familiar, and which may possibly even afford him a sense of gratification.

THIRD AVENUE CARS.

If those who are dissatisfied with the Republican administration of national affairs have a hankering for the rule of the Democracy, they will do well to turn an eye in the direction of our City Government. We have for a long period been ruled either partially or entirely by Democrats, and we are not specially encouraged when we consider the result. Only a few days ago, a man who tried to get upon the crowded platform of a Third avenue car was hustled by roughs, who robbed him of his pocket-book, and then pushed him off the car into the gutter. He fell upon the track of the Fourth Avenue Line, and before he could escape, was trodden down by the horses of an advancing car, and sustained such injuries that his life is endangered. That wonderful Solon, the Mayor, was capable of digging up an ordinance of 1829 against masks for the purpose of annoying private persons, and is distinguishing himself by an effort to rid the City Government of the one man whom all men of every party believe to be thoroughly honest. This much he has done, but that he will attempt, even in a feeble way, to protect the citizens of this community we may be allowed to doubt, more especially when in doing so he would incur the enmity of a powerful corporation controlling hundreds of votes.

Let us point out the one simple remedy for the dangers that surround the passengers on the Third avenue cars. It is to partition the interior, giving to every one his seat, and to allow no one to stand on either the front or rear platform. From the moment the French omnibus system is adopted here, the possibilities of robbery and violence from ruffians vanish. But it is notorious that this has been urged many times before, and the Third Avenue Car Company has taken no notice of the recommendation. If any person thinks the astute managers of that concern are going to change the present system because it is annoying and dangerous to the public, that individual is sanguine to the verge of lunacy. In fact, why should the managers do anything of the kind? They do not suffer in any way. And the proposed change would necessitate an enormous increase of expenditure for new cars, more horses, and more men. To suppose, then, that they would incur this expense because the public wishes it is ridiculous. For they care nothing for the public comfort. If a man were to be robbed every day, or to be killed every day on their cars, it would not worry them in the least. The strong suspicion that some of their conductors are in alliance with the thieves does not cause them any unpleasantness. Their object is simply to increase their income and to cut down their expenses. And the adoption of the French plan would result in doubling the latter without in any way increasing the former. Therefore they will have none of it.

But in the interests of law and order, they might be compelled to adopt it by a proper regulation. Of that, however, there is little hope. We are not likely to be deceived by the public virtue that annoys the maskers at the grand opera ball and winks at gambling-hells. There is an element in Democratic politics that protects rich offenders against decency and law. Some day, however, we shall get the desired reform. With stringent regulations, and a system of heavy fines, half to go to the informer, the passengers by street cars could be kept down to the proper number. It is true that the conditions of traveling on this island tend to crowd the cars. But if the law was resolutely enforced, (supposing such a law to have been passed,) there would be a vast increase in the number of light vehicles. One true reason for the overcrowding is that hundreds—nay, thousands—who would willingly pay fifty cents to travel in comfort and decency, neither can nor will pay two dollars. At present there is no medium between this and five cents.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Crook has telegraphed to the Secretary of War from Prescott, Arizona, asking if the Senate had confirmed the brevet appointments for Indian service, and saying further:

"I am very solicitus that the officers receive some mark of recognition for services that involved the greatest personal discomfort, and tested to the fullest extent their courage and ability. They feel, and justly, I think, discouraged that the only reward they can receive, though in many respects an empty one, is withheld."

Secretary Belknap referred this telegram to Senator Logan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with the remark that these nominations were made at the last session. There are a few more awaiting the action of the Senate on the nominations now in the committee, and the Secretary requests to know if it is possible that action can be taken upon them. Gen. Logan, in response to the communication, says: "I do not see how they can be acted upon."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Fractional currency received from the printer for the week ending to-day, $576,100; shipments of legal tenders, &c., $2,536,856; amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $382,083,650; for public deposits, $16,002,200; outstanding national bank circulation, $344,596,472; internal revenue receipts to-day, $746,068; for the month, $12,606,841; for the fiscal year to date, $74,501,966; national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $3,366,322.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old Demand notes	$72,147 50
Legal-tender notes, series 1874	25,747,619 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	44,050,798 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	309,201,583 00
One-year notes of 1863	70,54[illegible] 00
Two-year notes of 1863	21,850 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	29,600 00
Compound interest notes	396,570 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,356,745 75
Second issue	3,146,195 80
Third issue	8,213,432 58
Fourth issue, first series	8,795,841 80
Fourth issue, second series	2,506,208 00
Fourth issue, third series	10,570,750 50
Fifth issue	12,333,786 15
Total	$427,405,676 12

NAVAL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Worden, United States Navy, reports to the department from Lisbon, Feb. 3, that he had on that day assumed command of the United States naval force on the European station. He intended leaving Lisbon in the Franklin, about the 10th inst., for Ville Franca, visiting en route Tangier, Morocco, and Gibraltar. The Portsmouth, in which Rear Admiral Worden left Norfolk, arrived at Lisbon on the 29th of January, after a pleasant passage of fifteen days.

Admiral Pennock reports from Shanghae, Jan. 29, that the course of the Yantig and Saco in search of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan, burned at sea on the night of Dec. 17, resulted in the recovery of three boats. George B. Emory, agent of the steam-ship company, has written a letter returning thanks to the commanding officers of the Yantig and Saco for their prompt and energetic action in proceeding to sea in search of the ill-fated steamer Japan and her unfortunate officers and crew.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue Storekeepers have been made for the Eighth District of Kentucky: C. W. Grigg, William Miller, W. G. Rose, and W. Z. Chrisman.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session this evening, confirmed the following nominations:

John Bruce, United States District Attorney for the District of Alabama.

Amherst W. Stone, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.

Postmasters—F. F. Putney, at Albany, Ga.; Frank L. Jones, at Owego, N. Y.; James B. Halleck, Middletown, N. Y.; Almarion Young, at Amsterdam, N. Y.; Aaron Vanderbergh, at Clyde, N. Y.; James G. Johnson, at Olean, N. Y.; Eugene B. Pendleton, at Westerly, R. I. Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, Me.; Owen N. Denny, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon.

Collectors of Customs—Barnabas M. Roberts, Belfast, Me.; George Leavitt, Machias, Me.; Ebenezer P. Fox, Bangor, Me.; Benjamin F. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM HIBBARD.

Dr. William Hibbard for twenty-seven years President of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, died on Friday evening last at his residence, No. 67 Seventh avenue. He was the son of Rev. B. Hibbard, a prominent preacher in the Methodist Church, and received a medical education in this City, where he practiced until the organization of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company in 1833, when he relinquished the medical profession and became a Director on the new enterprise. He subsequently filled the offices of Secretary and President, occupying the latter position until the 1st of the present month. The funeral of Dr. Hibbard will take place from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at noon to-morrow.

MRS. A. W. BRADFORD.

Mrs. A. W. Bradford, who died in this City on Friday last, of pleuro-pneumonia, was the widow of the late Hon. A. W. Bradford. She was born in Quebec, and was the daughter of Col. Andrew Grey, of the English Army, who was killed in the war of 1812. Mrs. Bradford was well known for her philanthropy, having maintained for a long time a school for the poor in Chelsea, beside being a warm supporter of other charitable projects. She was the author of several works of fiction of more than ordinary merit.

GEN. JOHN BEDEL, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Gen. John Bedel, a gentleman of sterling patriotism and much popularity, died in Bath, N. H., on Friday. He served in the Mexican war, having entered the service as an Orderly Sergeant, with Col. George Powers, and being promoted to First Lieutenant before the close of that war. During the late rebellion he went out as Major of the Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers; was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and finally Colonel. He was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious service in the field. He was a prisoner of war eighteen months, five of which were spent in solitary confinement, and amid great sufferings from starvation. In 1869, and again in 1870, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, against Hon. Onslow Stearns.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

ITALIAN OPERA.

A representation of Italian opera—probably the last to occur this season—will take place at the Academy of Music, Friday, with Mr. Strakosch's artists. "Lohengrin" is to be sung by Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Carpi, Miss Cary, and Signor Del Puente, and two posthumous compositions of Rossini take the lead among several subsidiary features of interest.

PARK THEATRE.

"Giroflé-Girofla" steadily retains its hold upon the favor of the public, and Lecocq's merry opera bouffe, which, in point of splendor of *mise en scène*, is really a spectacle of uncommon brilliancy, is likely to be represented until the French artists quit the Park, and betake themselves to Boston, Philadelphia, and minor places. "Giroflé-Girofla" is now rendered by the singers who appeared when the work was first represented in this City—a fact worth mentioning, several temporary changes in the cast having recently been made on account of sickness.

GERMAN OPERA BOUFFE.

A representation of "Die Fledermaus," an opera bouffe by Herr Johann Strauss, was last evening given at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Women's Free Cooking and Training Schools. "Die Fledermaus," *anglice* "The Bat," embodies a very complicated story, told in the style peculiar to the writers of French *vaudevilles*. The music to which the words are wedded is lively and fluent—gossippy, we might almost say—but it did not impress us as particularly original, and it does not contain any numbers of the sort which brought Parisian works of the same order into prompt and, seemingly, enduring popularity. "Die Fledermaus" was very neatly acted, Fraulein Lina Mayr, a lady who has been giving a long series of entertainments at the Stadt Theatre, filling the principal rôle and giving every line of her part its fullest significance.

MISS KELLOGG IN BOSTON.

From our exchanges we notice with pleasure that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has been winning enthusiastic encomiums in Boston. It has sometimes happened that the critics of the Hub, from motives which we profess our inability to comprehend, have taken a malign pleasure in reversing the verdicts pronounced in New-York, praising what has been condemned here and condemning that which we have awarded our fullest meed of praise. On this occasion, however, the judgment of the two cities has been unanimous that Miss Kellogg, in *Mignon* and in *Marguerite*, has achieved real and substantial triumphs. She has developed a fulness of timbre, and a brilliancy of execution, which add tenfold to the sweetness of voice for which she was originally admired. It was the opinion of many that in her rendition of *Marguerite* she had attained her climax, had reached the *Ultima Thule* of her powers, and could reveal nothing higher or better. Those who have been so fortunate as to see her acting and to hear her singing of *Mignon* acknowledge with delight that this judgment was erroneous. The part is neither so broad nor so powerful as that of *Marguerite*, confessedly, but on the other hand it is more varied, more delicate, and infinitely brighter. It abounds in the most subtle *nuances* of feeling, and, indeed, is altogether of a higher and rarer type. Her acting of the rôle is full of naïve beauty and simple strength. There is in her performance less *fioriture*, less ornamentation, than in some which we have seen; and for this very reason it commends itself more strongly to our sympathies, and pleases our judgment because it is dramatically true. And as Miss Kellogg has shown now that she has a reserve fund of power and originality hitherto unsuspected, we believe we are justified in prophesying that *Mignon* is neither the last nor the greatest of her triumphs. She has given us much, but she has taught us to expect still more.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Although the nightly appearance of Wallack's Theatre does not differ in any respect from that presented by the house during the first week of the "run" of "The Shaughraun," we apprehend that the piece will be withdrawn about five weeks hence. We say we apprehend this event, because many persons being disappointed by late applications for seats, we doubt if everybody who desires to witness the play will have a chance of enjoying its performance before its disappearance from the boards. Certain it is that only a very speedy visit to the box office a fortnight or so in advance will make sure of the desired opportunity. "The Shaughraun" will attract overflowing audiences to the last.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's "Big Bonanza" shows no signs of exhaustion, and, to at once abandon figure for fact, we may observe that the weather yesterday afternoon had not the slightest effect on the numbers or quality of the audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which was filled by a large and fashionable assemblage. "The Big Bonanza" is a play admirably suited to the taste of the frequenters of Mr. Daly's house. It is cleverly though slightly constructed, and full of brisk and amusing dialogue; its characters are such as illustrate sketchily phases of society which, from their *actualité*, are excellent subjects to be lightly handled by the dramatist; it is capitally acted; and the scenery and appointments are a feast for the eye. The Fifth Avenue Theatre has always prospered when similar lively cartoons of the follies of the day have been presented, and "The Big Bonanza," we are glad for the sake of an industrious and enterprising manager to say, is prospering in accordance with precedent. The programme, of course, remains unchanged until further notice.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

It is rather late in the day to speak in complimentary terms of "The Two Orphans," and remembering all that has been said in these columns concerning the play and its representation, we shall not set out to write much on either head of the subject. But we must mention—and we do not see how stronger evidence of the excellence of the performance could be offered—that the drama draws vast audiences to the Union Square Theatre, and that it promises, from a view of the box-sheet, to continue quite as attractive, however protracted the period during which it may be kept before the public. Steady success is the best assurance of the merit of an undertaking, and no more eloquent testimony as to the interesting character of "The Two Orphans" and the completeness of its rendering can be borne than its seemingly boundless "run" furnishes.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mme. Ristori's representations at the Lyceum are to commence Tuesday evening, and the indications that an audience typical in the highest degree of Metropolitan culture and wealth will then be assembled to welcome her back to the scene of her early triumphs, are unmistakable. Mme. Ristori is the greatest tragedienne of the age, and a less unanimous expression of delight at her return would ill become the public. Fortunately, we are inclined to think that we shall not have to upbraid it on the score of any disregard of the presence of the noble artist whom Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have induced to revisit this country, and feel justified in prophesying that the Lyceum will be crowded throughout Mme. Ristori's sojourn. The programme for the first four nights of her stay is already arranged. Tuesday and Thursday she acts in "Elizabeth." Wednesday in "Mary Stuart," and Friday in "Medea." She will also perform at a matinée on Saturday. A spell of rare intellectual pleasure is certainly about to begin for frequenters of the Lyceum.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

We have simply to chronicle in relation to affairs at Booth's Theatre, that "Henry V." is represented there every evening and each Saturday afternoon. The complicated scenery is now managed with astonishing deftness, and when so long a series of glorious pictures as has been provided for the illustration of Shakespeare's text is shown with equal briskness and knowledge of effect, *ennui* cannot possibly beset the spectator. "Henry V." is to occupy the bills until the close of April; Miss Neilson is then to fill a farewell engagement at Booth's.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The admirer of variety entertainments can this week visit the Theatre Comique with a certainty of satisfaction. The programme of the house is full of good things. Mlle. Marie Zoe has been engaged, and will appear in "The Flying Dutchman." Mr. Shed, a renowned wire-walker, is to lead the host of specialty performers, and after his name we notice announcement of the engagements of Messrs. F. F. Levantine, Harry Brown, Scott and Forrest, and G. S. Knight, all the "old favorites" in the stock company being of course retained. Such a thing as dullness is hardly likely to be produced by a representation in which these well-known singers, actors, and dancers are concerned. Tuesday a special matinée is to be given at the Theatre Comique for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Maccabe remains this week, and this week only, at Robinson Hall. The monologue representation of this finished performer should on no account be missed....The Colosseum is now open afternoon and evening. The cyclorama of "Paris by Moonlight" may still be looked upon, and among the miscellaneous attractions of the place is to be noted a "Galaxy of Beauty—forty ladies having been engaged as a superb display of long and luxuriant hair."...."King Ding Dong" and the "nineteen hundred pound ballet" are referred to as the chief features of the variety programme at the Olympic Theatre....At the Bowery Mr. Johnny Allen will to-morrow enter upon a week's engagement; he is to act in "Schneider."....The San Francisco Minstrels and Bryant's Minstrels advertise their characteristic entertainments, with the wonted weekly variations of minor features....Gilmore's Band gives a concert at the Fourteenth street Armory, on Saturday evening next....A matinée representation, for the benefit of Mr. J. E. Zimmerman, is to occur at Booth's, Tuesday week, when "The Lady of Lyons" will be acted, Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Eytinge filling the principal rôles....Mr. H. D. Palmer sailed for Europe yesterday. So did Miss Louise Henderson and Miss Kate Fellows.

MISS CLARA MORRIS AT SANTA BARBARA.

Miss Clara Morris is rusticating for her health's benefit, at Santa Barbara, Cal., from which point she writes the following entertaining and characteristic letter to a friend: The journey was a little too much for me. Oh! that dreary, dreary ride of ennui and pain. How we rattled and banged for days and days over wearying plains and then climbed the long reaches of desolate hills in the teeth of icy blasts, make remembrance a nightmare. And how I have worked here, stimulated to effort by the warm, sympathizing hearts of this wondrous people. I remember your telling me once that crossing the Rocky Mountains seemed to enlarge human nature, making a Californian out of a man as a grizzly bear might be supposed to be made from our little brown fellow. They nearly killed me, kind hearts. I had a physician four and five times a day, was carried to and from the theatre, while between the acts we had a procession, with an almost lifeless body carried to and from the dressing-room. But how their enthusiasm stimulated me! When acting or called before the curtain I seemed full of rare old wine. I am better to-day, and have been out for a long drive. I got out of the phaeton when we gained the beach and sat myself down upon the hot sand under a blazing sun, and basked like any little animal. The weather is simply perfect; while you are shivering in pulverized ice mountains, I, in the open air, draw in great mouthfuls of health-giving, delicious air, and giving in return a mouth full of pain.

We have had two earthquakes and a fire. The last I did not mind to any disagreeable extent. I am used to that article, having been burned out twice at midnight. But I must confess the earthquake left me very cold about the lips, and shaky in knees and elbows. Much as I fear lightning, I prefer heaven's artillery, however loud or crashing it may be, to this ague in the earth. It is so horrible to feel the solid, everlasting earth giving way under one. Think of the thin crust, on which we bustle out our little lives, with the world of molten fire beneath.

On Saturday night, or rather morning, for it was 3:30 o'clock, we were awakened by the cry of fire. We are on the top floor, with but one stair-way, and the fire was at the head of the first flight—pleasant that, to one who does not believe in cremation. I was equal to the occasion. I told H. to take the jewel-case, and I seized my birds and dog. But assistance came, and the fire was extinguished, and returning to bed, I slept that sleep of peace and innocence that comes from a matinée and night performance.

I have visited the Chinese quarters, been in their eating-house, their Joss-houses, and their opium dens. I was received with high honor at their theatre, and taken behind the scenes. What a sight! They had one small department to serve as wardrobe-room, green-room, and general dressing-room. The place was crowded with men, no females act, you know, the men taking female parts. While I stood looking about me, one almond-eyed gentleman approached, and smilingly asked, "You-ee act-ee?"

I nodded in the affirmative, whereupon he shook his brown little hand from out his long flowing sleeve, and extended it to me with a genuine American grasp. The manager then remarked, "Ell muchee *big* act-ee." And every actor present nodded and smiled, and I nodded and smiled back again.

I then visited the kitchen, for, mon ami, the Chinese actors live in the theatre; and their sleeping dens, pah, I sicken as I think of them. The leading man receives $700 (gold) a year and his rice. Happy thought! Why not engage Mr. Hector Buskin for $2,000 a year and his liquor, & Helen Lofty and her bouquets?

And now, kind heart, adieu! Next week I do not act. Only think of it—no dresses, no wigs, no rouge, no rehearsals, no fear of critics (!) no fear of failure through utter prostration. I go to the mud-baths of Santa Barbara to see if, like Antæus—was that his name—I can gather strength from touching mother earth. Would I could send in my letter some of this sunshine, some of this delicious air. But I send kind remembrances, with the prayer that they may be the same.

THE DEATH IN LONDON OF AN AMERICAN THEATRICAL MANAGER.

The London *Standard* of Feb. 12 has the following: Yesterday, Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest at the King's Head, Broad street, Bloomsbury, on the body of Edward P. Kendall, aged about thirty-eight years, residing at No. 28 Store street, Bedford Square, who was found dead in bed on Monday evening, under circumstances of a very peculiar character. The deceased, who was a remarkably fine man, and an American by birth, of New-York City, was described as a theatrical manager and agent, was on a visit to this country for the purpose of making engagements with respect to American theatres, and seeing London.

Mr. J. W. Barnes, surgeon, of Gower street, said he was called to see deceased on Monday night; he had been dead some time; he was dressed, lying on his right side, both his feet drawn up, and arms folded; his nails were dark, and there was a frothy mucus on the pillow; he saw the bottles, one of which had contained a solution of hydrate of "chloral" and one of "syrup;" they were both empty; made a post-mortem examination, which showed the brain to be healthy and firm; the lungs were perfectly solid from congestion, and contained blood almost solid; the liver and kidneys were healthy, but the heart was empty; the stomach was healthy, but contained a strauous fluid with a strong smell of rum; the windpipe and gullet was also congested; he believed that the cause of death were an over or poisonous dose of "hydrate of chloral."

Mr. William Moore, of Moore and Burgess's Minstrels, said he knew deceased, who used to visit theatres, and was writing a history of all the London entertainments for America. Deceased had been robbed of his money, some £16 or £17, and asked witness for a loan of £2, which he gave him. His belief was that the deceased had taken an overdose of the hydrate of chloral by mistake, and not to destroy himself.

Mr. William Blades, assistant to Mr. Cooper, chemist, of No. 20 Oxford street, said he knew deceased as a customer, coming usually on a Sunday for chloral and sedative mixtures, owing, as he said, to want of sleep. On Sunday last he asked for "hydrate of chloral," which witness told him was in crystals, and the crystals being rather large it would be awkward for him to judge of a dose, which was 20 grains. Deceased wanted eight doses, and witness suggested his having it in solution, and gave him 160 grains in solution, a 1½-ounce bottle labeled "poison," and the doses were also marked by a paper label. Witness had dispensed 60 grains of chloral to be taken in four hours, and up to the present time he had not known of any bad consequences of taking chloral, which had become a fashionable remedy for want of sleep.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the practice of taking chloral ought to be checked. Its action was far more powerful than alcohol, and, again, it underwent changes, and its properties were therefore altered, and what would be a harmless dose at one time might become an overdose at another, especially under the effects of light. It was also doubly dangerous to persons of intemperate habits. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of taking an overdose of "hydrate of chloral," and that, in their opinion, the same was brought about by misadventure.

A VIGILANT OFFICER.

At an early hour yesterday morning, while Patrolman Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, who had been relieved from duty at midnight was on his way home, he noticed a wagon in which were four men at the corner of Canal and Orchard streets. Their movements aroused the suspicions of the officer, and he hailed them demanding their business. Three of the men jumped out of the wagon and ran off in opposite directions. The fourth man remained in the vehicle, and whipping up the horse drove off. The officer, however, overhauled and captured the fugitive. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Moran, and the horse and wagon were taken to the Prince street Police station, where the wagon was found to contain 21,625 cigars valued at $2,600. It was subsequently ascertained that the cigars had been stolen from the warehouse of T. H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, which had been entered by burglars during the night. Moran was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held for examination on a complaint of burglary preferred by Mr. Messenger.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

OUTRAGES IN THE LEHIGH REGION—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—AN ENGINEER SHOT.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 27.—During the last few weeks a number of outrages have been committed in the Lehigh region, which culminated last night in the burning of an engine-house and the shooting of a man. The outrages began by a large gang of men appearing at night and ordering away the men who were working the new slope at the Council Ridge Colliery. This occurred about three weeks ago. Since that time large crowds of men of from 100 to 300, armed with guns, pistols, and other weapons, have been marching through the region at night, destroying property, firing into houses, and using the weapons to intimidate those at work, the principal object being to stop the pumps and cause the mines to fill with water.

On Tuesday night they visited the Highland Colliery, broke into two houses, and destroyed the furniture belonging to the men running the pumps. They also drove away the men sinking a new slope at the same place. They then went to the Upper Lehigh and committed the same kind of depredations, and drove off the pump-men. They then went to Woodside Colliery, and broke into a house and destroyed the furniture of a man whose son was working in the mines, and threatened the pump-men. Last night a large crowd gathered near Eckley and went over to Buck Mountain, where they burned an engine-house, shot the engineer, and broke into a number of houses, destroying windows, doors, and furniture.

RIOT AT BUCK MOUNTAIN AND THE HIGHLANDS—THE PUMPS IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 27.—About 2 o'clock this morning, the miners who are on strike, numbering about 200, drew the fires from under the boilers, strapped all the pumps, set fire to the engine-house, and shot one of the engineers at Buck Mountain eleven miles from here. The man is not severely wounded. It is almost impossible to get men to keep the pumps going. The Police are assisting to do so at Eckley and Upper Lehigh. There are apprehensions of rough times around here. The men are gathering in large numbers at the Highlands. Three miles from this place a severe disturbance has taken place, and two men were badly beaten; one of them, report says, cannot survive. The Police have been sent to Buck Mountain to start the pumps.

ANOTHER RIOT—FIREARMS USED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 27.—A disturbance occurred yesterday at the Loyalhanna Mines, about a mile east of Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, in which firearms were used. The miners employed at these mines struck about two weeks ago, and the trouble yesterday originated from an attempt on the part of the company to supply their places with new men. President Baker and Secretary Walk were both knocked down and disarmed. Two miners are reported wounded. The Deputy Sheriffs arrested ten miners this morning and lodged them in Greensburg jail, and it is stated that Deputies are at the mines this evening making more arrests.

TROTTING MATCHES AT THE HIPPODROME.

Three magnificent trots were contested at P. T. Barnum's Hippodrome last evening, in the presence of fully 10,000 persons. The first—for a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five—required no less than six heats to decide it. The time was the fastest made on the Hippodrome track by any horse. The race was won by Pilot, who led from start to finish in the last three heats. Mary M. was given second place, Dan Castello, who won the first and second heats was distanced by the judges on account of foul riding by his jockey, Murphy. In the first heat they were sent away together, and for a time made a magnificent race of it. On nearing the finish, however, they began to string out, and Dan Castello was sent to the front, where he remained, and won in a canter by two lengths. The second heat was won by the same horse in the very fast time of 2:41¾. Mary M. won the third heat, with some ten lengths to spare, Castello being second, and Pilot last. Pilot, who had been nursed for the last heats, after an exceedingly slow race with Mary M., won the fourth heat in the extraordinary time of 2:39. In the fifth heat the race was between Castello and Pilot, Mary M. being almost pumped by the pace in the previous heats. Castello and Pilot for a time trotted beautifully together, neither seeming to have any advantage. When near the finish, Pilot, who was trotting a waiting race, was sent to the front with a rush by Doty. Murphy, who was riding Castello, thereupon began to crowd Pilot against the fence, and to force him into a break. For this Murphy was reprimanded by the judges on the completion of the heat, which was given to Pilot. In the last heat Murphy again tried his old tactics for a time, but Pilot was too fast for him, and he was forced to fall behind. At the end of the heat, Doty entered a complaint of foul riding against him. After some little deliberation on the part of the Judges he was distanced by them, and second money was given to Mary M. The other two purses were won by Dan Mace, who won the two-mile heats with Josie, and mile heats with Harry. The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE—For a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five, under saddle; first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25.

E. Doty's b. g. Pilot	3	3	2	1	1	1
Ben Mace's b. m. Mary M.	2	2	1	3	3	2
J. Murphy's s. g. Dan Castello	1	1	3	dis.		

Time—2:43, 2:41¾, 2:45, 2:39, 2:40, 2:42.

SECOND RACE—For $225, free to all; one mile and repeat; under saddle; first, $100; second, $60; third, $40; fourth, $25.

D. Mace's r. g. Barry	1	1
B. Mace's ch. g. Little Dan	2	2
G. Vandewater's b. g. Tony Pastor	3	3
J. Meehean's blk. g. Sweetbriar	4	4

Time—2:57, 2:57.

THIRD RACE—For a purse of $250, free to all; two miles and repeat; first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25.

Dan Mace's b. m. Josie	1	1
J. Rogers' b. m. Bessie	2	2
Uynard's b. g. Boston	3	3
Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	4	dr.

Time—5:55, 4:47.

PROJECTED TRADES-UNION DEMONSTRATION.

Delegates representing the several trade societies met last night at No. 10 Stanton street to make arrangements for a projected mass-meeting of the working men of this City, to protest against the Conspiracy bill introduced in the Legislature, making it a penalty for any man, or set of men, to originate or incite a strike. Mr. William Cashman, the Chairman, in stating the object, said that the bill referred to was originated by the Police Commissioners, in consequence of the 'longshoremen's strike not long since, and the Tailors' Union having examined the bill, had found that it was necessary on the part of the working men to take action to defeat the measure. The ultimate object of the convention, the Chairman further explained, was to form a Working Mens' Central Organization or Central Union, to be composed of the delegates of the different trades-unions, an organization which should be free from any party politics and party affiliations. A committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine the credentials of delegates, found that the following organizations were represented: American Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, United Order of American Bricklayers, Lodges Nos. 2, 3, and 4; German Cigar-makers' Unions; Painters' Lodge, No. 5; Bohemian Cigar-makers' Society, Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, German United Cabinet-makers, New-York Branch Society of Co-operative Masons, Journeymen Granite and Stone Cutters' Association, Custom-Tailors' Union, New-York Co-operative Painters, German Typographical Union, and Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 20. The following were excluded on the ground of being quasi political organizations; the Council of the United Labor Vanguard, the Working Men's Central Council of New-York and vicinity, and the German General Working Men's Association. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, William Cashman, of the Tailors' Union; Vice Presidents, Ed. Alleman, of the Bricklayers, and John McMacken, of the Painters; Secretary, James Cox, of the Bricklayers: Treasurer, Charles Rosenkranz, of the Tailors' Union. Several subcommittees were formed to make speedy arrangements for the intended demonstration, which it is proposed shall come off, if possible, early in the present week at the Cooper Institute.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Adelaide Ristori and family are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge James Grant, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator elect A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assemblyman W. W. Braman, of West Troy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ferdinand Strakosch and Mlle. Donadio are at the Everett House, and Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SOME TOPICS OF PRESENT INTEREST IN THE CAPITOL.

TRIUMPH OF ART LOVERS—DEFEATS OF PICTURE-SWINDLING SCHEMS—HUCKSTERS AT THE CAPITOL—CONGRESSIONAL LUNCH-ROOMS—LOBBY GASTRONOMY—SOCIETY MOVEMENTS—DIPLOMATIC VISITORS EXPECTED—ART AND ARTISTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

"Now is the Winter of our discontent made glorious Summer," not only by Spring sunshine and swelling lilac buds, but by the action of the House of Representatives in unceremoniously "shunting off" from the Omnibus bill the proposed appropriations for Miss Ransom's painting of "The Field of Chickamauga," and for Carpenter's picture of "The Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation." It was well, perhaps, for Gen. Garfield that the merits of Miss Ransom's work did not come before the House for criticism, as he had caused to be printed a letter addressed to himself, in which the writer said: "From your position as a representative soldier, as an experienced and trusted legislator, and as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, you can doubtless contribute effectually to secure the purchase of this picture by Congress." Fortunately for the art reputation of the gentleman thus eulogized, he did not have the opportunity, had he been so disposed, to defend the Ransom picture, or to show that the Carpenter painting was worthy of a place in the Capitol. It is now to be hoped that the law will be executed forthwith, and the Rotunda cleared of everything placed there on exhibition. The daubs now displayed there are simply disgraceful, even when compared with some of the permanent paintings.

CLEAR THE CAPITOL.

The noble pile which is not only the seat of legislation and of justice, but the National Wahalla, or historic art gallery, should not be made a show-shop for inferior work, either on canvass or in plaster. Yet, in the upper lobby of the Senate Chamber and in the Statuary Hall, in the Crypt, as well as in the Rotunda, portraits, busts, urns, and landscapes offend the eye and reflect disgrace upon the Republic, for strangers naturally think that these monstrosities are national property.

Neither is this all. Equally in defiance of law the noble corridors of the Capitol are choked by the stalls of apple-vendors, dealers in cheap trumpery, cigar-sellers, and other petty trades-people, who maintain their positions by the political influence they bring to bear upon those who have sworn to execute the laws. The worst of these nuisances is devoted to the sale of unhealthy pies, stale cake, and half-rotten fruit, to the especial injury of the health of the young pages, who spend there large portions of their high pay.

CONGRESSIONAL LUNCHES.

British history records the eating-room of the old House of Commons, when Bellamy supplied chops, steaks, and port wine of rare vintages, to manly legislators of the beginning of the present century; and in the old Capitol there was a place known as "The Hole in the Wall," where good wholesome lunches could be obtained at reasonable prices. Now, there is a so-called "restaurant" at either end of the extended Capitol, gorgeous with mirrors and brightly-varnished furniture, but entirely destitute of comfort. There are inattentive, dirty waiters, who reluctantly minister to your wants, but who savagely mutter if they do not receive douceurs when the extravagant bills are paid. The bills of fare are wonderfully gotten up, but the dishes named thereon are always "out," and the only thing to be had is cold meat, stale pastry, or badly-cooked oysters. The gentleman of African descent who condescends to preside over one of these lunch-rooms was reared by his honored sire to cook oysters well, and to wait attentively on table. But he prefers to descant upon political topics, and the consequence is that the Saxon at the other place completely eclipses him. At both the food is half cooked, sodden, and indigestible.

If the Solons of the Senate and of the House would but bear in mind that the mental functions depend for their due exercise on those of the body, and that the bodily functions generally are regulated in their action by those of the stomach, they would at once reform their lunch rooms. They may console themselves that they, or some of them, are every day dined and wined by Sam Ward at Welcker's, or Gardiner Hubbard at Wormley's, or sup at John Chamberlain's. But the gastronomic wants of our legislators should not be dependent on the repasts of avowed lobbyists (to be paid for by votes) or the buffets of a gambler who expects those who sup to play.

SOCIETY MOVEMENTS.

What with protracted debates and night sessions at Congress, and the penitential exercises at the Episcopal and Romish churches, there has been little, if any, time for fashionable entertainments during the week drawing to a close. Society has rested; the ubiquitous reporters have found their occupation gone, and the cooks and musicians wait for the Spring season, when Congress shall have adjourned, and when the joyous ceremonies of Easter will afford opportunities for the display of newly-imported toilets.

The intimations that Secretary Fish is to leave for a more important sphere of duty before the next Winter festivities are circulated with many expressions of regret. Washington is, after all, a *caravanserai*, where people come and go, and where one makes pleasant acquaintances only to speedily lose them. Yet it is a national centre, where one meets the leading minds of the country, in Congressional, scientific, or literary life, and it is fast becoming a most attractive metropolis.

SOUS LE DRAPEAU.

It is a recognized principle of diplomatic law that the children of an accredited representative, born at the Legation, are legally natives of the country which their fathers represent, as born "under the flag." Just now, *on dit*, the Spanish and the Japanese Ministers have provided themselves with the national ensigns of their respective nations, and there is great curiosity among the ladies to see the diminutive wardrobe which Mrs. Yoshida has provided. Of course, the President will stand as godfather at the christenings which must soon come off.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Thorpe has finished painting a portrait of the President, and has commenced one of Mrs. Col. Grant. T. B. Jones has procured a spotless block of marble, and is to go to work at once on a duplicate of his bust of Chase for the Supreme Court-room. Otway is to paint a portrait of Senator Logan for the Public Library at Cincinnati. Clark Mills is anxious to sell another of his brass horses, and proposes to mount Lafayette on it, for the Capitol grounds.

And so, leaving Winter, we enter Spring, which comes blushing and blooming, to make the world glad and the hearts of Washingtonians rejoice, even if Congress is about to adjourn *sine die*.

THE FRESHET IN THE RARITAN.

The swelling of the Raritan River by the recent rains, which worked considerable damage in New-Brunswick, caused much damage at other points. The river was higher yesterday than it has been in many years. The breakage of the ice blockades carried away part of the bridge at Bound Brook. The water flowed over into the Raritan and Delaware Canal and damaged the banks considerably. The embankment of the Easton and Amboy Railroad was partly washed away, and several streets in the town of Bound Brook were overflowed so that it was impossible to walk in them, and in some of them rafts were floated to convey persons who had to go out to and from their homes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the smoke-houses of Washington Butcher's Sons' large packing establishment on North Front street, Philadelphia, and before extinguished destroyed all the smoke-houses, nine in number, and the fourth and fifth floors of the main building. The smoke-houses had a capacity of 180,000 pounds, and stored in the fourth and fifth floors, front, were 3,000 empty tierces, 200 hogsheads, and a quantity of hams already pickled. The building itself was valued at $40,000, while the stock carried, it is said, largely exceeded that amount. The fire burned for several hours. Fortunately, the flames were confined to the one structure. Mason's blacking establisment, adjoining, suffers a loss from water. It is said that Butcher's Sons are nearly fully insured. As a strong wind prevailed at the time, it was feared that all the adjoining properties would fall a prey to the flames.

The extensive locomotive shops known as the Cliff Works, situated south of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passenger depot at Scranton, Penn., and owned by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, took fire about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning and were completely destroyed. The buildings contained very valuable machinery; also three new locomotives just completed, and materials to put together eleven others. The loss is not less than a half million dollars, on which there is an insurance of $185,000, principally in New-York companies: 250 men are thrown out of employment, some of whom lost their tools in the building. The fire is supposed to have accidentally started in the office, and had gained great headway before it was discovered by the watchman—a new hand put on yesterday. the regular watchman being sick.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed Walcutt's Building, on High street, Columbus, Ohio, and rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings. The losses are estimated as follows: B. Walcutt, $3,000. Ohio Furniture Company, from $10,000 to $15,000; fully insured in a large number of Eastern companies. J. L. Preston, shoe store, $1,000; insured in the Knox, Mutual, and Home, of New-York, and Westchester. Walter Mahoney, $2,000; insured in the National, of Philadelphia, and Peoples', of New-York.

The Lookout Flouring Mills, owned by J. E. Whitney & Co., of Chattanooga, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $40,000 or $50,000, and insurance $33,000. A large number of women and children had taken refuge in the mills from the flood. No lives were lost. The new Union Depot caught fire, but the flames were subdued by the firemen, who worked up to their waists in the water, which is still rising slowly and running over Market street.

A special dispatch to the *Register*, Hudson, N. Y., says the fire at Shaker Village, New-Lebanon, broke out again yesterday afternoon and totally destroyed the herb-house, involving a loss of over $50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and cuts off one of the chief sources of revenue of the Shaker Society.

A fire occurred at noon yesterday, in the Second Order of the church, Family of Shakers, at New-Lebanon, which was extinguished with slight loss.

The oat-meal mills owned by Gray & Muirhead, at London, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000.

A fire at No. 215 North street, Boston, early yesterday morning, burned out Hallett & Co. and A. G. McDonal, causing a loss of $5,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story brick building No. 109 Mercer street, occupied by Schroder & Seavers, paper-box manufacturers, who also occupied the fourth floor. Owing to the combustible nature of the materials on these floors the flames spread with great rapidity. Fearing for the safety of the surrounding buildings, Chief Engineer Bates sounded a second alarm, but the fire was extinguished without calling the reserve engines into requisition. The loss of Schroder & Seavers is estimated at $7,000; insured. The first, second, and third floors are occupied by the Composite Iron Works; damage by water, $3,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Between 9 o'clock Friday night and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. there were three alarms of fire in Jersey City. The stable of Joseph Samuels, near Cavan Point, was damaged $500; a lamp exploded on the canal boat Ezra Dykeman, lying near the abattoir, but the flames were extinguished before they had done any considerable damage, and a stable in the rear of No. 266 Wayne street was set on fire and damaged $300.

A fire at Paterson on Friday night destroyed the upper part of William J. Rodney's dwelling, No. 161 Perry street. Loss, $1,000; insured for $1,200.

A fire occurred yesterday in the photograph gallery of William Klouse, on the first floor of No. 466 Sixth avenue. Damage, $50.

At 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the show window of M. K. Auber's dry goods store, No. 109 Avenue A. Damage, $200; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the North-west, upper lakes, Ohio Valley, and the Eastern Gulf States. An area of low barometer has passed eastward over Virginia and thence north-east to Nova Scotia and the pressure has fallen, but is now rising over the Middle and Eastern States, where colder, brisk, and high north-west winds prevail, with clear weather. South and east winds are reported from the Mississippi Valley and westward. The rivers have risen at Nashville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cairo, and fallen at Pittsburg, Vicksburg, and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday throughout the Atlantic States and lower lake region, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and generally clear weather, followed by easterly winds on the South Atlantic coast.

For the Gulf States, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or warmer temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer, north-east winds, and cooler cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling barometer, warmer, easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the upper lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler north-west winds veering to north-east, with partly cloudy weather.

The lower portions of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Woods' Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	30°	3 P. M.	38°	27°
6 A. M.	25°	29°	6 P. M.	35°	25°
9 A. M.	27°	32°	9 P. M.	31°	20°
12 M.	37°	33°	12 P. M.	29°	17°

Average .... 26⅝°
Average corresponding date last year .... 31⅞°
Average corresponding week last year .... 37°
Average past week .... 37°

A Clock Without Works is a striking subject for description. Max Adeler, we see, tries his hand upon it in this week's issue of the *New-York Weekly*.—*Monthly Reader.*

The Warwick and Elmwood collars so closely resemble linen that the only difference you can detect is that they look and fit better.—*Exchange.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs
Made water-tight or no charge. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

'Tis my very last bottle
Left standing alone!
Oh, what will my teeth do
When my SOZODONT 's gone!
My breath, too, and gums—but really I won't
Be without it. I'll send for more SOZODONT.

Dress Coats for Balls, Weddings, &c., for sale and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons: No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

One bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Success is the Test.—LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are now used by the fashion and élite of the City.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

DOWDESWELL—SPENCER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Nathaniel Lindsay Briggs, R. F. DOWDESWELL, of London, England, to Miss H. P. SPENCER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELIZABETH DICKSON, relict of the late John Q. Aymar, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 102 5th av., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, of pleuro-pneumonia, MARIANNE GRAY, widow of the late Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday morning, March 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

BOARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., JOANNA, daughter of the late David Board.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 337 Grand av., between Gates and Greene avs., on Monday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Friday last, after a short illness, REBECCA A. CLARK, widow of the late Henry E. Clark, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. George Clark, No. 112 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday next, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves 42d st. at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Boston and Albany papers please copy.

CURTIS.—In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, of peritonitis, WEART PUTNAM CURTIS, in the 28th year of his age, eldest son of A. and E. B. Curtis, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Arnold, No. 113 East 14th st., on Monday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

CAUGHEY.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, ELIZA, widow of the late John Caughey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Maxwell, No. 250 West 23d st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, 24th inst., REBECCA DEAN, wife of John Ferguson, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 334 West 24th st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be placed in the family vault in 18th st.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, Feb. 26, of pneumonia, MARGARET GARRETSON, widow of the late James B. Garretson, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing for the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

HART.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, JULIA G., eldest daughter of Ruth T. Hart and William Hart, deceased.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, March 1, at 2 P. M., from No. 124 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HARRIS.—At Berne, Switzerland, on Jan. 27, after an illness of almost six years, JULIAN SAYRE HARRIS, son of Rev. N. Sayre and Juliana Stevens Harris, of Hoboken, N. J.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, Hudson st., above 8th, at 2:30, on Tuesday next, March 2. The relatives and friends of the family, the Professors of Columbia College, the members of the class of 1871, and of the Society of Psi Phi are invited to attend without further notice.

HANSON.—On Friday, Feb. 26, 1875, NETTIE, wife of William B. Hanson, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Park Lodge No. 516 F. and A. M., and Abingdon Club, are invited to attend the funeral services from her residence, No. 54 Jane st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 4 o'clock.

HIBBARD.—At his residence in this City on Friday evening, Feb. 26, Dr. WILLIAM HIBBARD, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av., on Monday, March 1, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 26, HELENA JOSEPHINE, only child of George H. and Josephene E. Hoyt, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—Feb. 26, WILLIS, infant son of William H. and Minnie C. Livingston, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Franklin place, Flushing, on Monday, March 1, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS.—At his residence, on Thursday, Feb. 25, after a severe illness, CURTIS LEWIS, eldest son of Isaac and Mary Lewis, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Third Company and the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 107 East 15th st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Stratford, Conn., on Monday, March 1, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Train leaves 42d st. at 10 A. M. arriving at Stratford 12 M. Returning, arriving in New-York at 4:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—At Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 21, 1875, First Lieut. DOMINICK LYNCH, Jr., Fourth United States Cavalry, in the 28th year of his age.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JANE E., wife of William A. Morris and daughter of the late Jacob W. Morris, of Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y.

The funeral will be from the Morris Memorial Chapel, Morris, Otsego County, N. Y.

MACY.—Saturday, Feb. 27, at his late residence, No. 45 Lafayette place, BENJAMIN COLLINS, aged 20 years, son of the late Benjamin C. Macy, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TORREY.—At Jersey City Heights, on Feb. 26, FREDERICK STRONG, youngest child of Edward S. and Sarah J. Torrey, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Summit av. and Montgomery st., Jersey City Heights.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875. }

The commandant regrets to announce the deaths of our late associates WILLIAM H. COLES, Jr., and CURTIS LEWIS. The members of the association are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Curtis Lewis, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 107 East 15th st. By order.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP and grind his little teeth? nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty, and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE PRECURSOR of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AND
UNRESERVED SALE
OF A
PRIVATE GALLERY OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS,
COLLECTED BY A GENTLEMAN NOW
RESIDING ABROAD, AND SOLD TO
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TEN MORE QUESTIONS.

1. Does not the law of God require all men to love Him supremely, and their neighbors as themselves?—Matthew, xxii., 37.
2. Is it true that "one jot or one tittle shall in nowise pass from the law till all be fulfilled?" Matthew, v., 18.
3. Can they fulfill the law of love who are rendered endlessly miserable?
4. Will not justice be eternally violated if the law of God be not universally fulfilled?
5. Can justice require the obedience of the sinner, and at the same time condemn him to a state of endless disobedience?
6. If sin exists eternally, can it be true that Christ was "to finish the transgression and make an end of sin?"—Daniel, ix., 2. First John, iii., 5-8.
7. As Jesus "gave Himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time," (First Timothy, ii., 6,) can He ever "see of the travail of His soul, and be satisfied" if endless misery be true?—Isaiah, liii., 11.
8. Do you hope that endless misery is true?
9. Is faith "the substance of things hoped for?"—Hebrews, xi., 1.
10. If endless misery is not a thing to be hoped for, can it be a part of the true Christian faith?

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, will preach TO-DAY at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject: "THE ALABASTER BOX." Evening subject: "THE NEED OF TEMPTATION," the first of a series of sermons on "The Temptation in the Wilderness."

Prayer and Conference meeting in the Vestry every Tuesday evening at 8.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Mr. VARLEY will give an address Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bible readings Monday and Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Meetings for young men, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, parlors.

Union prayer-meeting every day at 4 o'clock in the lecture-room.

AT THE HARVARD ROOMS, 6TH AV. AND 42d st.—Mr. John B. Wolff will speak before the Association of Spiritualists, Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "How to Investigate Spiritualism." Honest inquiries invited and questions answered. Conference from 2 to 5 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton Rector—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning service, Rev. William Kirkus at evening. Subject of evening sermon—"The Duty of Personal Culture."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, COR. 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Feb. 28, the Rev. R. N. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Oliver and Henry sts.—Elder Timpson, the veteran of Kansas, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. Coville will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. Mr. Kirkus, of Grace Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. William Neilson McVicker, of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, at 3:30 P. M.; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., of St. George's, will preach at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING, at 11,
"Significance of the Life That Now Is."
EVENING, at 7:45,
Third familiar talk with young people. Subject—"Realizable Ideals."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Conspiracy Against Christ." Evening, "Some Thoughts About the Immortal Life." Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 4TH av., above 45th st.—Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M. On Sunday, Feb. 28, the Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, will officiate. Wednesday evening, lecture by Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st. near Broadway.—The Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The evening subject will be, "The Life of Gideon."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "The Cause and Cure of Procrastination." Evening, "Moral Grafting."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING Prayer; Sermon, "The Temptations of Business," 10:30. Evening—Prayer; Sermon, "Sin, the Divider," 7:30. Dr. Thompson preaches.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor.
Will preach
On Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
You are cordially invited.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the End of the World and Coming of Christ." Strangers are welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will occupy the pulpit. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

"HOW A SAINT GOT INTO HELL AND How He Got Out Again."—Sermon of Rev. E. Hathaway, Sunday, Feb. 28, at 11 A. M., at Plimpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av., Fifth Universalist Society. Seats free. Public invited.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—SIXTH WEEK AT their rooms, No. 37 Union square, west side. Every evening this week except Saturday. Temperance meeting this Sunday evening.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Fletcher Hamblin Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all.

MR. E. V. WILSON AND MR. J. V. MANSFIELD will give a test séance for the benefit of the Society Progressive Spiritualists, Sunday, at 7:30 P. M., at No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. Admission, 50 cents. Mr. Wilson lectures 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST st., west of 9th av.—Preaching morning and evening, by Prof. Fory. Grand vocal and instrumental concert, Thursday evening, March 4.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Holy liturgy, Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; sermon in the English language, by Rev. Father Bjerring. Subject—"Introduction of Christianity into Russia, and the Inner Life of the Orthodox Church." All cordially invited.

REV. MR. PIERCE, OF THE CHURCH of the Incarnation, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Brazen Serpent." Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MR. PIERCE, OF THE CHURCH OF the Incarnation, will preach on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Subject—"The Brazen Serpent." Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. C. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach to the people this evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Other services in this church at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE "EPISTLE TO THE CHURCH IN LA-ODICEA" applied to the church in our times.—Lecture by Rev. John S. Davenport in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday at 7:30 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. T. James will preach morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

CARNIVAL HOLIDAYS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE—A DULL MARDI-GRAS—ROMAN FESTIVITIES AT NICE—THE RUSSIAN COURT IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

Mardi-gras passed off in the dullest possible manner, and during the entire day the absence of anything like gayety was generally remarked. The people seemed to take their pleasures, such as they were, *moult tristement*. It is on such occasions as this that we see the real effect of the war upon the people. They have grown serious, heavy and comparatively ill-natured—that is to say, they have lost the sparkling wit of other days, the keen sense of enjoyment, the refined amusements, and the uniform amiability which formerly characterized Parisian crowds; while *toujours gai* is no longer the device of the French capital. The change might not be a subject for regret if the old-time gayety had been replaced by calm and sober reflection, but, unfortunately, the change has been in the direction of personal selfishness and *insouciance*. The politeness and respect for others once possessed by the French is less marked now than ever before, and one wonders what has become of all the fine wit and spirited repartée of which we read in books. I begin to think that a great deal of it was made by the gossips and chroniclers of other days as it is now made, after the fact, by the writers upon the daily journals. We cannot wonder that the French are growing serious, after all their misfortunes and heavy burdens, but at the same time we cannot fail to regret that gayety, wit, and lightheartedness which once made French society the most agreeable in the world. These reflections were made at the *bal masqué*, at the Opera on Sunday night, which was as solemn as a funeral, and a great deal duller than the ceremonies of the *pompes funèbres* when a rich and noble client "passes over to the majority." Although greatly bored myself, I was determined to say nothing ill-natured of this ball, and spoke rather kindly of it than otherwise, while waiting for the opinions of the French themselves. These opinions are unanimous. All are agreed in saying that the ball was very stupid, very sombre, very dull. There were one hundred gentlemen for every lady present, and the ladies upon the floor were so very respectable that they never ventured to quit the arms of their husbands during the entire evening. The only attempt at mystification I saw was made by a beautiful American lady, who, having been "posted" evidently by a member of the Washington Club, excited the curiosity of a number of gentlemen present. Dancing was hardly attempted, and the few couples who tried a quadrille went through their performance in a stately, serious way that very nearly approached the ludicrous. All this came from the mistaken idea that the ladies of the noble Faubourgs would come in disguise to this ball as in the days of Louis XV., but those who did come remained in their boxes as simple spectators. The dancers usually paid to give life and gayety to these masked balls were refused admittance on this occasion, M. Halanzier having the absurd idea that their place could be filled by noble dames and gentlemen when this fact was made known. The result has shown that there can be no amusement without the co-operation of the demi-monde, and without the aid of the dancers by profession, who make the success of such public entertainments. Some ten thousand gentlemen paid 20 francs each for their tickets, but a majority of them had had quite enough of it before 2 o'clock in the morning, and only a small minority would pay the same price for another ball. Yet the financial success of this "entertainment" will surely lead to others of the sort, though we may sincerely hope that the *mi-carême* ball will be organized in a different manner.

A DULL MARDI-GRAS.

Yesterday the weather was excessively cold, but I do not think that this had much to do with the lack of Mardi-gras festivities. During the entire day no masks were seen on the streets, and even the *cors de chasse* were silent. A few boys with false noses were out in the afternoon attracting the attention of the crowds thronging the boulevards, but there were no processions, as in former times. Since the war the *bœuf gras* has been forbidden. Now the butchers ornament their meat with flowers and garlands, and have their carts covered with evergreens, but the butchers' boys do not go out in bands, or put on their traditional costumes. The only agreeable sights of the day were about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the children's balls were over. At that hour little girls looking very sweet indeed in their fancy costumes, and little boys in uniform or in masks, were taken along the boulevards by their bonnes. Frascati's infant balls have become a decided success, and nothing could be more charming than the *coup d'œil* one has there at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At night a limited number of masks and costumes appeared upon the streets, on their way to various balls, but I saw nothing remarkable or worthy particular notice. It must be said, I fancy, that the *Mardi Gras* carnival in Paris has become a thing of the past.

THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

Letters from Nice inform us that the carnival there was unusually gay, and only those who have seen it can form an adequate idea of its joyous and amusing folly. It is a Roman scene in miniature, for it lasts but a single afternoon, while the carnival of Rome continues for two or three days. This year there was an unusual number of masks, and some very rich costumes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. There a regular cavalcade is formed, which passes through the principal streets, while every terrace and window along the route is thronged with ladies, who are half buried in flowers, and who amuse themselves by throwing *confetti* in real Roman style. The masks are greeted with a shower of flowers, of flour, or of *confetti*, according as they please or displease the spectators, and masks are necessary to protect their eyes. Meanwhile the greatest gayety reigns, and jokes are passed at every instant, drawing peals of laughter from the crowds. Wealthy young men go about in carriages, and frequently stop to engage in a *confetti* battle with the ladies upon the balconies. These battles generally end in a shower of flowers from the ladies, thrown down as a sign of a truce. The weather appears to have favored the carnival of Nice.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The Russian journals take credit to themselves, or to their country, for the settlement of the Montenegrin difficulties, and as this is the first time they have talked in this highly European manner, it is worth while giving a specimen of their remarks. Adverting to the difficulties between Montenegro and the Ottoman Government, the St. Petersburg *Golos* says:

"M. Jonin, the Russian Consul General at Ragusa, on the first news of the popular demonstrations in Montenegro, hastened to Cetigne, and by his authority and temperate counsels put a stop to the fierce, warlike agitation prevailing. The pacific termination of the Montenegrin question thus is a brilliant triumph of our policy. We have proved to the world, not by words, but by deeds, that we are anxious to preserve order in the East, and that we have no interest in reviving the Oriental question just now. When it is remembered that the Servians are panting for war with the Turks, and that the Roumanians must have some object in devoting so much money to their army, the danger which threatened Turkey a few days ago, and which was removed only by the sincere and disinterested policy of Russia, will appear as great as it was terrible. Everybody must admit that unless Russia had interfered, the fearful hurricane which was brewing in the East would have burst over the devoted country. We are happy to say that Europe recognizes our merits at last; the whole European press, not excepting even the English, is fain to admit that it was Russia who restrained Montenegrin ardor."

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia is still at Saint Remo, and, Dame Rumor says, because Mme. Botkin's health is poor at this moment. Your London correspondent recently sent you a resumé of the court gossip regarding the physician of her Majesty. Dr. Botkin, who controls all the movements of the Empress, while Mme. Botkin controls all the movements of the court physician. Ordinary people little know how small an amount of personal freedom is really enjoyed by royal personages. Mme. Botkin has a fancy for Saint Remo just now, and hence it is just the place for the malady with which the Empress is supposed to be afflicted. If necessary, and in order to stop certain gossip, the Emperor will be called upon to visit his wife at this place. I am told that the Empress will go to Bordighera, a few miles away, if condemned to remain in Italy for any length of time, and certainly no better place could be found in the world. It is simply lovely, and if not the most popular place of Winter resort in the South, it is because the place is so little known. If the Empress should have her own way in this case, Bordighera will become fashionable, and then Americans will all wonder how they ever came to pass so lovely a spot. No one who has ever seen the palms and the orange groves of Bordighera can ever forget them, but, alas for the place, there are no hotel accommodations there for temporary travelers. I can safely predict, however, that there will be hotels and villas enough there in a few years' time.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The elections of Sunday last have thrown the parties into a state of disorder again, and some doubts are now expressed about the passage of the constitutional bills. So long as they were spurred on by fear of the Bonapartists the Orleanists could vote with the Republicans, but since these elections showed that the Bonapartists were not as formidable as they were fancied, the Royalists begin to think that they have made a mistake. The rule is to combine against the strongest party, but as things turned out the Orleanists helped the strongest party because they imagined that the Republicans were weaker than the Bonapartists. Since the Republicans have a clear advantage at this moment it would be in the natural order of things to find the Orleanists combining with the Legitimists and Bonapartists to prevent the success of their more formidable antagonist. This policy is more than hinted at to-day, two of the Monarchical journals calling for a reorganization of the majority of the 24th of May in order to prevent the definite establishment of the Republic. To-morrow the debate upon the Senate bill will commence, and in a short time we shall be able to trace out more clearly the new party lines.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A NINE-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; in first-class neighborhood; a good location for a physician or dentist, on easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS LOW.—NO. 7 WEST and No. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 3 and 41 West 56th st.; No. 1 East, and No. 18 West 53d st.; Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 614, and 675 at 53d st. Bargains!!!!!!!!
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE ON 57TH ST., near 5th av., for sale, with or without furniture; house is trimmed in cabinet-work of elegant design, and has all the latest improvements; the house is only a short distance from Dr. Hall's new church, and its location is unsurpassed by any in the City; will take a small house in the City in part payment. Address A. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LARGE STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The store Nos. 78 and 80 Broad st., with entrance on Stone st., and Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Marketfield st., containing six and two-third lots; possession 1st May.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 123 EAST 65TH ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., a new brown-stone high stoop house; modern improvements; possession May 1 or immediately. Can only be seen by permit.
F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

$8.000 WANTED PERMANENTLY ON first bond and mortgage on house and lot (in fee,) free and clear; worth double; located in vicinity of Leonard street and West Broadway; $100 and disbursements allowed for examining title. Address HOMANS, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON av., near 55th st., a handsome four-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick house, 25x60x100; price very low, and easy terms, to a quick buyer. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

THIRTY-FIRST ST., CENTRAL, $15,000.—Large private four-story and basement brick house with all modern improvements; in perfect order; two ranges, two laundries, and heater; in first-class location, No. 127 East 31st st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES, BRICK and brown stone dwelling; also, store; possession immediately; convenient to boats and cars. F. REEBER, No. 2,281 3d av., corner of 124th st., Harlem Savings Bank Building.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES OF THE best build, from sixteen to thirty feet wide, with or without extension, on and near 5th av., from 34th st. to the Park; also, houses in other localities at great bargains. Apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL little house in 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs.; complete in every respect; equal in build and finish to the best 5th av. houses. Apply to
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A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, WITH EXTRA lot and stable, near 5th av., Murray Hill; price very low. Others, all sizes, prices, and locations; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

CARMANSVILLE. 152D ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses, with stables, to rent, convenient to Hudson River cars. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

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GREAT BARGAIN.—NEW BRICK HOUSE, WITH $500 furniture; all modern improvements; fine, improving avenue, South Brooklyn; cash $1,000, mortgage $3,000; house cost to build, $3,500. Cars pass the door. Address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO THREE-story, basement, and cellar brown-stone house, high-stoop; all improvements, on the west side of Schenck st., near Lafayette av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE THREE-story and basement brick house; brown-stone, high-stoop, and trimmings. Inquire of P. W. LEDOUX, corner Broadway and Margaretta st., Brooklyn.

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The loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York, splendidly situated on Hudson River, and on Rockland Lake. Apply to
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"THIRTY MINUTES' STEAM FROM TOWN."—Mount Vernon; double house, modern improvements, with twenty acres of land. Inquire WM. PEMBERTON, Mount Vernon; SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, New-York. Forty trains daily.

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A PRIME INVESTMENT.—A THIRTY-TWO acre Westchester farm, or country seat, large house, &c.; orchard, near upper New-Rochelle; a fine investment; a bargain; price $13,000; terms to suit.
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FARM TO LET NEAR RAHWAY OF 132 acres: fine house, fair buildings, fruit, and soil; within five minutes' walk of a Long Branch and Elizabethport Railroad depot. Apply at No. 77 Greene st., N. Y., E. W. BRACHER, or at Rahway, of Mr. HARRIS.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—TWO snug little Cottages, 12 and 8 rooms, at Hackensack, 3 minutes from depots, 40 minutes from City Hall; rent low. Owner, B. F. SMITH, No. 248 West 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTATE, WITHIN Twenty Miles of New-York, For Sale—Comprising about 400 acres, with green-houses containing thousands of rare flowers and plants; attractive and very extensive out-buildings, supplied with steam-power, improved machinery, and every appliance conducive to comfort, pleasure, or profit; fine horses; large dairy of fine cows; carriages, implements, and utensils of all kinds; lawn and grounds handsomely ornamented; thousands of fruit trees and grapevines, fish pond, boat, &c.; healthy locality, near a large city, easily accessible; advantages unsurpassed. Will be sold with or without personal property. Shattered health necessitates sale. Capitalists, investors, or speculators will find this a rare opportunity. Terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 2.853, New-York City.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A COUNTRY seat containing twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park Road, one mile north of the Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The house is new, spacious, built of brick and finely finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and the position is so elevated as to command from the house views of river and mountain, of wide extent and quite unsurpassed. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

$2.500.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing seven rooms; terms, $700 down, balance on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Miss MARTIN, on premises, Walnut st., Locust Grove, ten minutes' walk from Winfield Depot; take cars at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

THE MILLS HOMESTEAD, AT MILLS' POND, Long Island, on the north shore, for sale or exchange. Fine mansion, with all necessary outbuildings; extensive lawn finely shaded with ornamental trees, and abundance of fruit; five minutes from depot. Apply to W. L MILLS, Sturtevant House, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
TWELVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 44TH STS., INCLUDING THREE CORNERS.
FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 1ST AV. AND 10TH ST.,
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 9TH, 14TH, AND 34TH STS., AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CORNER OF CLINTON PLACE AND GREENE ST.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of Acton Smith, deceased, as follows:

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots Nos. 587, 589, 591, east side, between 38th and 39th sts.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick house and lot, No. 622, north-west corner of 40th st.
THIRD AVENUE.—Buildings and lots, Nos. 671, 673, 675, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 679 and 683, north-east and south-east corners of 43d st.
THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 693, 695, 697, east side, between 43d and 44th sts.
FIRST AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.—Five brick houses and lots, Nos. 155, 157, 159, 161 1st av., and No. 240 East 10th st., being on the south-west corner.
EAST NINTH STREET.—Houses and lots, Nos. 317 and 340, between 1st and 2d avs.
EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Brick building and lot, No. 540, west of Avenue B.
EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Stable and lot, No. 231, between 2d and 3d avs.
CLINTON PLACE, CORNER GREENE STREET.—Four-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 26 Clinton place, south-east corner of Greene st.
Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON AV.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, March 2,
at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. By order of COUDERT BROS., Attorneys or Executrix.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Cooper Institute,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SECOND AVENUE.—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling, situate on the north-east corner of 2d av. and St. Marks place; house, 17.3x50 feet; lot, 17.3x68 feet; terms at sale.

NO. 63 SHERIFF ST.—BRICK FRONT AND frame rear houses, with lot 25 by 100, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court. Bills of sale at the office of RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REDUCED RENTS!!!
New complete Spring list of desirable
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.
N. B.—Money loaned promptly on mortgage.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., Union square. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.
The entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner of Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room with good closet room; rent, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. KYLES, No. 78 6th av.
ALSO, store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place; good stand for light business; store and two rooms, $500 per annum. On May 1, entire building at $1,000 per annum: anti-liquor and tobacco. Keys at MEYER MANUS', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
Ten years lease of No. 46 Hudson st., and No. 45 Thomas st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500 per annum and the taxes.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

SEVENTY-FIRST ST.—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements and in complete order, the owner offers to rent to a small, first-class family, and will board with family in consideration of rent. This is a very desirable opportunity, as the owner is out of town in the Summer two months or so; parties must furnish satisfactory references. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Fort Washington, furnished and unfurnished houses, assorted, from $600 to $4,000, within one hour by quick transit railroads and steam-boats, and finest roads through Central Park and Boulevards; rents cheaper than they have been for twenty years.
A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone furnished house, to rent for one or more years from May 1, located at No. 28 West 49th st., near 5th av.; the house is frescoed and furnished in superior style throughout. Can be seen by permit only, by addressing D. S., Box No. 21 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP house, No. 109 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FINE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 7 CLINTON place; will be altered if desired to suit tenant.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 102 East 17th st.; all improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD. Real Estate Broker. No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A LARGE HOUSE TO LET ON 5TH AV., NEAR 19th st., with or without the elegant furniture; in perfect order; stable in side street; rent moderate to private family.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the season or year; modern, commodious, and convenient; carriage-house, pleasant grounds, with boating privileges. Address RIVERDALE, Station E, New-York City.

ADJOINING MADISON AV.—NO. 33 EAST 33d st.; desirable medium-sized, admirably located, and furnished four-story dwelling, only $300 a month. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE FOR $2,000.—THE FIRST CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 6 East 86th st., near 5th av.; the near completion of the 4th av. quick transit makes this a desirable residence. Apply to
E. N. TAILER, JR., No. 47 Walker st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 33 West 23d st., in perfect order; the mirrors, chandeliers, and blinds will go with the house. Apply to Mrs. LYON, at the desk of Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.

A BARGAIN.—THE LEASE OF A BRICK HOUSE and stable for sale in 26th st., near 8th av.; all in good order; rent cheap; has five years to run; or will be let reasonably to a good tenant. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

A.—TO LET—THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 334 West 30th st., in first-class order; to be rented to a small private family only. Rent, $1,350. Apply to owner, No. 367 West 20th st.

CONGREGATIONS TAKE NOTICE—TO lease, two lots on 50th st., near 8th av. Church now on them for sale cheap. M. PARPART, No. 709 3d av.

TO LET—TO A GOOD TENANT AT A VERY LOW figure, or for sale at great sacrifice, No. 50 East 74th st., four-story high stoop, A No. 1. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES to let in all parts of the City, at prices to suit the times. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TO LET—DELIGHTFUL PLACE ON FORDHAM Heights; splendid house, stables, and box-stalls; fine garden; all kinds fruit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,148, New-York.

TO LET—IN 51ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., brown-stone house, in first-class order; rent low to a desirable tenant. Address F. M. DICKINSON, No. 252 Greenwich st., City.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE whole or part of a first-class house, completely furnished; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORDER; rent $2,800; near 5th av.; also furnished and unfurnished flats. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT, CONSISTING OF nine rooms; all modern conveniences. Address LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

TO LET—NOS. 138 WEST 25TH AND 237 WEST 32d sts.; also apartments.
W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION—THE fine three-story high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.; all improvements; $1,600. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth St.

THE EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF LADIES WHO FAVORED US WITH A VISIT AT OUR LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT DURING THE PAST WEEK WERE UNANIMOUS IN THE PRAISE OF THE STYLE AND PRICE OF OUR GOODS. WE KEEP ONLY THE BEST GOODS. EVERY GARMENT IS WELL MADE, AND OF THE BEST MATERIALS. OUR MARVELOUS PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

We direct special attention to our

FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERGARMENTS,

ENTIRELY SEWED BY HAND, AND FINISHED WITH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND EMBROIDERY. OUR ASSORTMENT OF THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE UNITED STATES. FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISE, BOSOM OF 12 CLUSTERS OF 5 TINY TUCKS, TRIMMED WITH HAND-EMBROIDERED SCOLLOP, ENTIRELY SEWED BY HAND, $1 65.

BEAUTIFUL HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN CHEMISE, NIGHT-DRESSES, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, PILLOW SHAMS, INFANTS' WEAR, &C., &C.

Bridal Trousseaux

IN EXTRA SIZES,

MADE TO ORDER

In Paris Without Extra Charge.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Corsets. Corsets.

New Attractions in Suits.

SPRING STYLES IN LADIES' SILK WALKING SUITS, BLACK SILK SUITS, NOVELTIES IN BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS AT PRICES TO SUIT.

Beautiful Gray Camel's Hair Suits, Basque, Skirt, and Overskirt, trimmed with wide double knife-plaiting, at $8 75, $10 50, with fringe to match, $12 50.

EMBROIDERIES.
EMBROIDERIES.
EMBROIDERIES.

RICH PATTERNS.

WONDERFUL ASSORTMENTS.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Innumerable bargains throughout the house.

EHRICHS'

NOS. 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

P. S.—LADIES CAN REACH OUR ESTABLISHMENT VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH 23D ST. RAILWAY LINE.

OPENING—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, March 4, 5, and 6, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY this week. GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED STYLES. Cloth models, with every pattern. Patterns now ready.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES
TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFT, 25 FEET FRONT, 96 feet deep; $33 per month; in No. 93 East 4th st.; one loft, 26 feet front 46 feet deep; $15 per month; in building No. 8 Extra place; water-closets in both. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

TO LET—BANKING-ROOM, FINEST IN THE City, centrally located, corner Astor place and Broadway, with new fixtures; also, fine offices on Broadway and Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOFTS WITH UNFAILING steam power, in new buildings, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOOR, (show window,) south-west corner of 11th st. and University place.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

STORE NO. 308 BROADWAY, TO RENT from 1st May, in whole or part. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at about 10 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M., or to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

FINE STORES ON UPPER BROADWAY.—Low rents, good business location, and splendid plate-glass fronts in "The Albany" Building, Broadway and 51st and 52d sts. Apply at 51st st. entrance.

DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL STORES on Broadway, 44th, and 45th sts.; good business location and low rents. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FEW ROOMS TO LET IN BUILDING, BROADWAY, corner of 17th st., Union square, suitable for offices or business purposes; most prominent location.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—Apply on premises, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, Room No. 14.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, WELL-BUILT house, in the neighborhood of Central Park, below 70th st.; west side preferred; price not to exceed $20,000 cash. Address, with particulars, B. L. A., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

A moderate-sized house near 5th av., within four or five blocks of Dr. Hall's new church, is wanted on a lease of three or five years. Address, with location and terms, W., Box No. 3,788.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES WANTED for desirable tenants; full charge taken of estates or single houses, and best of references furnished.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, for which we have immediate customers. Also, houses for sale. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING efficient teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell; several governesses ready for engagement to accompany families to the country or to Europe; a highly accomplished English lady, speaking fluently French and German, being also a good teacher of music, drawing, and painting, desires a permanent position in a family where a finishing governess is wanted; no objections to go to California or Cuba. Call at Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED.—AN ARTIST HAVING A FEW HOURS to spare daily would be willing to instruct young ladies and youths in drawing and the delightful art of painting in water colors; terms very moderate; young ladies taught at their own residence. Apply to W. W. BODE, No. 277 West 22d st.

A TEACHER OF ENGLISH BRANCHES would like to make an engagement with a Principal of a school in the City or vicinity; elocution a specialty; undoubted references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES TO ladies of neglected education; particular attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY, NOW TEACHING, WISHES PUPILS in music; English branches, Latin, French, or German. Address A. E., Box No. 124 *Times* office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWelry repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

Magnificent

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS

A.T. Stewart & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECIVED AND OPENED

French Moquettes, Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons, Velvets,
Brussels and Tapestries,

IN NOVEL SHADES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Rich Axminster, Aubusson,
Real Indian, Persian,
Smyrna, Berlin, and Holland

CARPETS,

IN RICH, BRIGHT COLORINGS, AND IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

American Moquettes,

HANDSOME DESIGNS and FRESH COLORINGS, at $3 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels,

BEST QUALITY, at $1 10 per yard upward.

FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY, ONLY $1 75 per yard upward.

PARIS QUALITY AXMINSTERS, VERY HANDSOME, at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard.

Boulinikon,

IN CHOICE AND HANDSOME PATTERNS; A NEW PATENT FLOOR COVERING (EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, to any other substitute for Oil-cloth,) and particularly adapted to Banks, Offices, Steam-ships, Halls, Restaurants, and places of popular resort. It is warm, noiseless, clean, thoroughly damp-proof, inodorous, and of great durability. Prices very attractive.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A.T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, A HANDSOME DISPLAY OF

Spring and Summer

NOVELTIES IN

Silks and Dress Goods,

EMBRACING MANY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS now fashionable and prevailing in PARIS and other EUROPEAN CITIES.

On the Centre Counter in the Rotunda

THEY WILL EXHIBIT A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY SILKS,

FROM 65c. PER YARD UPWARD.

2 CASES COLORED DRESS SILKS in DARK BROWNS, GRAYS, BLUES, &c., very bright and heavy, at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 25, $1 50, and $2. Exceedingly good value.

HIGHER GRADES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED
CAMEL'S HAIR DAMASK,
DAMASK SUITINGS,
CARMELITE CASHMERE,
DIAGONAL MIXTURES,
ALGERINE AND
LACE-WORKED BATISTES,
SILK-STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED DE BEIGE,
GLACE MOHAIRS, &C., &C.

On Fourth Av. Side, Centre Section,

THEY WILL DISPLAY A COMPLETE LINE OF LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED

DRESS FABRICS.

DECIDED BARGAINS.

Their Friends, Customers, and Strangers are respectfull invited to pay them a visit.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S—NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing lessons, $3, monthly. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately, day and evening.

GREAT REDUCTION.—"FIVE DOLLAR" writing classes commence Monday, March 1. Apply at No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st., from 3 to 8 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address
Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST. near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. B. HINDS, Hempstead, L.I., N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, MARCH 1,

SILKS in new and novel colorings.
DRESS GOODS in the newest designs.
CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS in choice plaids and stripes.
PRINTS, French, English, and domestic.
LINENS and WHITE GOODS at lower prices than ever before offered.
SHAWLS—Novelties from the French, English, and Indian markets.
CLOAKS—500 English WALKING JACKETS at $10, barely the price of the cloth.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

PIQUES—The greatest bargains ever offered, at 17c. upward.
HAMBURG EDGINGS—Never before sold so low.
SHOES—In this department we are SELLING our GOODS LOWER than any FIRST-CLASS DEALER in the City.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR—A line of these goods will be placed on sale, and customers WOULD DO WELL to purchase BEFORE the assortment is broken, as THE DEMAND for THIS CLASS of GOODS is always GREATER than the SUPPLY.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1875. SPRING. 1875.

MONDAY, MARCH 1,

GRAND OPENING

OF

Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks,

IN VARIETY AND STYLES, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR CHEAPNESS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 1,

20-Inch Colored Gros Grain, $1 50, worth $2.
24-Inch Colored Gros Grain, $1 75, worth $2 50.
Fresh goods and colors, the production of this season.

BLACK SILKS,

"Standard makes," and the Cachemire de Novi Black Silk, warranted to wear; soft, brilliant finish, and will not change color.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Having made great reductions in

Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, and English Walking Jackets,
and
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments,

will offer on MONDAY, MARCH 1,

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS

In all the above garments, and presenting an unequalled opportunity for selection to purchasers of the above goods.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 1, a choice selection of new and desirable fabrics suitable for the present season.

Also, new and elegant designs in

Plain, Plaid, and Striped Grenadines,

In silk, silk and wool, and all wool.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Spring Shawls. 1875. Spring Shawls.

We have just received from the foreign markets a very choice selection of new Spring Shawls, which will be opened on Monday, March 1.
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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTISTS.

WHAT THE ACTORS ARE DOING AT HOME AND ABROAD—ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE—HOME NEWS.

Miss Katharine Rogers is reported in Nevada.

The Soldene troupe was last week in Pittsburg.

The Buffalo Academy of Music is to be much improved.

"The Deluge" company were last week in Montreal.

Mr. Frank Mayo was last week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Miss Jane Coombs was at last accounts at the New-Orleans Varieties.

Mr. Strakosch's artists were last week at the National Theatre, in Washington.

Mme. Di Murska is about to sing in opera with the French troupe in New-Orleans.

The Detroit critics say of Mr. J. H. Barnes that he "walks the stage like an animated tobacco sign."

Mr. George F. Rowe last week played in "Little Em'ly," at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis.

Miss Neilson acts at De Bar's, in St. Louis, this week, and Mr. Raymond performs at the Olympic, in "The Gilded Age."

Miss Kellogg and Mr. Hess' artists were last week at the Boston Globe, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the Boston Theatre.

Mrs. Rousby was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and Mr. G. L. Fox was at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The direction of the Paris Châtelet has realized a great success with "Les Fugitifs."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been reproduced at the Adelphi, in London, after an interval of twenty-three years.

M. Mermet has read his new opera, "Jeanne d'Arc," before Mlle. Krauss and a select audience. The work will soon be produced on the stage.

The representation of Félicien David's "Perle du Brésil," at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie at Brussels, has proved only a partial success.

On Wednesday, the 10th of February, M. Henri de Bornier's new tragedy, entitled "Charlemagne," will be given at the Theatre Français.

A new opera, called "Gheysa," has been produced with great success at Toulon. The libretto is by G. Wilson, and the music by Paul Aube.

"Orphée aux Enfers" was only to be played a few times more at the Paris Gaité, as the general rehearsals of "Geneviève de Brabant" were to commence.

The French Minister of the Fine Arts has accorded a sum of 1,000 francs, by way of encouragement, to M. Danbé, the well-known violinist and conductor of the concerts which bear his name.

Miss Louisa Moore has returned to the stage, and plays the principal character in Mr. George Roberts' drama "Lady Audley's Secret," at the London Globe Theatre. She will be supported by Messrs. Lionel Brough and Teesdale.

"Rose Michel," the Ambigu melodrama, will be be seen in London at Easter in an English dress. The right of representation has been secured by Mr. John Hollingshead and Mrs. Mary Gladstane. The last named will appear in the title rôle.

Miss Geneviève Ward, the American actress, formerly known as Mme. Guerrabella, and who has been playing with great success in London in the regular drama, was to appear at Drury Lane on Feb. 15 as *Rebecca* in the grand spectacular drama of "Ivanhoe."

Liszt has reappeared in Rome in the concert of the International Art Club. He played a duet with M. Sgambati, his favorite pupil, already a superior master with the instrument. The applause was enthusiastic. Liszt was dressed as an Abbé. His touch is still wonderful.

Mr. Henry Neville, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, in London, has in press a work entitled *The Stage; Its Past and Present in Relation to Fine Art.* The basis of this publication will be a lecture delivered by the author at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, in July, 1871.

At the Paris Château d'Eau, a sort of nondescript piece in four acts and ten tableaux, "La Mère Gigogne," by MM. Beauvallet and Victor Koning has made its appearance with very fair success. The plot is of the most improbable character, and yet there is so much bustle and action from beginning to end that the work amuses.

The Salle Taitbout, in Paris, transformed into a theatre, opened its doors to the public with a comedy in three acts, of M. Alexandre Laya, entitled "Corinne," taken from the celebrated novel of Mme. De Staël. The piece, says *Galignani*, had but little success in presence of an audience of about 200 persons at most. The action is cold and not improved by the languishing dialogue, perhaps too faithfully transferred from the book to the theatre.

The illness of Mme. Christine Nilsson, says *Figaro*, unhappily continues, and news from Cannes states that by the advice of her physician, M. Th. De Valcourt, three weeks at least of further rest are absolutely necessary. Whether she will be able to fulfill her engagements at the Brussels Theatre de la Monnaie and with M. Ullmann for his provincial tour is now doubtful, and, after all, her engagement in London may possibly be the first she is able to fulfill this year.

The Paris papers announce the death of Achille Ricourt, aged seventy-five. He had studied painting under Pierre Guérin, in company with Géricault, Ary Scheffer, and Eugène Delacroix. He established the *Artiste* in 1831; and it was entirely through his insistance that Ponsard's "Lucrèce" was represented at the Odéon. It was under his direction also, at the Ecole Lyrique, that Octave Feuillet's "Cheveu Blanc," and Legouve's "Médée," were first put upon the stage. For many years past he was a teacher of declamation and director of the little theatre in the Rue de la Tour-d'Auvergne.

The Halanzier-Gye coalition scheme is still kept alive by the French papers. It is remarked that, contrary to his custom, M. Halanzier has not contradicted the report; and that Mr. Gye is still at the Hotel Bristol, so there may possibly be something in it after all. Its chance of success is entirely another matter. The *Ménestrel* says that "it appears Mr. Gye has not the least intention to take the direction of our Theatre Italien," but no one said he had. It was rumored that Mr. Gye had offered to join M. Halanzier at the Nouvel Opéra, to alternate performances in Italian with those in French; but the report lacks confirmation in every respect.

The London *Echo* of Feb. 10 writes thus of matters at the Alexandra Theatre: "'The Lady of Lyons' was produced at this house last evening to give a gentleman who plays under the name of Walter Bentley an opportunity of displaying his histrionic powers as *Claude Melnotte*, the *Pauline* being taken by a *débutante*—a pupil of Mr. Henry Marston. Mr. Walter Bentley, of whose dramatic future great things are predicted, is quite a young man, of good, gentlemanly exterior, and plays with graceful ease the well-known rôle. Mr. Bentley is the son of Rev. Dr. Begg, an Edinburgh divine, and nephew to Miss Emily Faithfull, of the *Victoria Magazine*.

Late news from Italy is as follows: Giustina Macvitz, contralto, late of Her Majesty's Opera, has been playing *Maffeo Orsini* at Leghorn. Catarina Marco, the daughter of the late American comedian, Mark Smith, has been singing at the Como Theatre in "Barbiere." Campanini is still in Milan, and his engagement at the Scala has fallen through. Offenbach's "Madame l'Archiduc" has been favorably received at Turin. The young English tenor, Byron, late of the Foundling Chapel Choir, has been singing at Modena in "Ruy Blas," "Un Ballo," "Macbeth," and "Il Trovatore." Stolz has refused to sing in "La Forza del Destino," at the Teatro Apollo of Rome, wishing to keep herself fresh for "Aida," which is on the eve of production. Mlle. De Reschi, a sister of the baritone, is at the Venice Fenice. Signor Nicolini quits the Teatro Apollo of Rome in a week or two for London.

Figaro makes known the death of Signor Agnesi, one of the leading members of the troupe of Her Majesty's Opera. He was taken ill of dropsy last November, during the Autumn tour of Mr. Mapleson, and was compelled to leave the company and come to his house in London, where, after an illness of about ten weeks, he died a few days ago. Signor Agnesi, or, more properly, M. Agniez, was one of the few artistes now on the operatic stage who had completely conquered the difficulties of the pure Italian style of vocalism. Even when a youth he gained the first prize of the Brussels Conservatoire for harmony, and he was a thorough musician, a composer of no mean order, an organist, (which profession he followed for a livelihood before his début on the stage,) a pianist, and a most accomplished baritone vocalist. Although a Belgian by birth, it was at the Paris Théâtre Italien that Mr. Mapleson "discovered" him. At the time of his death he was studying the English language, for purposes of oratorios and concerts, in which he bade fair to become useful. In florid music, particularly in the operas of Rossini, he was without rival.

"One of our Paris contemporaries," says the *Entr'acte*, "lately published, in reference to the expenses of the opera, some figures which must be looked on as purely fantastical. It asserts that M. Halanzier is at this moment making something like 8,000 francs a day. The receipts of the new house have, down to the present time, averaged 18,000 francs each night, so that the writer estimates the daily cost at only 10,000 francs. But that is a very erroneous computation, as, since the opening, they have been 16,000 francs, the lighting alone reaching 2,000 francs. According to that account, the opera is evidently making satisfactory profits; but that is not the point of view from which, in our humble opinion, the matter should be regarded as a whole. The theatre cannot be expected to always attain the maximum of its receipts, and the average will inevitably decrease in a given time. The day when M. Halanzier shall expend 200,000 francs in bringing out a new opera, even taking the returns at 18,000 francs nightly, one hundred performances will be required to cover the preliminary outlay."

WAR AMONG WILD BEASTS.

A TIGER AND ZEBU HAVE A SET-TO IN A MENAGERIE AT JANESVILLE.

The menageries being upon the point of starting out for the Summer tour of exhibitions, the country papers are, as usual, beginning to call attention to them by accounts of "terrific encounters" among the wild beasts. One such is given in the following telegram sent from Janesville, Wis., on the 27th inst.:

"About 12 o'clock the zebu, or sacred ox, got loose and ran out of his stall, and when near the cage which holds the tiger the latter sprang for the zebu, clinching his claws into his nose and fastening his teeth in his neck near the horns. The grip was one of tremendous power. This threw the zebu into intense rage, and he started across the room, taking the tiger with him, and pulling the strong iron bars apart which imprisoned the tiger. Then a scene followed which totally baffles description. The man who attended the night-watch in the room became terrified, and climbed a post to the ceiling to protect his life. The tumult brought down stairs Richard Brooks and Samuel Dickey, who were sleeping in the room above. With a courage and self-possession rarely, if ever, witnessed, they set to work to capture the tiger. In this they ran nineteen chances out of twenty of losing their lives. The tiger and the infuriated zebu were in the heat of a desperate battle, the former holding his powerful grasp on the latter, and bespattering the walls and door, against which they were fighting, with blood. The conflict enraged the mammoth lion and elephant, which set up thundering roars. Then followed the maddened silver lion and the laughing hyena, with their terrific and hideous screaming, which made the scene too demon-like to be described. It was a perfect bedlam, all-bewildering and terrifying. Brooks and Dickey, feeling the importance of quenching the fury of the animals as soon as possible, made a leap for the tiger. Throwing themselves seemingly in the grasp of that enraged animal, they caught him by the neck and attempted to strangle him to relieve his grasp of the zebu. They succeeded in taking him off, but by his tremendous power, made more desperate by his rage and the taste of blood, he wrenched himself from their heroic grasp and plunged on the zebu the second time. A rope was then procured and a noose made, and in an instant it was brought tightly around the tiger's neck, when he was brought to the ground and placed in his cage. In the affair Mr. Brooks received wounds which will confine him to his bed for several weeks. His left arm was badly cut, and his left thigh bears a wound nearly an inch deep and three and a half inches long. He also received several other wounds, but of a light character. Mr. Dickey, also, had one of his hands badly wounded. Had not the tiger been captured in season there is no telling what would have followed. The lion came near breaking out of his cage, twisting the stout iron bars as if they were but wire. The silver lion and the hyena made desperate attempts to free themselves, anxious to join in the struggle for blood. It was probably twenty minutes from the time the tiger made its attack on the zebu before he was captured and returned to the cage. The zebu came out of the fight badly wounded in the head, but the injuries will not prove fatal.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG THE BETTER CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

A meeting was held at Willis' Rooms, in London, Feb. 10, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, K. G., to consider the desirability of establishing a home for the treatment of persons addicted to intemperate habits in the upper and middle classes. The Chairman was supported by Archbishop Manning, Dr. Burrows, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Wood, Dr. Drysdale, Mr. Robert Rae, Secretary of the National Temperance League, and other gentlemen of influence. The movement, which originated with the late Dr. Dalrymple, has been brought before the public in its present form by Mr. Careston Holthouse, who opened the proceedings by reading a number of letters which had been received from Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thomson, and Sir William Gull and other members of the medical profession, who cordially approved of the home which it is proposed to establish, partly by voluntary contributions and partly by subscriptions in shares of £25 each. He announced that promises in support of the movement had been received from various gentlemen, including Mr. J. W. Campbell, £500; Rev. H. Wilder, £500; Sir Rutherford Alcock, £100; Mrs. Dalrymple, £100; Sir J. Paget, £50. Mr. Holthouse then went on to speak of the disease of dipsomania, and said that there were many persons of the upper and middle classes who were not habitual drunkards, but yet who were subject to fits of dipsomania. If these persons could be received into a Home where they would have the proper medical treatment their cases required, there was not the least doubt but that in a large number of instances a cure might be effected. In the Home he proposed to afford such facilities for recreation and employment as might be found beneficial to the patients, and he had no doubt that if the matter were considered by the public it would meet with their cordial approval and support. At the same time he could not conceal from them the desire of those he had acquainted with the facts to have some kind of legislative control over their patients. Sir George Burrows moved the first resolution, with reference to the establishment of the Home, and said that it was a melancholy fact that the vice of intemperance was increasing among the upper and middle classes. Dr. Wood seconded the motion, and confirmed the statement. Other resolutions necessary to the formation of the institution were spoken to by Archbishop Manning, Rev. Dr. Fraser, Dr. Drysdale, Mr. Ernest Hart, and Mr. Rae, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury for presiding.

MARRIAGE AND LONGEVITY.

Under this head, the *London Medical Record* has the following: In his recently published *Study of Sociology*, Mr. Herbert Spencer assails a theory that has long been current with regard to marriage and longevity. That married life is favorable to longevity has been regarded as satisfactorily proved by numerous statistics, showing, almost without exception, a greater longevity on the part of the married. When the ratio of deaths in the two classes stands at ten to four and even twenty to four, there would appear to be little room for doubt. But to this astute social scientist, the evidence, strong as it seems, furnishes no warrant for the current belief. He regards the case as a substitution of cause for effect; in other words, greater longevity is not the consequence of marriage; on the contrary, marriages are closely traceable to influences favoring longevity. The principles of natural selection work so strongly in deciding between the Benedicts and the bachelors, that the long livers are drawn to the former and short livers to the latter. Marriage, Mr. Spencer holds, is regulated by ability to meet its responsibilities. The qualities which give the advantage here are intellectual and bodily vigor, prudence, and self-control; these, too, are the qualities which determine a prolonged life or a premature death. An even more direct relation is to be found in the instincts which lead most strongly to marriage. The reproductive instincts and emotions are strong in proportion as the surplus vital energy is great, and this in turn implies an organization likely to last; "so that, in fact, the superiority of physique, which is accompanied by strength of the instincts and emotions causing marriage, is a superiority of physique also conducive to longevity." Another influence tells in the same direction. Marriage is determined by the preference of women as well as the desires of men, and, other things being equal, women are attracted toward men of physical and intellectual power, refusing the malformed, diseased, and ill-developed types. In the operation of these three elements Mr. Spencer finds all that is needed to account for the striking difference of longevity between the classes, and declares that "the figures given afford no proof that marriage and longevity are cause and consequence; but they simply verify the inference which might be drawn *a priori* that marriage and longevity are concomitant results of the same cause."

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE AT MILAN.

A correspondent of the London *Globe* sends the following story: "At 11 P. M. on the 3d of February, a lady, young, handsome, and of distinguished manners, entered one of the principal hotels at Milan, and requested a bed for the night, as she was too late, she said, to go to a friend's house where she was invited. She gave her name correctly as Anna Maria Righini Ponti, and was accommodated with a room. The next morning, at 5:30 o'clock, a chamberman (chambermaids not being in vogue in Italian hotels) was engaged in calling some travelers who had to start early, and heard the lady's bell ring, and on asking what she wanted was desired to fetch a *lemonata*, or drink of lemon and water, as her throat was parching. He did as desired. At 9:30 A. M. another *camerière* passing her door heard a gurgling noise, and, entering the chamber, found the poor lady suffering fearful convulsions. The servant then summoned the proprietor, who sent for a doctor. The doctor when he arrived suspected poison, but did not administer any antidote. The lady died at 12 o'clock noon. Some phials were found hidden in the fire-place. The lady was of great beauty, and separated from her husband. So many ladies in Italy live apart from their *sposi* that this circumstance of itself does not explain the tragedy. She was in bad circumstances as regards money, and probably found the world too hard for her to live in."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Rudolf Meuenstein has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Regiment.

Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. R. Kelly Stiles commanding, held a drill at the armory last evening, parading twenty front.

Col. Andrew Stauf, commanding the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has requested that Capt. Adolf W. Meylich, of his command, be ordered before the Division Examining Board.

The right and left wings of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, held battalion drills at the armory on Tuesday and Friday evenings of last week respectively. Col. Austen will resume command of the regiment at an early date.

Parade returns have been received at First Division Head-quarters from the Eighty-fourth Regiment, during the past week, showing the number entitled to representation in the Uniform Fund to be 322. Andrew R. Gibson has been elected Captain of Company F in this command.

The annual reception of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, G. A. R., will take place at Beethoven Hall, No. 210 Fifth street, next Wednesday evening. A programme of literary exercises will constitute the first part of the entertainment, commencing at 8 P. M. Dancing will begin at 11 o'clock.

At an election held at the head-quarters of the Ninth Brigade, Albany, last Saturday evening, Capt. Horatio P. Stackhole was elected Major of the Tenth Regiment, vice John E. Staats, resigned. Company E, in the same regiment, recently elected Lieut. William E. Fitch to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. James Macfarlane.

Corporal William Albert, a veteran of Company E, Seventh Regiment, died at his residence in Brooklyn last Thursday, and was buried yesterday. On the same date, the death of Curtis Lewis, a member of Company C, in the same regiment, occurred. The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 107 East Fifteenth street, at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Carmichael commanding, held its annual reception at New-Rochelle last Monday evening. Company B, in the same regiment, Capt. Walcutt commanding, contested at the target for a series of prizes at Pelham, last Monday. Company I, Capt. Chatfield commanding, assembled for inspection by Lieut. Col. Huss, last Tuesday.

Nothing of importance has been done toward the promotion of rifle practice in the Second Division during the past Winter. Col. Wingate, the Inspector of the Second Division, under Gen. Woodward, has not been able to carry out his theories owing to the change in the commandership, and, as he intends to remove to this City next May, he will, of course, be ineligible to reappointment.

A number of the surviving officers of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., held a meeting at Fonda, N. Y., recently, and formed an association for the purpose of perpetuating the record of the regiment. Col. S. Sammons, of Fonda, was elected President, and Lieut. Col. S. P. Smith, of Waterford, Secretary. It was decided to hold a reunion at Fonda, on July 5 and 6.

The tenth annual rifle tournament will open at J. S. Conlin's Shooting Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, on Monday, March 15. The principal object of the contest is to select the twelve best shots at short range in this City and vicinity. The tournament will be continued for thirty days, and the "team" selected will be open to challenges for one year from any marksmen under the same conditions.

The annual reception of the First Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Bourke commanding, will be held at Irving Hall next Tuesday evening. Military guests are requested to appear in full uniform. This command was known as the "Hawkins Zouaves," and ranked as the Ninth Regiment during the war, and it is expected that many of the veterans of that organization will be present.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, assembled in full uniform for drill at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. The exercises comprised instruction in the use of the sabre. Capt. Klein was elected a member of Kolte's Post, No. 23, G. A. R., on the same evening. This command will drill in the armory formerly occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment to-morrow evening.

The Armory Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kingston, N. Y., held a meeting in that village last Wednesday for the purpose of selecting plans for an armory for the use of the Twentieth Battalion. A plan submitted by Mr. Arthur Crooks was adopted, and the work will be commenced at once. The building will be located on Hoffman street, and will be 150 feet long by 100 in width.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, held its annual reception at the armory last Monday evening. The members were in full uniform, and a number of visiting members of the National Guard were present. The hall was appropriately decorated, and the company rooms were thrown open to the public for the occasion. The music was furnished by Dodworth's Twelfth Regiment Band. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was prolonged until a late hour.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, assembled for drill at the State Arsenal last Thursday night. Formation was made with four companies of twelve front. Col. Gilon was the only field officer present, and the drill was very poorly performed. The Colonel will evidently have to request the resignations of several officers, and replace them with those of greater efficiency, before order can be evolved from the chaos at present existing in that command.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. E. Van Wyck commanding, will assemble for drill and instruction in fatigue uniform, with black belts, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Tuesday evenings, March 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, assembling on each occasion at 8 P. M. The following appointments have been made in this command: Abraham Schenfield, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, vice Charles H. Raynor, removed from State; William A. Gans, to be Adjutant, vice A. Schenfield, promoted.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend has expressed his intention to order the several regiments to Creedmoor, Long Island, during the coming Summer. He is now endeavoring to secure an appropriation which shall enable the State to allow members of the National Guard, in uniform, to practice at the targets, individually and collectively, at any time, free of expense. Should he succeed in carrying out his plan, it will be of great benefit to the National Guard, and this movement will not only tend to the more thorough promotion of rifle practice, but it will be the means of recruiting the ranks of the different organizations.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Andrew Stauf commanding, held its annual reception at the Harmony Rooms last Wednesday evening. Considerable ill-feeling, it is said, exists between Col. Stauf and his two field officers, Lieut. Col. Hammer and Major Kloppel, and this feeling developed itself among the line officers and rank and file, which combined to render every one present thoroughly unhappy. One of the captains was finally removed by the Police, and when the Colonel left the building he was followed by hisses from members of his command.

The seventh of the series of promenade concerts given under the auspices of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place at the armory in Clermont, near Myrtle avenue, next Saturday night. The following non-commissioned officers in Company A of this command, having passed the the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: Sergeants, W. C. Howard, Charles W. Ames, Corporals, James M. Allen, Charles A. Coffin, and Thomas B. Adams. Companies B, C, F, and K, in the same regiment, held a drill at the armory last Wednesday evening.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, assembled for drill at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, last Friday evening, parading eight commands of sixteen files. The movements executed comprised a series of evolutions in the School of the Battalion. This command will assemble for drill at the arsenal on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 2, 10, and 18. The non-commissioned officers in this command held their annual reception at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, last Monday evening. The attendance of members and friends of the regiment was very large, and many visiting members of the National Guard were present in uniform.

An erroneous impression exists among some members of the Second Division, that Gens. Woodward, Molineux, and Dakin, were originally from Company G, Twenty-third Regiment. Such, however, is not the case. Reference to Special Orders No. 128, dated Nov. 18, 1873, demonstrates the fact that Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, was disbanded for insubordinate conduct about that time. As the officers mentioned successively held the offices of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, it is apparent that Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, was the company in which they originally enlisted. The existing Company G of the Twenty-third Regiment was disbanded in December, 1873.

Col. Marshall Lefferts, commanding the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, has served in that capacity for eight years. During that period his associations with the Board of Management have always been of the most pleasant description, and that body has not unfrequently partaken of his hospitality at Delmonico's. Last Monday evening Col. Lefferts was entertained at Delmonico's by the Board of Management in return. The members were all in full uniform, and sixteen out of twenty-three were present. An elaborate banquet was prepared, and a general interchange of sentiment took place. The thanks of the board were extended to Col. Lefferts for his energy in procuring so handsome a uniform, and inducing so large a number to adopt it—154 members are now provided with the new dress. The number of veterans at present enrolled is over 900. A touching allusion was made to the late Aaron Kemp, and a toast was drunk in silence to his memory. Among those present were Lieut. Col. Loutrell, Adjt. Bostwick, Treasurer Henry H. Holly, Quartermaster Meday; Captains, Burtis, Peak, Dick, and Wilson; Lieutenants, Budd, Ferguson, Schermerhorn, Montaigne, Kingsland, and Benedict, and Commissary Arrowsmith.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles A. Spencer commanding, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, last Friday evening, parading ten companies of nine and ten front. The movements executed comprised marching in column of fours and in companies, forming in close column, and deployments, after which line was reformed and the ceremonies of review and dress-parade were performed. During the evening Col. Spencer presented Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger with a set of equipments, comprising epaulets, baldric, and belt. Major Hallen took advantage of the occasion to present to Sergt. Isaac Wyman, in behalf of the Board of Officers, a handsome amethyst ring, containing the names of the donors and donee, and the date of presentation inscribed on the inner side.

Capt. Robert S. Orsor, recently elected commandant of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has issued an order assuming command, in which he invites its members to co-operate with him in endeavoring to restore it to its former prestige in the National Guard. A special drill of this company was held at the armory on Wednesday evening. Lieut. Sanford A. Taylor has been appointed instructor of recruits, assisted by Sergt. Henry McLean. Private John D. Sherrye has been detailed company clerk. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: First Sergeant, John Severia; Quartermaster Sergeant, James A. Wilson; Sergeants, James H. Bonestill, George C. Quackenbush, Henry E. Bogardus, and Henry McLean; Corporals, Bernard Sammon and Eugene Seixas.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, held its annual reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. A large attendance of visiting members of the National Guard was present, including Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Jussen and Major Wilson, of the First Division staff; Col. Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck, Capt. Burt Drew, and Capt. Miller, of the Second Brigade staff; Col. Spencer and Major George A. Leland, of the Fifth Regiment, and Capt. Karl Klein, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, and his entire troop. The music for the occasion was under the direction of Prof. Loesch, the regimental band-master. At 11:30 o'clock the regiment was formed in a hollow square by Lieut. Col. Unbekant. Col. Vilmar was then escorted to the centre, where the former, in behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented him with a handsome silver cup, weighing two pounds, and valued at $500. The trophy represents a cannon ball, supported by pieces of ordnance vertically inclined, resting on a silver base. On the lid is a figure of an Eleventh Regiment soldier in full uniform standing at "parade rest." The body of the cup bears an inscription, as follows: "Presented to Col. Frederick Vilmar, Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by the officers of his command, Feb. 22, 1875." Lieut. Col. Unbekant was the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain, and Major Sussman a valuable regulation dress-sword, provided with two scabbards, one of silver, the other of bronze, from the same source. Dinner was served at 1 A. M., at which a general interchange of compliments took place, and letters were read from Adjutant Gen. Townsend, Gen. Sigel, and others, expressing their regret at their inability to be present. Dancing was prolonged until a late hour. Company K, Capt. Narvesen commanding, will hold its annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday, March 22.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded in full uniform, for drill, at the State Arsenal, last Wednesday evening. Formation was made with eight companies of sixteen files. After Col. Ward assumed command, he exercised the battalion in the movements of marching in column of fours; to and on the right and left close column by divisions; right of companies rear into column; marching in column; advance and retreat in line of battle. The movements were executed with precision and grace, and elicited the applause of the large audience which fringed the room. The line was then broken and re-formed for review, under command of Lieut. Col. Cruger. Col. Ward received the review. At the conclusion of this ceremony a dress-parade was performed. The manual of arms was well executed, and the general bearing of the rank and file during the drill and the attendant ceremonies was such as to elicit the hearty encomiums of the military portion of the spectators. After the review, the regiment was brought to close order. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division, and formerly Lieutenant Colonel in this command, was then presented with a handsome silver salver at the hands of Col. Ward. Capt. Henry Fulton, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the First Brigade staff, and formerly a Lieutenant in this command, was the recipient of a similar token of the esteem in which he is held by the regiment. Speeches, in a happy vein, were delivered by all parties, amid the applause of the regiment. An exhibition drill was given by the drum corps of this command at the regimental armory last evening, under the supervision of Drum Major George W. Brown. Company B, Capt. Charles S. Burns commanding, held its annual reunion and dinner at the regimental armory last Monday evening. Sixty persons participated in the banquet, and, after the removal of the cloth, the members indulged in social conversation, interspersed by songs and narratives of "Auld Lang Syne." This company was formed under the title of the "Washington Light Guard," on Washington's birthday, over thirty years ago. At that time it was only an independent company. In the year 1847 it was attached to the Twelfth Regiment, ranking as Company B. Of the original members of the company only a few are living. Some of them were killed in the service of their country during the late war. On the recurrence of the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country" the members assemble in commemoration of the event.

HOW THEY DISPORT THEMSELVES IN MINNESOTA.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

On Thursday evening last a party of about thirty-five young ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Miss Louisa Deane, (daughter of E. M. Deane, Esq.,) on College avenue, and after arraying themselves in grotesque costumes, composed of sheets, pillow-slips, and white masks, proceeded in single file to the house of C. H. Bigelow, Esq., in the same avenue, and paid their respects to Miss Lizzie Lyman, a young lady visitor. Miss Lyman was completely surprised, having not the slightest intimation of the mysterious invasion. Seibert's orchestra accompanied the uninvited guests, and the effect of the gracefully gliding ghosts in the dance is said to have been weird and novel. The ladies of the party supplied an elegant picnic lunch, which was much enjoyed by the ghosts, who displayed wonderful powers of materializing when supper was announced. Some very amusing incidents occurred, one of which is too good to keep. With the present style of narrow skirts it was almost impossible to tell who were ladies and who were gentlemen, and a lady who knew she was acquainted with all of her sex present, undertook to discover her most familiar lady friends by kissing them through their masks. In doing so she mistook a very bashful young gentleman for a pretty maiden, and imprinted a loving salute on his lips through one of the openings in his blank face! If she had touched his moustache she would probably have screamed, but she did not, she remains in blissful ignorance of her error. The young man is anxious to attend more parties of the sort, and is determined not to take out a policy against accidents of so delightful a nature.

DEATH LESS FEARFUL THAN HIS FATHER.

A paper published in Oswego tells this story: Last Thursday a boy who lives in the extreme western part of the city spent nearly all afternoon and evening out in the snow, playing with a neighboring boy—rolling in the snow-banks, &c.—with the carelessness and disregard of clothes common to high-lifed boys. They played till after dark, and when this lad came to go home his clothes were nearly soaked through. He had been severely punished a few days previous for coming home in that condition, and was told that if he came home in that shape again he would be whipped within an inch of his life. He knew that his father would be as good as his word, and as he thought the matter over, he made up his mind that he would stay out till after the folks had gone to bed, and then crawl into a neighbor's wood-house and stay through the night, and he carried out the plan. Some time during the night the owner of the house was awakened by a noise sounding something like groans; he listened and again heard the sound, which seemed to come from the woodshed, but which he thought was probably a stray dog. The noise continuing, he finally got up, partly dressed himself, took a light, and on going into the shed discovered the boy crouched in one corner, partly covered with some old rags of carpeting or something of that sort, and insensible with cold. He carried him into the house, sent for his family, and after several hours of incessant labor the boy revived. Upon being inquired of why he went into the woodshed, he said it was because he was afraid to go home. That family must be ruled with a severe rod.

THE TOMB OF JOHN HOWARD.

Count Sollohub, of the Ministry of Justice, at St. Petersburg, has forwarded to the Howard Association (No. 5 Bishopsgatewithout, London), of which body he is a corresponding member, a photograph of the tomb of John Howard, who died near Kherson, in the south of Russia, in January, 1790. The tomb consists of a plain obelisk, surrounded by a circular wall, in which is a large gate of ironwork. In a letter to Mr. Taliack, accompanying the photograph, the Count remarks: "Owing to neglect and the lapse of time, some of the stones of the obelisk have fallen down. I have, therefore, brought the matter under the notice of the Minister of the Interior, and he had given the needful directions respecting it. The municipality of Kherson will erect a new monument before long, and it is already being prepared. When completed I hope to be able to send you a photograph of that also."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Pacific Mail...... 33¼	1100 Western Union . 73⅜
1000 do.......... 33⅜	300 do.......s3. 73¼
500 do.......... 33¼	200 do.......... 73¼
400 do.......... 33⅛	500 do.......s3. 73⅛
3400 do.......... 33	900 do.......... 73⅛
100 do.......s3. 33⅛	1100 do.......... 73¼
200 do.......b3. 33¼	700 do.......b3. 73¼
100 do.......... 33⅛	10 N. Y. C. & Hud...101½
300 do.......s3. 33¼	100 do.......... 101¼
300 do.......... 33¼	50 do.......... 101⅜
200 do.......s3. 33⅛	900 Union Pacific..... 40½
1300 Erie Railway.... 26½	900 do.......s3. 40½
900 do.......s3. 26½	300 St. Paul......... 33¾
1200 do.......s3. 26¾	300 do.......s3. 33⅝
700 do.......... 26½	100 do.......c. 33⅝
2400 Lake Shore..... 73¼	300 do.....s10. 33⅝
100 do.......c. 73¼	200 do.......... 33½
500 do.......s3. 73⅛	100 do.......... 33⅛
25 do.......... 73	700 do.......... 33¼
500 North-west'n..s3. 41½	100 do.......... 33⅜
500 do.......... 41½	100 do.......... 33½
300 do.......... 41¼	100 do.......... 33⅜
100 do.......c. 41¼	25 do.......... 33⅝
100 do.....s15. 41⅛	600 do.......... 33¼
500 do.......... 41¼	300 do.......... 33⅛
300 do.......... 41	100 Rock Island....c.103¾
100 do.......... 40⅞	100 North-west'n Pf.. 53
100 do.....s10. 40¾	100 do.....s15. 53
200 do.......... 40¾	200 do.......... 52¾
200 do.......... 40⅞	100 do.......... 52⅞
200 do.......s3. 41	200 do.......... 53
300 do.......s3. 40¾	40 Chi. & Alton.....102½
400 do.......... 40⅝	100 Del. Lack. & W..110¼
800 do.......... 40½	300 Tol. & Wabash... 11½
1000 do.......... 40⅝	300 do.......... 11¼
500 do.......... 40¾	100 do.......... 11⅜
1400 do.......... 40⅞	100 do.......... 11½
300 do.......... 40¾	100 do.......b3. 11½
1100 do.......... 40⅝	200 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅞
200 do.......c. 40⅝	200 do.......s3. 24¾
900 do.......... 40½	100 do.......b3. 24⅞
200 do.......... 40⅜	1400 do.......... 24¾
200 do.......... 40¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, 12..........116½	$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. small. 118⅜	2,000 do.......12. 119⅝
1,000 do......12.. 118⅜	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 114⅞
	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '76. b. c. 100½	100 Consol. Coal...... 42⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B. b. c. 97	40 Cl. & Pitt. gtd. b. c. 90¾
5,000 N. Y. St. B. L., R.,	100 N. J. Southern.... 3
b. c. 107	10 N. J. Railroad....132
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 22⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 40⅛
5,000 do.......... 22½	100 do.......... 40
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 91	200 do.......... 40⅛
4,000 C., B. & Q. Con.	800 do.......... 40¼
7s..........103	600 do.......... 40⅜
15,000 N. J. C. 1st. N. 110	400 do.......... 40½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 89	200 do.......... 40⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 97½	100 do.......s3. 40¾
15,000 C. & N. W. Con.	500 do.......... 40⅞
C. G. bds...... 80	700 do.......... 40¾
10,000 do.......... 80¼	100 do.......c. 40¾
1, 00 D., L. & W. Con. 110⅛	200 do.......... 40⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 105	1200 do.......... 40½
1,000 Mor. & Es. C. B. 98¾	300 do.......c. 40½
50,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 112½	400 do.......... 40¼
11,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81½	200 do.......... 40⅜
21,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96½	500 do.......c. 40½
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 93⅝	100 do.......c. 40⅝
1,000 U. Pac. S. F'd. 89⅜	100 do.......... 40⅝
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 96½	100 do.......... 40½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st,	200 do.......... 40⅜
St. Louis div.. 60¼	1400 do.......... 40¼
2,000 Gt. West. 2d. 53½	1500 do.......s3. 40⅛
1,000 W. Un. Tel. R. 100¾	100 do.......... 40¼
8 Continental B'k.. 91	200 do.......... 40⅛
10 Fourth Nat..b. c. 98	2500 do.......... 40
100 Un. Pac...b. c. c. 40½	300 do.......... 39⅞
1500 do.......... 40⅜	1000 do.......... 40
300 do.......c. 40⅜	700 do.......s3. 40
100 do.....s10. 40¼	1300 do.......b3. 40
200 do.....s10. 40⅜	400 do.......... 39⅞
900 do.......... 40½	200 do.......... 39¾
1100 Pac. Mail...b. c. 33¼	300 do.......... 39⅞
100 do.......c. 33¼	700 do.......... 40
700 do.......... 33⅜	500 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 33½	800 do.......b3. 40¼
700 do.......c. 33½	600 do.......... 40⅜
700 do.......... 33⅝	2000 do.......... 40¼
400 do.......b3. 33¾	1800 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 53
300 do.......... 33¾	200 do.......... 53¼
1000 do.......... 34	200 do.......b3. 53
200 do.......... 34⅛	200 do.......... 52⅞
300 do.......... 34¼	100 do.......... 52¾
2200 do.......... 34⅛	10 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 108⅞
1000 do.......s3. 34	700 L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3. 73⅛
1300 do.......... 34	800 do.......... 73¼
300 do.......b3. 34⅛	300 do.......... 73⅛
1600 do.......... 34⅛	2100 do.......s3. 73
100 do.......s5. 34	500 do.......s3. 72⅞
100 do.......s3. 33⅞	1500 do.......... 72¾
400 do.......... 34	200 do.......... 72⅞
200 do.......... 34⅛	700 do.......... 73
200 do.......... 34	300 Chi. & R. I..b. c. 103½
300 do.......s3. 33⅞	200 do.......... 103¼
1600 do.......... 34	300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 33⅛
100 do.......s5. 33⅞	100 do.......... 33
500 do.......... 34	200 do.......... 33⅛
500 do.......b3. 34	700 do.......... 33¼
200 do.......... 33⅞	100 do.......... 33⅜
300 do.......b3. 33⅞	500 do.......... 33¼
500 do.......s3. 34	500 do.......... 33⅛
100 Mariposa....b. c. 6¼	1300 do.......... 33
200 West. Un. b. c. s4. 73⅛	600 do.......... 32⅞
500 do.......... 73¼	100 do.......b3. 32⅞
600 do.......... 73⅜	700 do.......... 33
200 do.......b3. 73⅜	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 52½
100 do.......... 73¼	100 do.......... 52¼
100 do.......s3. 73¼	100 do.......s3. 52
400 do.......... 73⅜	28 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 11⅛
100 do.......... 73¼	300 do.......... 11¼
100 Adams Ex..b. c. 102	20 Del., Lack. W..b. c. 110½
100 U. S. Ex......b. c. 57½	40 Chi. & Alt....b. c. 103
100 Erie R.......b. c. 26½	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25
300 do.......... 26¾	300 do.......... 24⅞
400 do.......... 26⅝	800 do.......... 24¾
900 do.......... 26½	500 do.......b3. 24¾
100 do.......b3. 26⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 6¼
400 do.......... 26½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Pacific Mail...s3. 34	200 Lake Shore....... 73
400 do.......... 34	300 do.......b3. 73⅛
200 do.......b3. 34⅛	300 do.......... 73
500 do.......... 34⅛	400 do.......... 72⅞
400 do.......b3. 34¼	300 do.......s3. 73
1300 do.......... 34¼	600 do.......s3. 73⅛
700 do.......s3. 34¼	1100 do.......... 73
1000 do.......b3. 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 20½
300 do.......... 34⅜	500 Union Pacific..... 40⅜
1200 do.......b3. 34½	900 do.......... 40½
1500 do.......... 34⅜	100 do.......c. 40½
200 do.......... 34½	400 do.......s4. 40⅜
1300 do.......... 34⅝	1300 do.......... 40⅜
300 do.......... 34¾	1000 do.......s3. 40¼
700 do.......... 34⅝	100 do.......... 40⅜
100 Western Un...s3. 73⅛	400 do.......b3. 40½
100 do.......... 73¼	200 North-western... 40⅜
300 do.......s3. 73¼	200 do.......c. 40¼
200 do.......... 73⅜	100 do.......... 40⅜
3200 do.......... 73½	200 do.......... 40½
200 St. Paul.......... 33⅛	200 do.......... 40⅜
500 do.......... 33¼	200 do.......... 40⅛
100 do.......s3. 33⅛	100 do.......... 40¼
100 Erie Railway.b3. 26½	400 do.......... 40⅜
100 do.......s3. 26⅜	500 do.......... 40½
200 do.......s3. 26½	600 do.......... 40⅜
200 do.......... 26⅝	200 North-west. Pf. c. 52½
500 do.......... 26¾	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 24⅝
600 Tol. & Wab....... 11½	200 do.......... 24¾
100 do.......b3. 11⅝	600 do.......b3. 24¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s., Old,	100 Erie Railway.b. c. 26⅝
Ex Coup..b. c. 47⅝	1000 do.......... 26½
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	300 do.......... 26⅝
Con.......b. c. 85½	100 T., W. & W..b. c. 11⅜
2,000 Tol. & Wab. C.	200 do.......... 11½
Con.......b. c. 35	40 Union Pacific.b. c. 40¼
40 Spring M. C..b. c. 64	400 do.......c. 40½
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 73½	700 do.......... 40½
300 do.......s3. 73⅜	100 Chi. & R. I..b. c. 103⅜
35 do.......... 73¾	100 C., M. & St. P..b. c. s3. 33⅛
1800 do.......... 73½	100 do.......... 33¼
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3. 72⅞	100 do.......... 33⅛
600 do.......b3. 73	100 N. J. Cen....b. c 108⅞
2400 do.......... 73	1000 C. & N. W...b. c. 40½
1600 do.......... 73⅛	100 do.......b3. 40½
200 Pacific M. b. c. s60. 34	600 do.......... 40⅜
2300 do.......... 34⅝	300 do.......s3. 40¼
1000 do.......s3. 34¾	700 do.......... 40¼
2700 do.......... 34¾	1600 do.......... 40⅛
500 do.......b3. 34⅞	1000 do.......... 40
500 do.......... 34¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf..b. c. 52⅝
200 do.......... 34⅝	300 do.......... 52½
800 do.......... 34½	25 P., Ft. W. & C. g., b. c. 98¼
700 do.......... 34⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24¾
20 American Ex.b. c. 63½	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 21
20 do.......... 63¾	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, o., x C. 47	200 North-western... 40
6,000 Tenn. 6s, n., x C. 47	700 do.......... 39⅞
11,000 Un. Pac. S. F'd. 89⅜	1200 do.......... 39¾
5,000 Un. Pac. L. Gt. 95	200 do.......... 39⅞
5,000 Del. & H. R., '91. 107½	300 do.......s3. 39¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	400 do.......... 39¾
La C. Div.... 85½	200 do.......... 39⅝
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 96¾	100 do.......... 39¾
42 Continental Bk.. 91½	500 do.......... 39½
2600 Western Union. 73½	300 do.......... 39⅜
700 do.......s3. 73⅜	100 do.......... 39¼
1500 do.......... 73⅜	200 do.......... 39⅜
200 do.......b3. 73⅜	300 do.......b3. 39½
25 Pacific Mail...... 34⅛	1600 do.......... 39⅜
400 do.......... 34¼	300 do.......s10. 39⅜
100 do.......... 34⅜	300 do.......s3. 39⅝
1000 do.......... 34½	100 do.......... 39⅝
700 do.......b3. 34⅝	300 do.......... 39¾
1000 do.......... 34½	100 do.......... 39⅝
300 do.......... 34¼	200 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 34⅜	100 North-west'n Pf.. 52⅜
100 do.......b3. 34¼	100 do.......... 52¼
500 do.......s3. 34⅛	100 do.......... 52⅛
1600 do.......... 34⅛	200 do.......... 52
600 do.......... 34	200 do.......... 51¾
400 do.......... 34¼	400 do.......... 51½
100 Adams Ex....s3. 102	400 do.......... 51⅞
200 Erie Railway..... 26⅝	100 do.......... 52
1000 do.......... 26½	100 Rock Island......103⅜
300 do.......... 26⅝	100 do.......b3. 103¼
100 do.......b3. 26⅝	100 do.......... 103⅛
200 do.......s3. 26½	200 do.......... 103
100 do.......... 26½	1800 Tol. & Wab..... 11½
100 do.......s15. 26½	100 do.......... 11⅝
500 do.......s30. 26¾	200 do.......s5. 11½
300 do.......s3. 26⅝	600 do.......b3. 11½
500 do.......... 26½	400 do.......s3. 11½
100 Mich. Central.... 72	300 do.......... 11⅝
50 Chi. & Alton..... 103	100 do.......s3. 11⅝
200 Lake Shore....... 73	200 do.......s5. 11⅝
200 do.......... 73⅛	600 St. Paul....... 33⅛
200 do.......... 73	300 do.......... 33
3000 do.......... 72⅞	300 do.......... 32⅞
1600 do.......s3. 72¾	1400 do.......... 32¾
1500 do.......... 72⅞	200 do.......... 32⅝
500 do.......s3. 73	800 do.......... 32½
500 do.......... 73	300 do.......... 32¾
500 do.......b3. 73	500 St. Paul Pf...s60. 50½
100 do.......... 72⅞	100 do.......s3. 51
500 Union Pacific.... 40⅜	1000 do.......... 51½
200 do.......s3. 40¼	200 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅞
900 do.......... 40½	200 do.......... 25
500 do.......s3. 40	100 do.......b3. 25⅛
500 do.......... 40⅛	600 do.......... 25
1500 do.......... 40¼	400 do.......... 24⅞
300 do.......s3. 40¼	200 do.......b3. 24⅞
25 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 29½	100 do.......... 25
100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 12¾	

SATURDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Bank return for the week shows a gain in reserve of $1,429,475, which raises the excess above legal requirement to $9,420,525. The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week as compared with last:

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.	Differences.
Loans	$294,850,100	$292,017,000	Dec. $2,833,100
Specie	12,654,200	15,921,800	Inc. 3,267,600
Legal tenders	54,392,800	51,900,600	Dec. 2,492,200
Deposits	236,223,800	233,607,500	Dec. 2,616,300
Circulation	22,584,400	22,482,500	Dec. 101,900

The special feature of business at the Stock Exchange to-day was the depression in the so-called Granger stocks—North-western and St. Paul—in consequence of dispatches from Madison, Wis., announcing the defeat of the Railroad Commissioners' bill, which was the special order of yesterday in the Legislature. Subsequent dispatches stated that an amendment to the Potter law was under consideration, and the latest advices are to the effect that efforts are being made to arrange a compromise between the railroad people and the Grangers. The decline in North-west and St. Paul ranged from 1⅛ to 2⅛ ₽ cent., but there was a slight recovery at the close. Next in importance was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 33 to 34⅞, and afterward reacted to 34. Early in the day Western Union, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Ohios were noticeably firm, but in the afternoon there was a general decline of ¼ @ ¾ ₽ cent., a steadier feeling, however, pervading the market at the close.

The money market was easy at 2 @ 3 ₽ cent. for call loans. The demand was more active toward the close of bank hours, when the latter rate was generally paid. Discounts were unchanged.

The foreign advices were not important. The London market closed firm, as follows: Consols for money, 93 @ 93⅛; do., account, 93⅛; 1865s, old, and 1867s, 107¾; ten-forties, 103, and new fives, 103 @ 103⅛. Erie declined to 24¼. Foreign Exchange was dull and weak for sixty days' sterling, the quotation for actual business having been 4.82½ on the street. Demand bills were quoted at 4.86½ from second hands, the nominal asking rate having been 4,87. The gold market was firmer, all the business having been at 114½ and 114⅝, the opening and closing quotations respectively. In gold loans the rates paid for carrying were 2 ₽ cent. to flat. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $801,870. The imports of general merchandise for the week amounted to $6,261,973, which, with $3,396,817, dry-goods, previously reported, makes the total imports $9,658,790.

Government bonds were dull and steady, and railroad bonds firm. The Pacific issues were in demand at the late advance. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible was ½ ₽ cent. higher, selling at 85½. State bonds were dull and without important change.

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of Gold and Silver from this port for the week ending Feb. 27:

Feb. 22—Steamer South America, St. Thomas—American gold	40,000 00
Feb. 23—Steamer Columbus, Havana—Spanish gold	81,920 00
Feb. 24—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—Silver bars	48,332 33
Feb. 25—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—Silver bars	22,096 00
Feb. 25—Steamer Frisia, Paris—Silver bars	53,450 00
Gold bars	30,000 00
Feb. 25—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—Spanish gold	101,000 00
Feb. 27—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Punta Arenas—American gold	25,000 00
Feb. 27—Steamer Adriatic, Liverpool—Silver bars	377,072 04
Mexican silver	23,000 00
Total	801,870 37

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,258,511 93
Gold payments	410,501 70
Gold balance	48,334,079 34
Currency receipts	994,554 89
Currency payments	1,078,004 82
Currency balance	49,240,834 29
Customs	1,090,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119½
American Gold	114½	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82½
New York Central and Hudson	101¼	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¼
Pacific Mail	33⅛	34¼
St. Paul Common	34	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	53½	51½
Western Union	73¼	73⅜
Union Pacific	40⅜	40¼
Lake Shore	73⅜	73
Toledo and Wabash	11½	11⅝
North-western Common	43½	39⅜
North-western Preferred	53⅞	51⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	110⅛	110¼
New-Jersey Central	108¾	108⅞
Panama	112⅜	112⅜
Erie	26⅝	26½
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	25
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6¼
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New York Central	101¼	101¼	160
Erie	26¾	26⅜	11,300
Lake Shore	73¼	72¾	23,000
Wabash	11⅝	11⅛	5,900
North-western	41½	39⅜	46,200
North-western Pref.	53¼	51½	5,300
Rock Island	103¾	103	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33¾	32½	13,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	52½	51	1,800
Del., Lack. and Western	110¼	110¼	100
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	108⅞	100
Michigan Central	72	72	100
Union Pacific	40⅝	40	14,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	24⅝	5,900
Western Union	73½	73	18,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	12¾	12¾	100
Pacific Mail	34⅞	33	49,200
Adams Express	102	102	200
United States Express	57½	57½	100
Morris and Essex	97⅝	97⅝	100
Consolidation Coal	42⅛	42⅛	100
Mariposa	6¼	6¼	100
Total sales			197,360

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118¾	119⅛	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118½	118⅝
6s, 1881, r.	118⅞	119	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅞	119⅛
6s, 1881, c.	119⅞	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119½	119⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	116⅝	116⅞	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	116⅝	116⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	113½	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117½	117¾	10-40s, c.	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118⅜	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin, $298,000 for interest, and $72,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$46,622,000
Gold balances	1,895,150
Currency balances	2,229,393

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$59,971,174
Currency balances	3,299,272
Gold exchanges	5,109,560
Gold balances	580,254

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$345,367,006
Currency balances	17,082,367
Gold exchanges	44,714,871
Gold balances	5,786,698

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 25	N. Y. 6s, G., C., '87..114
Connecticut 6s......105	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..114
Georgia 6s.......... 85	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..114
Georgia 7s, new b... 93	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..110
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 89	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76..110
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 82½	N. C., N. C. R., J.&J. 52
Indiana 5s..........100	N. C., N. C. R., A.&O. 52
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J 37
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.100	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 37
Illinois War Loan...101	N. C. S. T., class 1.. 3
Kentucky 6s.........101	N. C. S. T., class 2.. 3
Louisiana 6s........ 30	N. C. S. T., class 3.. 3
Louisiana 6s, new b. 30	Ohio 6s, '75.........100
La. 6s, new Float. D. 28	Ohio 6s, '81.........105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 27	Ohio 6s, '86.........106
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 27	Rhode Island 6s.....104½
Michigan 6s, '78-79..103	S. C. 6s............ 31½
Michigan 6s, 1883...103	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 30½
Michigan 7s, 1890...105	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 30½
Missouri 6s, due '75.100⅜	S. C. F. Act, '66..... 30½
Missouri 6s, due '76.100¼	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 30
Missouri 6s, due '80. 97	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 30
Fund'g bds. due '94-5. 95½	S. C. 7s of '88....... 30
Long b. due '81 to '91 in. 96⅞	Tenn. 6s, old........ 67
Asylum or Un. due '92. 95¼	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c... 47⅝
H. & St. Jo. due '75..100	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 65½
H. & St. Jo. due '76. 99½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex c.. 47¼
H. & St. Jo. due '86. 95	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 46½
H. & St. Jo. due '87. 95½	Texas 10s of '76...... 99
N. Y. R. B. Loan....105½	Va. 6s, old.......... 31
N. Y. C. B. Loan....106¾	Va. 6s, n. b., '66.... 30
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..110	Va. 6s, n. b., '67.... 30
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77..110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 57½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78..110	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 51
N. Y. 6s, G., R., '87..114	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...107½	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.100½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....104½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st..100⅝
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs....100	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d... 92
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 22⅝	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d.... 91
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 45	Marietta & Cin. 1st..103¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 41	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.101¼
Chic. & Alton S. F...100	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F. 113½
Chic. & Alton 1st....109	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.102⅝
Chic. & Alton Inc....103¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 99¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st....108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 99¼
La. & Mo. 1st g...... 91	N.Y.C. 6s, R. Estate. 95
St. L., J. & C. 1st....100¼	N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n. 95

C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st. 112⅜	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100¾
C., B. & Q. C. 7s....103	N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76. 100⅜
Chic., R. I. & Pac...106⅜	N. Y. & H. 1st, Coup. 112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st n..109	N. Y. & H. 1st, Reg. 110½
C. R. of N. J. 1st C..104⅝	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85 107
C. R. of N. J. C. C...106	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...102
Am. D. & I. bds....101	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup. 109½
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P D. 85	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..109¾
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 78½	North Missouri 1st.. 85½
M. & St. P. 1st C.... 70	O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 99
C. & N. W. S. Fund. 101½	Ohio & Miss. Con... 98¾
C. & N. W. Int bds.. 99	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 81¼
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 89⅛	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 96½
C. & N. W. 1st...... 97½	Cen. Pac. San J. B'ch. 84½
C. & N. W. C. G'd bds. 80⅛	Union Pac. 1st..... 93⅝
Gal. & Chi. Ext'd....104¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 95
Gal. & Chi. 2d.....102¼	Un. Pac. Inc. past d. 106
D., L. & W. 1st.....103	Union Pac. S. F..... 89¼
D., L. & W. 2d.....111	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 89½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con..110	Pac. R. 7s gua. by Mo. 101¼
Morris & Essex 1st 112	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st. 108
Morris & Essex 2d..104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d..101
Mor. & E. bds., 1900. 97	Clev. & P. Con. S. F. 104¼
Mor. & E. Const'n.. 98¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....102
Erie 1st, Extended. 105½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 96
Erie 2d, 7s 1879.....103½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 61
Long Dock Bonds...101½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 10
H. & St. Jo. L. G...106	Alt. & Terre H. 1st..104
H. & St. Jo. 8s Con. 85¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.. 76
Ill. C. 7 ₽ cent., 1875. 102	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 65
M. S. 7 ₽ cent. 2d...102	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 55
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c. 106	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 80½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div. 60
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds. 103	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 50¼
Cl., P. & Ash. old bs. 101¼	Great West. 1st, '88. 77
Cl., P. & Ash. new bs. 101	Great West. 2d, '93.. 53
Buff. & Erie new bs. 102	Quin. & Tol., 1st '90. 57½
Buff. & State Line 7s. 101	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st.. 50
Lake Shore Div. bs. 100½	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 60

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America..........155	Manhattan..........148
American Exchange.117½	Marine..........130
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'.132	Market..........120
Chemical..........1600	Mechanics'..........140½
City..........300	Mercantile..........110
Citizens'..........125	Merchants'..........119
Commerce..........119¼	Merchants' Exch'ge. 101
Continental.......... 92	Nassau..........108½
Corn Exchange.....125¼	New-York..........127
First National......200	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.. 95
Fourth National..... 97	New-York County...215
German-American.. 86	North America..... 98
Gold Exchange.....113	Park..........140
Grocers'.......... 99	People's..........140
Hanover.......... 98	Phenix.......... 96
Imp't'rs' & Traders'.195	State of New-York..113
Irving..........137	Union..........136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 27.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¾	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63½
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	43	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18⅞	19
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33¾
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50

Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau street, in this City, will pay the second mortgage gold coupons of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due March 1, 1875.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by

KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company respectfully announces that, on and after MONDAY, March 15, 1875, it will accept messages after 6 o'clock P. M., for delivery the following morning, between all points on its lines within the territory between Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., (those points included,) at the rate of TWENTY WORDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and one cent for each additional word.

THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 103⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 24¼; do. Preferred, 41.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong: Middling Uplands, 7⅞d. @ 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable February, at 7 15-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 10,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 45s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 27—3 P. M.—Tallow, 39s. 3d. @ 39s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. @ 11d. ₽ gallon.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

By Judge Lawrence.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech et al.; Blessing vs. Corbet; Johnson vs. Genet; Doughty vs. Brady; People vs. Flanagan; Holmes vs. The Metropolitan Brick Company; granted.

Purchase vs. Ferdon; Rauchfuss vs. Rauchfuss; orders as settled.

Murray vs. Gibson; the papers presented do not conform to Rule 61.

Jones, Jr., vs. Moore; blank dates must be filled in.

Sedgewood vs. Mans; no reason shown why an order to show cause should be granted.

Clark vs. Donaldson; bond approved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schafer vs. The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

White vs. The Continental National Bank; Start vs. Popham; see memorandum.

Harrison vs. The Manhattan Market Company; default opened. See memorandum.

Fessler vs. Bearian; decree settled.

Strange vs. Lissner; application denied. See memorandum.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 205.—*Ætna Insurance Company vs. Baubie.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an action to recover damages for the non-performance of an alleged verbal contract with the company to keep the hotel of Baubie, in Cameron, Mo., constantly insured against loss or damage by fire, not exceeding $4,000, until notified to discontinue. Baubie was to pay the sum of $84 for the first policy for six months, and for each renewal the company were to draw upon him for that sum. The defense was that the agent of the company had not made such a contract, and if he had it was without authority, and void, within the statute of frauds, as being a verbal contract not to be performed within one year of its date. The court held that the contract was not within the statute of frauds, and under the instructions given the verdict was for the plaintiff. This ruling, and the rulings upon the evidence are here assigned as error.

L. Eaton for plaintiff in error; Hitchcock, Lubke and Player for defendant.

No. 208.—*Ritchie vs. Franklin County, Mo., et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action by Ritchie, a citizen of Pennsylvania, owning land in Franklin County, Mo., to restrain the payment of certain bonds issued by the county to parties constructing macadamized roads therein, under contract with the proper authorities. The allegation that the issue of the bonds was not authorized because a vote of the people was not taken thereon. The defense was that such a vote was not required by law; that the question had been decided by the State Court in a suit against the same defendants in favor of the validity of the bonds, and that the Circuit Court would be controlled by that decision. The judgment sustained this position, and the bill was dismissed. The plaintiff here maintains that the decision in the State Court did not dispose of this case; that his rights are not to be concluded or prejudiced by a case perhaps imperfectly presented by others in another jurisdiction. On the merits, he insists that the bonds were not authorized by the laws of Missouri, as claimed in the court below.

Crews and Laurie for plaintiff; J. V. Broadhead for defendant.

No. 315.—*United States vs. Home Insurance Company,* and No. 316. *United States vs. Southern Insurance and Trust Company.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—The claimants in these cases seek to recover the proceeds of cotton owned by them in Savannah, and captured by Gen. Sherman. The judgments were for the claimants, below, and it is here urged that there should be a reversal, upon the ground that they did not sufficiently prove their corporate existence, the proof on the subject being that they were chartered by the State of Georgia while in insurrection against the Government. The answer is that the United States cannot raise that question, for having pleaded the general issue they have admitted the competency of the claimants to sue in their corporate capacity; that if there was an intention to raise this question it should have been done by a special plea in abatement or bar. Pleading to the merits is an admission of the capacity of the plaintiffs to sue.

But, it is maintained, the court will not question the validity of legislative acts in the insurrectionary States touching such a subject as insurance, for it was not in any manner hostile in its purpose, or mode of enforcement to the National Government, and did not impair the rights of citizens under the Constitution. Still, if before illegal, these corporations have been reincorporated by the State since the rebellion.

Denver and Peck for claimants; Attorney General for Government.

No. 207.—*Tilden & Co. vs. Blair.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action by Blair against the plaintiffs in error as acceptors of a draft dated Chicago, Aug. 14, 1869, drawn by W. T. Pelton to his own order and payable sixty days after date at the Bank of North America, New-York, of which Blair was the holder. The defense was that the draft was accepted for the accommodation of the drawer, and that it was negotiable at Chicago, to the plaintiff, at a greater rate than ten per cent., in violation of the laws of New-York, and also of Illinois. The court found that the draft was accepted without consideration, but that Blair had no notice or knowledge of the fact; that by accepting the draft and returning it to the possession of the drawer, Tilden & Co., empowered him to negotiate it and put it in circulation by any valid transfer; that the negotiation and transfer having been made in Illinois, the validity of the contract was to be determined by the law of that State; that the contract was valid by the law of Illinois except as to the interest, which, having been in excess of ten per cent., was forfeited. Judgment was for Blair for the amount of the principal, without any interest, as the penalty for usury. It is here alleged by Blair that the court will not review the case as presented, it having been tried below, by stipulation, by the court without a jury; and by Tilden & Co. that the case should have been governed by the laws of New-York, which forfeit both the principal and interest for usury.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff in error; J. M. Van Cott for defendant.

ENEMIES WITHIN THE GATES

THE REAL FOES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

A BACHELOR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE—WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES—A NUMBER OF EXTREME CASES.

When two young people marry they imagine that all their troubles are now over. They have found the golden key that lies at the foot of the rainbow. They have opened the celestial gate, and passed through its portals into bliss unspeakable and everlasting. Together they will defy the world. Sheltered in their little nest, they will be all in all to each other, and their strong mutual love shall be a sheltering cloud from the fierce heats of the world's battle, and a gulf-stream of warmth to protect them from the world's icy indifference that has frozen so many gallant hearts. United by one enduring bond, having the same interests, and the same unselfish aim to make each other happy, they feel a self-confidence in themselves and in each other which forbids them to doubt of the result. They must be happy, and they are for a time. "What is it," exclaims some ardent Sophronia, who longs to make her Alfonso the happiest of men, "that can conquer love?" While husband and wife are united and present a closely-knit, unbroken front to the world, it is true, Miss Sophronia, that all the ordinary attacks that are made upon love's young dream will prove abortive. Straitened means, the proud man's scorn, the rich man's contumely, the agony of the wife in wearing an inferior bonnet or cleaned gloves in the presence of a hated rival, the natural envy of the husband when his stupid brother Jack marries a fortune, and malevolently pities him—all these *désagrémens* are melted in that universal solvent, love. But, Miss Sophronia, these attacks are from without; potent only upon those who did not love. Let those who do beware of the enemies within the gates.

When I, a bachelor, a Carmelite, an ascetic celibate, ponder over these things, I marvel that people about to marry, and surveying the future, do not at once seize hold of this important truth—that the real foes of the household are the mutual relations. Could it be writ down in the bond, could it be made an integral part of the settlement, or were it an inviolable decree of Mrs. Grundy, a lady for whom I have the highest respect, that the relatives were not to visit a young married couple for five years, there would be an enormous decrease in the lists of divorces and separations. Nay, this is but a negative test. I will adventure moneys, shekels of gold and silver, upon the asseveration that it would increase the number of happy marriages 900 per cent. It is a pity that the prejudices of modern society are opposed to the practices of Alexander VI. and his amiable son, Cæsar Borgia. Because otherwise a neat and happy solution of the problem would be to poison all the relatives and mutual friends at the wedding banquet. It could be done humanely and scientifically, without giving unnecessary pain to any of the victims. They, from the spirit world, instead of inveighing like that revengeful and mean-spirited *Hamlet*, senior, against the "deep damnation of their taking off," would survey from their realms of bliss the unalloyed happiness of the wedded pair. With complacent eyes they would regard each other and say, "How happy they are! We died for this, and are well content!" But alas! in the nineteenth century there seems to be a rooted objection to the use of sublimated arsenic even from the best and purest of motives. We must respect the prejudices of the world in which we live, and, therefore, instead of doing that which is abstractly the best thing, we are compelled to do that which is the best possible thing. If, therefore, O young wedded pair, you find insuperable objections to the poisoning of your kith and kin, nothing remains for you but to quarrel with them all.

I am so satisfied that the logical minds of the gentlemen at once lay hold of the truth of the proposition, though stated nakedly, that I would not attempt to prove it were it not for the sake of the fair sex, whose affections are as much their bane as their blessing. The old proverb puts this as usual into a nutshell:

"My son is my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all the days of her life."

The young Sophronia about to wed thinks, foolish fond girl, that she can eat her cake and have it too, that she can spend her money and keep it in her pocket, that she can marry her adored Alfonso and still retain all her relations. Nay, more, she believes she can still keep her school-girl friend, with whom she has corresponded regularly these six years, to say nothing of her favorite cousin, between whom and herself there is a compact that they are always to live together. The fact is that when two young birds go to building a nest the best thing they can both do is to forget all about the parental nest. They must stand or fall by what they are, and all the assistance and teaching and advice of others is so much poison in reality. A man sees this at once, making, however, a mental reservation in favor of his mother. But the tendrils of affection in a woman's heart are both strong and numerous, and she hates to cut them off at her wedding, not foreseeing that they must either be so treated, or dragged out one by one with much pain. At the end of about five years the relatives and friends leave them alone, and then they begin to taste the true happiness of married life. But, alas! how many hymeneal barks founder, how many nuptial torches are dashed to earth and violently quenched in passing through that dread ordeal of the first five years.

But, as Touchstone says, "Instance briefly; come, instance." I will: Look at Spivins; he has been married but six weeks, and his old mother has written to say that she will pay them a nice long visit, and assist Rose, (Mrs. Spivins, a most charming creature,) and give her a few hints about housekeeping, and so on. Spivins loves his mother dearly, as is quite right, and thinks her perfection, as is also right. But between you and me, those who are not prejudiced, and can justly read the old lady's character, know perfectly well that she is stupid, vindictive, and prejudiced to an incredible degree. She loves her boy with a partisan, furious, blind love. From his earliest youth she taught him to dislike and to distrust his own father, and made him believe that she was the only one that loved him. The old bigot probably believed that it was the case. She was a rankling thorn in Spivins senior's flesh, and when the old man had his last attack he was glad to go. He would not speak to her when he was dying. His son was away, and his only comfort was in the great stout Irish girl who nursed him and who cared tenderly for him at the rate of $16 a month, unlimited coffee and sugar and followers allowed. From the moment that Mrs. Spivins dowager makes her appearance in her son's nest it will be as a partisan to fight against the wife for the husband. Poor Rose! she is going to have a miserable time; it will seem so hard to her to find that instead of her husband and herself being united against the enemy, the fact will be, that her husband and her husband's mother will be united against her. But this, you see, is an Enemy Within the Gates.

Some will say this is an extreme case. I deny it, but I will give a milder instance. There are my friends, the Proudfutes. They have been married a year and three months. Charles and his wife went last Fall to visit old Mrs. Proudfute at the homestead, and she entertained them royally, and made Mary Jane, an affectionate little wife, regard her as a mother. Charles is inclined to gormandize, and his mother, who is an excellent housekeeper, has been in the habit of alternately pampering him into biliousness and physicking him into health. He has naturally a great belief in his mother. Mrs. Proudfute, the mother, has been staying with her son for the past month, and her daughter-in-law has been perfectly miserable ever since. It is not so much what the old lady has said as her looks and demeanor. She goes sighing about the house and murmurs, "Ah, dearie me!" at intervals in a manner which is provoking. Every morning at the breakfast table she examines her darling boy. (Proudfute is forty, and a tough customer if ever there was one,) to see if he is all right. She looks round the board. "No Graham gems. Why, Charles, you used to be so fond of Graham gems, and they are so good for you." Gracious Jove omnipotent! Charles, who is whimsical beyond belief, has liked and spurned a hundred things since then. If his wife had to provide all the things he ever liked for breakfast, the whole room would not hold them, and they would have to prepare the morning meal in the drawing-room suite, and pass from room to room as they progressed through the multitudinous dishes. But in spite of the utter absurdity of the remark, the end is the same. Proudfute, in the end, will think his wife neglects him.

But it is not always on the gentlemen's side that the blame rests. Look at the Scriveners. Paul Scrivener is a poor man, but of excellent family, of untarnished reputation, and of considerable ability. If he lives he will assuredly make his way. His wife is the sole daughter of a very wealthy old merchant. She has been accustomed to very extravagant expenditures for dress and all the little trifles on which women spend their money. If I knew what they were I would inform the public, but I have never been able to find out on what a woman spends her pocket-money. Scrivener and his wife are devoted to each other. When they married he told her plainly that his means were straitened, and that she must do with very little. She promised him that she would, and that she would be no burden upon him at all. And she has faithfully kept her word. But how? Not by giving up her expenditure, for the habits of years cannot be given up in a day. No; she spends as much as ever she did. When she wants money she goes over to her father's house and says, "Father, I want some money." The old man, who was opposed to the match in a passive sort of a way, lugs out his check-book, but as he fills it in he makes moral reflections about marrying in haste, repenting at leisure, and sighs as if his poor daughter was in a most miserable condition. Sometimes he asks her questions about the manner in which her husband treats her, and she generally goes away with the feeling that she is greatly to be pitied, and that she has made a terrible sacrifice. If adversity were to really come to Paul Scrivener, if ill-health were to prevent him from practicing law, that old man would leave no stone unturned to win his daughter back to him. He wants her for his companion. He is not a mean enemy, nor a cruel one; but he is an enemy all the same, and he is Within the Gates.

There is a comic aspect to even the gravest questions, and this subject is not an exception. In fact, it arose in my mind from its presentation to me in a comic phase. Robinson rushed into my sanctum one day last month in a very agitated condition. I said nothing, but handed him the cigarette paper and the pouch of Latakia. He rolled himself a cigarette, lighted it, and took a long whiff. Then he meditated for awhile and threw it into the fire, muttering to himself a naughty word of three syllables, which commences with "d" and ends with "n". I eyed him in silence, and busied myself with a cigarette. "Old boy," said he at length, "is a brother-in-law a relation?" "It depends," I rejoined, sententiously—"Is he your sister's husband or your wife's brother? If you care more for your relatives than you do for her's, he will be, or he will not be, according to that fact." Robinson said angrily, "He isn't either. He is my wife's sister's husband." Then said I, "Robinson, he isn't a relation, and you can kick him without offending the conventionalities, if you feel disposed." A gleam of joy illumined the otherwise darkened features of my friend. "Look here," he said; "he and his wife live somewhere near Watertown, and are quite well off. They have come to town for some months, and decided to live with us and bear a share of the expenses, and I must say a very considerable share. But he goes on with my wife just as if he were her own brother; kisses her in the morning at the breakfast table, calls her sister, plays with her hands, and makes a perfect ass of himself." "Rob," I broke in, "you're jealous. Beware the green-eyed monster." "Beware a green-eyed fiddle-stick!" he shouted. "No, I am not jealous," (he is, though, as bad as Othello,) "but I hate to see a man make such a fool of himself. He isn't any relation, but he goes on as if he were her elder brother. And I'm hanged if I like it. Of course I can't call him out or anything of that kind." "What sort of a monster is he?" I asked. "Well, he is a little, dandified fellow; looks as if he had come out of a band-box, as the saying is, and parts his hair in the middle." "I suppose," said I, "he looks as if one hair on the wrong side would unbalance his mind." "Just so," said Robinson, with a grin. "All right, Sir," I said; "just sit on him—I don't mean metaphorically, but positively—and excuse yourself by saying that he was so small you didn't see him. Insult him in every possible way; don't quarrel with him, but insult him every day, and all day long. Pull his chair from under him when he sits down to dinner; insult his dignity—these little overdressed men are very sensitive about their dignity—and make love to his wife." "I'll take your advice" said Robinson, "all but the last; for she is ever so much older than he and as jealous as a fury already." And off he went. I met him yesterday down town. His face was as jolly as possible. He greeted me with a true paternal embrace. "They've gone," said he; "come to Liberty street and have some lunch." During a most sumptuous repast (paid for by Robinson) he informed me that he had followed my advice to the letter. In the last ten days that they were in the house nobody spoke to anybody. Every meal was eaten in solemn silence, the enemy holding on to his chair with one hand and feeding himself with the other. They refused all invitations, and passed their time pretending to read, but in reality watching each other. The quarrel was deadly, and they had mutually agreed to renounce each other forever. The sister-in-law had denounced his wife for endeavoring to steal away her husband's affections, and the brother-in-law had been so insulted that he had vowed never to come into the house again. "And," said Robinson with tears of joy in his fine eyes, "ever since they have gone, my wife and I have been as loving as turtles, and home is once more the paradise it was before they entered." Then I expounded to Robinson my theory of the Enemies Within the Gates, and had the satisfaction of knowing that I had gained at least one convert. And upon the strength of this I borrowed a hundred dollars from my friend.

PEARLS.

The *Messager de Taiti*, a journal published by the authorities of the French Oceanic settlements, gives an interesting account of the way in which the pearl-oyster is multiplied in the waters of the Tuamotu Islands. The development of this branch of commerce is peculiarly desirable at present, because of the great falling-off in the stock of mother-of-pearl. The oyster that yields this substance may be placed either where there is or there is not a current near the coast. The best situation is that where there is a moderate one. The creature dies in calcareous sand; shingle is better, but its growth therein is slow; the same may be said of a bottom of coarse gravel; that which should be sought for as by far the most advantageous is a coral ground; if there be none, it should be formed. For this purpose bunches of live coral, always to be found disseminated along the coast, are transported to the place selected, taking care not to leave them out of the water for more than an hour, as their inhabitants, the polypi, cannot live long in the air. The bottom of the creek chosen is then paved with them; it should not lie deeper than three feet under the surface. This done, the space thus prepared is walled in and divided into compartments for the different ages of the oysters, and also that they may be easily looked after, from time to time, by walking along the tops of the walls, since the coral bottom soon becomes impracticable for pedestrian exercise. To people this reservoir, the small oysters, not bigger than a saucer, are picked up in shallow spots along the coast, taking care not to detach the stone or other material to which they are attached, forming what is called the byssus. They are then loosely arranged in rows, heel downward, with the byssus turned toward the current. A twelvemonth after, the oyster, which was below the size of a saucer, will have grown to that of a plate; it then does not extend any more in diameter, but thickens, and, at the end of three years, its mother-of-pearl is found to be fit for market. When the oyster gives up its spawn to the waves the walls above described catch it up and prevent its being carried out into the open sea; the coral branches, on the contrary, so favorable to its growth, do not oppose the slightest obstacle to its dispersion.

TWO TRAPEZE PERFORMERS INJURED.

A very serious accident which came near proving fatal to one of the performers, occurred in Fall River, Mass., Thursday evening. The two Hussey brothers, Leonie and Orvilla, were engaged in executing one of their performances on the trapeze at the time. Leonie, the elder, was suspended by the feet from the cross-bar, when Orvilla, who is aged about eleven, dropped from the bar and caught his brother by the hands. The sudden jerk caused one of the ropes to slip, and both performers were precipitated to the floor, a distance of about ten feet. Leonie struck upon his head, and received a severe wound from the forehead along the side to the back of the head, penetrating to the bone. He was taken up almost unconscious, and Dr. Sweet was called and attended to his injuries. He was quite comfortable Monday, considering the severe shock and injury he received. Orvilla escaped with a smart shaking up and some cuts about his face.

THE GREAT TUNNELS.

UNDERGROUND WORKS, BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE TUNNELS OF ALBANO—OF CLAUDIUS—OF THE THAMES—OF MONT CENIS—OF THE HOOSAC—OF THE STRAIT OF CALAIS—OF THE HUDSON.

Modern civilization means for the most part fast going. Indeed, all human progress from the first may be said to mean the same thing, rapidity of locomotion; and the peoples most enlightened and most talked of in history—Tartars, Assyrians, Huns, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, were very fast goers by sea and land. The Romans were the quickest marchers of the ancient world. Those antique celerities told most in war. Ours, more happily, run and promise to run in the ways of peace—though the Bismarcks can see how they may help the paroxysmal work of a sudden campaign now and then. To meet the needs of a better order of progress, men have invented railroads; and the tunnels are the natural corollaries of these. Those subterranean passages are making themselves very important adjuncts of civilization, and the most astonishing feats of modern engineering are performed by the tunnel-makers. Just now the two great powers of Western Europe are bent on perpetuating their *entente cordiale* by a vast submarine railway between Dover and Calais.

The fashion of tunneling has a modern look, but it is a very old one. It is, in fact, one of the oldest. The earliest human tribes lived in tunnels, that is, in caves and hollows in the earth, and were all troglodytes. It was the Fall which had reduced those tribes to that savage condition of life. The earliest secular records indicate that condition, and history shows how it was perpetuated, and how men in comparatively modern ages practiced that old style of domestic architecture. The Greeks, when they had got a good many of the comforts of life about them, told terrible stories of those troglodytes, living, they said, in Upper Egypt, Ethiopia, and other outskirts of the world, and making their dwellings in dens, hollows, and gorges, things that were then called *dargles*, and are so called still among the Kelts and elsewhere. In the warmer latitudes of Asia, which were evidently the first haunts of the race, men would prefer shade to sunshine, and would look for the high rocky grounds in which they could make their burrows. Almost everywhere in Western Asia and Northern Africa the elevated ridges had their swarms of tenants from age to age. The rocks that bound Egypt on both sides had their population long before the Pharaohs raised pyramids and palaces on the more level ground. The ancient Etrurians were known for their skill in tunneling craggy places, and the Romans, who learned from them, followed the same laws of comfort and safety, and eleborated their domestic earthworks. It was the same everywhere—eastward to Elephanta and Elora and westward to Denmark and the British Isles. And there was another grand reason why those earth-grubbing customs were perpetuated among men. A reason of religion. It is now recognized that the first temples of men were "cave-temples;" that is, holes in the ground, dug into a long narrow entrance and terminating in a round or elliptical cave. Such was the bottle-shaped cavern of Cuma, of Eleusis, of Mithras, of Avebury, of Upsala, and ten thousand others, in all parts of the world. Men were tunnelers everywhere, and when they did not want caves to live in they kept them as temples, and subsequently as burial-places. They were also used as strongholds in war, and in all old languages the terms for "cavern" were terms for house, temple and *arx*.

Another evidence of the old tunnel-craft of mankind is found in the "catacombs," those things that lie at the bases of so many great capitals and preserve such strange memories of an elder state of society. The site of Egyptian Thebes was once honey-combed with tunnels and caverns leading from one great edifice to another, and as far as the great ridge of Lybicus on the west, where for ages men had their homes of the rock. In later ages, when the Christian Copts went to live in those caves, their choice was a natural and familiar one, and they meant to live quietly and comfortably, and not in anything like privation or penance. The catacombs of Rome were residences of the poorer order of citizens, and subsequently burial places. Horace tells us how the Potter's Field of Rome was under the Esquiline Hill. It is said that the passages of the place would make a length of 600 miles, and that they hold the remains of 6,000,000 of the dead. In time, when the Subalpines have polished the upper aspect of Rome, travelers will go to look for her genuine antiquities under ground. Syracuse, Naples, Paris, and other cities, have their catacombs; and all these are evidences that the early architectural notions of men were something like those of the *teredo* and the mole, and that where they first scooped out their dwelling-places they afterward built up their temples, palaces and ramparts.

The Etruscan people were known from the earliest ages as first-rate craftsmen in the business of tunnel-making; and in this, as in many other matters, they were the learned instructors of the Romans. A remnant of their work is still visible at the Lake of Castello, (Albano,) built three hundred years before our era, about sixteen miles from Rome. The lake is six miles in circumference, lying a thousand feet deep, in the cup of an extinct volcano; and the story is told that when the Romans besieged Veii, the Tuscan augur, or army chaplain, declared it could never be taken till the water could be reduced in its bed. A tunnel was accordingly made, and it still carries off the water of the lake through the hill for a mile and a half, its arched opening being seven feet high and four feet wide. In a later age, the Emperor Claudius, who loved the Etruscans and their traditions, and kept a pet college of old augurs to teach engineering as well as priestcraft, built a tunnel three miles long between the Lake Fucinus (Celano) and the River Garigliano. This passage, thirty feet high and twenty-eight feet wide at the entrance, was lately repaired by the Neapolitan Government, and is still in excellent order.

In the Middle Ages the art of tunneling was disused, and it only revives in our own time with the spread of the railway system. There are at present about eighty miles of tunnel in England, the longest passage, of 5,500 yards, being at Huddersfield. The longest in France on the St. Quentin Canal has a length of over 13,000 yards. But the English distanced all competition in that line when they built the Thames Tunnel. The idea of this originated in 1798, when Mr. Ralph Dodd proposed to make a way under the river between Gravesend and Essex. In 1804 Mr. Trevethick made a trial on the present site of the tunnel. He made a passage five feet high and three feet wide, and this he had carried nearly across to Wapping, when the river broke in and spoiled the experiment, throwing such a quantity of cold water on the project that the English became disgusted and would have no more of it. They felt uncomfortably just then, knowing that the united fleets of France and Spain were ready to try conclusions with Lord Nelson in the chops of the Channel. But in 1826 the passage between Rotherhithe and Wapping (about a quarter of a mile across) was again attempted, under the guidance of Mr. Brunel. In 1827 the water burst in, in spite of the caution with which the shield was advanced, and the labor was suspended for a time. In 1828 a like accident occurred, and six men were drowned. After this the work ceased for seven years. In was renewed in 1835, and contined till the passage was completed. It lies sixteen feet below the bed of the river, and is 1,200 feet long between the shafts on either bank—that is, something about a quarter of a mile. It has two arched ways, each sixteen and a half feet high by fourteen feet wide, with a wall between them. It cost about £500,000, and was never remunerative, being only used by pedestrians who paid the toll of a penny, and furnished just enough to keep it in repair. In 1865 it was sold to the London Railway Company for £200,000, and is used as a connection between their roads running on the northern and southern sides of the Thames. The tunnel was in fact a failure, and in time to come a better one will no doubt be built near that locality—one that will allow the passage of heavy trains or wagons. In 1869 another tunnel was carried under the Thames at Tower Hill, and completed in a year at the cost of £20,000. This allows the travel of omnibuses. Another (a land tunnel) has been made in Arthur street, and another from Poplar to Greenwich. Along with these London has dug three and a half miles of tunneling for its great subterranean railway, and will probably dig a great many more. So that, if it cannot boast of its catacombs like so many other great cities, it seems bent on making up the subterranean deficiency in another and more utilitarian way.

Fourteen years after the opening of the Thames Tunnel, the Governments of France and Sardinia encouraged the far grander enterprise of a passage through the Alps, under the height of Grand Vallon, near Mont Cenis. The idea of this was afloat in 1841, when Joseph Medail, of Bardonneche, (the Italian end of the tunnel,) proposed to pierce Mont Frejus. In 1857, it was decided that the way should run under the Grand Vallon, from Modane, on the upper side, to Bardonneche on the Italian—a subterranean distance of seven miles and a half. Count Cavour warmly patronized the undertaking, and the cutting of the first sod at Modane, in the above year, was witnessed by King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon. As the height of the Grand Vallon did not permit any intermediate shaft-sinking, the labor was begun and carried on from the two ends toward the centre. The work of boring was done in the old way, by hand, till 1861, when the engineers—Sommeiller, Grandis, and Grattoni—devised a piece of machinery, set in motion by compressed air, acting with a force of five atmospheres through a piston in a cylinder. With this half a dozen borers were driven simultaneously against the rock, and the advance was ten times as fast as before. In 1866 half of the distance had been excavated, and in 1870 the workmen, meeting at last, shook hands through an opening in the tunnel. In 1871 the way was opened for travel, after the labor of fourteen years. This great achievement encouraged men to hope for the removal of other Alpine difficulties, and at the present time another railway tunnel is making its way under the heavy mass of Mont St. Gothard.

In our own country the necessities of travel and trade have originated a great many tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the unfinished passage through mica slate and quartz rock under the Hoosac Mountain, 18 feet high by 14 feet wide, and destined to be about 24,000 feet, or 4½ miles, long.

But the greatest tunnel idea of modern times, or of any other times, is the proposed passage under the strait between Dover and Calais, which will, or would, have the effect of renewing more intimately and far more profitably the ancient intercourse between France and England—an intercourse for ages of mutual jealousy and war, leading the people on either side to look on those on the other as "natural enemies"—to use the very British expression of that especial Briton, Charles James Fox. But nature has no part in the antipathies which grow up between near neighbors, and Napoleon was wise enough to understand his geography. In 1802 he encouraged the plan of M. Mathieu to unite the two countries by a tunnel or something like a floating bridge, after the manner of the *polygomphon odisma*, or floating causeway, built once upon a time by King Xerxes across the Hellespont. The idea was rather a wild one for that time, but Napoleon, who had no hatred of the English, favored it, taking occasion to say that England and France united could be masters of the world—a "Napoleonic idea," which subsequently influenced the policy of his nephew Napoleon III. But the fierce wars came instead of the viaduct. In more peaceful times, over fifty years ago, MM. Tessie de Mottray and Franchot suggested the laying of a huge cast iron tube in sections along the bed of the strait between the French and English coasts. Another projector, M. Payerne, proposed a scheme of vast moles from each side and a long bridge of solid masonry in the middle, strong enough to cope with the elements of that stormy channel. The Englishmen, Winton, Colburn, Chalmers, Cowan, Page, and others, were rather in favor of Mottray's plan of laying down the huge tubes of cast iron, while many others contended for the long bridge, with enormous piers and openings at intervals for the passage of ships.

For many years this great idea has been agitating the minds of English and French speculators and engineers, and at last a balance of possibilities has resulted in a decided purpose. On the 24th of last January M. Calliaux, French Minister of Public Works, introduced into the Assembly a bill for the formation of a tunnel under the Strait of Calais, naming it a *Projet d' Utilité Publique*. This bill was passed. The application for the concession has been deposited with the Government, and signed by Michel Chevalier, C. Bergeron, Paul Christofle, Lord R. Grosvenor. Sir W. Howes, F. Kuhlemann, of Lille, P. Talabot, Thomé de Gamond, and other men of note and influence. Under this bill two bodies, composed of capitalists and engineers, have been associated, one to act in England and the other in France, each to carry on from its own side a series of surveys and explorations, preliminary to the main undertaking, and each company is to work on its own capital of 2,000,000 francs, or over £80,000 sterling. The French company is the Societé des Etudes, administered by a committee of which M. Chevalier is Chairman. Already Messrs. Rothschild have subscribed one quarter of the capital on the French side, and the Northern Railway Company one half of the same. On the English side Sir John Hawkshaw is the Engineer in Chief, and the South-eastern and London, and the Chatham and Dover Railway Company are largely interested in the enterprise, as they well may be; while Mr. Brunton, the well-known engineer, has invented a new borer which will do even better than that used in the Mont Cenis tunnel. On the French side, M. Lesseps, constructor of the Suez Canal, is ardently engaged in the course of the strait tunnel, and has recommended it in an address delivered before the Academy of Science at Paris. Indeed, the Frenchmen are more *entêtées* on this matter than the English, believing they would be the greatest gainers by the achievement.

The two preliminary companies will now proceed to survey the road they mean to travel. They already know, of course, the soundings of the strait between the Bay of St. Margaret, near Dover, and Sangatte, near Calais, a distance of about thirty-two miles. These soundings vary from about eighty to one hundred and eighty feet. But the nature of the formation under the channel at a depth of two or three hundred feet is not known; and this must be ascertained. If the hard-pan of the bottom is chalk, like the formation of the land on both sides, the projectors will have solid encouragement to proceed. If, on the contrary, the bed of the strait should be of sand and alluvial earth to a depth of three hundred feet and more, they would scarcely attempt to make a tunnel over thirty miles long through such a dangerous medium. This is the uncertainty; and to solve the matter will be the first duty of the companies. To that end each will sink its own shaft on its own shore, to a depth of three hundred or four hundred feet, sufficient to show whether not the land-stratum of chalk extends downward on each side beneath the channel of the strait. Should it be found to do so, on both sides, it would naturally be concluded that the chalk is in the middle also, to furnish a solid roof for the excavation, and not such a sandy roof as broke so disastrously into the works of the Thames Tunnel. For this experiment the companies are sinking their respective shafts and *galeries d'essai*, or trial-galleries. It is estimated that the cost of the tunnel would be 100,000,000 francs, or about £5,000,000 sterling, and that the work could be completed in three years. The French are highly interested in the project, since they lie in the track of a great railway such as will yet connect England with the Euphrates and Hindostan. The English are cautiously inquiring about the ventilation of such a tunnel. But it is considered that the Hawkshaws, Brasseys, Lesseps, and other men of science who advocate the scheme would not do so if a sufficient current of air could not be maintained in the passage. At any rate, this subject will be investigated by the two preliminary companies.

A talk about tunnels (*in esse* or *posse*) cannot well conclude without some allusion to another which would enable New-Jersey to "cast out her shoe," Scripturally speaking, over the profitable Island of Manhattan, and be an achievement to throw into the shade its diminutive precursor of the Thames. The company proposing to construct this passage, about a mile long, from Fifteenth street, in Jersey City, to Christopher street, in New-York, has got its sanction under a general railway law of the sister State, and its prospectus and plan have been made known to the public. Meantime, as an injunction has stopped the work *in limine*, there is as yet no real progress to report. But the Hudson Tunnel will be a great fact some day, and that no very distant one. In a few years New-York will have its rival wonders of engineering skill to exhibit—her gigantic bridge of the East River above, and her tunnel of the Hudson below; two art achievements which will be somewhat in keeping with the natural grandeur of our harbor, and give the City a Metropolitan dignity worthy of its wealth and its inevitable expansion.

POWER OF A FLOOD.

A curious accident occurred in a St. Louis distillery on Wednesday afternoon. A warming-tub, twenty-four feet high by thirteen feet in diameter, filled with water, burst with a loud crash through one of the hoops giving way and the immense flood was loosened. A stationary engine standing near by was lifted up bodily by the water and carried a distance of twenty feet. A thick stone wall was demolished as though it were paper, and lighter weights were thrown around like chaff. Several workmen were near by at the time of the accident, and one of them was caught and tumbled around very uncomfortably, but suffered no injuries other than a thorough drenching.

BURGLAR LIFE.

A TALK WITH ONE OF THE FRATERNITY.

A FRIENDLY VISIT AND A QUIET CHAT—THE VISITOR EXPLAINS WHAT A "CHUMP" IS, AND GIVES ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES—THE BURGLAR FRATERNITY IN NEW-YORK—HOW THEY WORK, AND WHAT THEY MAKE—DANGERS, MISHAPS, AND PROFITS OF THE CALLING.

It is not often that one has the privilege of entertaining a professional burglar in good standing and of great expertness and experience in his own house, but this rare treat was one which I enjoyed two nights ago. My burglar came according to appointment and in company with a gentleman who was for many years connected with the detective Police, and could, therefore, fairly be supposed to be somewhat familiar with the ways of thieves. It is hardly necessary to say anything about the personal appearance or conversational powers of the ex-detective, for every one is acquainted with this useful and greatly maligned class. But the case is different with my friend the burglar. It very rarely happens that the reputable citizen is brought in contact with one of these marauders, except under circumstances which do not conduce to a pleasant or intimate personal acquaintance. To meet a burglar on your stairway or to come upon him at midnight in your bed-room is not to know him. The hurry and confusion of such an interview are likely to hide whatever good qualities the burglar may possess. Therefore I considered it a matter of no little good fortune that I met him under much more pleasant auspices. In fact he was my guest, and the zest with which he drank my liquors and smoked my pipes, no less than the easy and instructive, if not eloquent, flow of his conversation, showed that he fully appreciated his position.

My burglar was a gentleman in appearance. Met in the street anywhere during reputable hours he would have been taken for a small tradesman of correct habits and with a decent income. He was expensively, but not glaringly dressed. His conversation and manners were those of a gentleman of culture and travel. I soon found he was both, but both his culture and his travels had been in a somewhat narrow groove. He was familiar with the outcasts, police, and prisons, of many lands, but beyond these his knowlege appeared to be limited. I only required his information in these respects, however, and he was as useful to me as if he had been able to explain to me the most recondite problem in science.

At first my burglar and I got on rather slowly. It was perfectly understood beforehand what I wanted and what he came for, but both of us were rather shy of the subject. It is somewhat difficult to ask your guest to give you his experience in the burglary line. At any rate, I found it so, and I presume my guest labored under a similar reluctance to broach the subject. But he talked meantime, and this talk was by no means the least of the entertainment of the evening. First of all he introduced me to a new slang word, and, to be sure I got it correct, wrote it down for me, which being done, it appeared thus, "chump." I was entertained with a circumstantial account of its significance, from which I discovered that anybody was a "chump" who did not thoroughly understand his business. I was told for instance, that the famous McDonald, who has the rare distinction of "beating" the Bank of England by a forgery, was a "chump," because he let a woman into his secrets. He had an American partner who went with him from New-York, and this intelligent gentlemen made it a condition from the outset, that no woman should be admitted to their confidence. After their arrival in London, and when the job was nearly ripe, this sensible American discovered that McDonald had become entangled with a female, and he instantly adandoned the enterprise, thereby losing his share of the spoils but saving his liberty. I was informed that this American was no "chump," and could readily believe it when I remembered, as I very well knew, that McDonald had been brought to grief by the treacherous revelations of his female companion. In connection with "chumps" I had an entertaining story of a gentleman who was not open to the reproach of being one of the class, because he had got himself out of Pentonville prison, where he was confined for a felony, by means of a woman and a set of false teeth. This seemed a somewhat incongruous means of escape, but my burglar explained it to my entire satisfaction. The prisoner was enabled to get out of Pentonville by the appliances furnished by the woman, and being out hailed a cab, and by dint of fast driving escaped his pursuers. He had not a farthing about his person, and having been taken, according to his direction, to a famous pawnbroker, pledged his false teeth as his only available portable property, and thereby managed to pay his cab fare. Thus he was saved by a woman and a set of false teeth, while, at the same time, he proved himself no "chump." After this recital of an episode in the life of a gentleman I was regaled with a little anecdote concerning the Prince of Wales and one of his aids de camp, to show that the latter was a "chump." According to this veracious history, at the Derby of 1865 the Prince had his watch "wrung," or, in plain English, stolen by a pickpocket. The aid, to curry favor with royalty, set about recovering it by the common means of compounding a felony. There were several tents on the grounds, where, it was well known, the light-fingered gentry congregated. The aid had little difficulty in finding the "mob" which had despoiled the Prince, and still less in securing a promise that the watch should be returned provided no questions were asked. He returned in a high state of elation, to relate his success, and while doing so the Prince noticed that the chain of the aid did not appear to have any connection with a watch—in fact, it was dangling downward. Then for the first time the aid discovered that during the negotiation the thieves had robbed him, but his mortification was not so great as it was a few days after, when the watch of the Prince was returned in a splendid mahogany case, with a letter to the effect that it was done out of respect to his royal position, but that the aid need never expect to get his, for the reason that he was a "chump."

With these and like anecdotes an hour was consumed, and I began to get impatient to have my burglar come to the immediate business in hand, and therefore I began a conversation with satisfactory results. Thereby I learned that there are not more than eighty really professional burglars in New-York, although there are many more who enter houses occasionally by means of false keys and other cowardly methods, but these are not recognized by the profession as reputable members. The first care of the professional is to get out of a house with his booty without being seen. If he is interrupted at his work he will use all possible means to escape without a resort to violence. He is, however, always provided with firearms to defend himself, and in case of necessity will use them. But I was assured on this excellent authority that the stories about burglars rather preferring to combine homicide with their other pursuit are gross slanders. All that the citizen who finds a burglar in his dwelling or warehouse has to do, to be entirely sure of his personal safety, is to let the intruder alone. He will take what he wants, or rather what he can get, and go his way peaceably and thankfully. It was matter of no little interest to know the sort of places these gentlemen who will rob, but not murder, will enter. I found that there are two perfect protections against burglars—lights and dogs. Burglars will enter no building in which lights are burning brightly, or in which a dog with a loud voice, with a decent notion of using it, is known to be. There are exceptions, of course, but this is the general rule with the more skillful, and, therefore, the more dangerous of the fraternity.

But the methods of business of the average burglar are pretty well known to the public, and I inquired as to other matters. For example, how much does the burglar average per annum in his nefarious pursuit. It was, of course, mere guesswork; but as a near approximation I was told I might put it down at $3,000 per annum each. But this by no means represents the value of the property which the burglars steal, for they never realize more than one-third of its wholesale price. If a burglar goes to a "fence," or receiver of stolen goods—to one of whom he is compelled by his position to dispose of all his spoils—with a piece of silk worth in the wholesale market three dollars per yard, he can get for it one dollar, and by no threats or entreaties can he get any more. If he has a gold watch he is even worse off, for the fence will give no more than the worth of the case melted, and a watch valued at $150 in the hands of the thief is worth no more than $20. Taking all kinds of articles, it is safe to assume that the burglar does not obtain more than one-fourth their value, and on this calculation it will be seen that the class get away every year with property worth nearly one million of dollars.

What do they do with their earnings was the next question, and the answer was, "chiefly faro." Every burglar, like every other thief, is an inveterate gambler, and their favorite game is faro. The gentleman who visits any one of the fashionable gambling saloons can never be certain that the pleasant stranger next to him at the faro table is not a burglar in good standing and in temporary good luck. So infatuated are these outlaws with the game that it is safe to assert that if it were not for the burglars and other thieves the faro dealers would speedily find their occupation gone. But all their money does not go into the voracious little drawer at the right hand of the dealer. If the burglar is a married man, which is very rarely the case, he is a good provider, and, by hook or by crook, keeps his family supplied with the necessaries, and sometimes with the luxuries of life. If he is single, as is usually the case, he keeps a good look out for his personal comfort, especially in eating and apparel. About his lodging he is not so particular. He can, and does, sleep anywhere with his fellows, for there is nothing so gregarious as the burglar. In half a dozen places or dens nearly all the burglars in New-York can be found when they are what they consider at home. But they must have good food and good clothes when they have the money to obtain either. A hungry or shabby burglar is a disgrace to his fraternity, and is not admitted to full fellowship with his comrades unless it can be made to appear that his condition is due to want of money. In that case his needs are supplied by his associates, and he is expected to do the same turn by any one of them when his streak of luck comes. In fact, there is something of communism among burglars and all other thieves. Although the doctrine is not distinctly recognized, or perhaps even known among them, yet they practically hold all their goods in common. That is to say, the burglar who is "broke" has only to mention the disagreeable circumstance to one who is "flush," to get a portion of his funds. Among themselves they are good-hearted fellows, and in public when not engaged in professional pursuits, would quite readily be mistaken for gentlemen.

Very much more did my burglar tell me concerning the craft, but space warns me that these further particulars must be reserved to another occasion.

THE SHAKERS.

AN APPEAL FOR AID FROM MOUNT LEBANON—THE TYRINGHAM FAMILY.

The Shakers at Mount Lebanon, Columbia County, are greatly crippled by the losses resulting from the burning of eight of their buildings, including their only dwelling, and all their family stores, clothing, &c. They number about 100 persons, and have issued an appeal for help to the public at large, in which they say: "From the circumstance of the Shakers being generally good livers, an erroneous impression is abroad that the society is rich, and abundantly able to rebuild immediately; this is not the fact; it cannot from its own resources alone do so. The institution is founded upon humanitarian and Christian principles which preclude its ability to make and hoard large sums of money, while it has always sustained its own poor, besides paying all its poor taxes for the county public, and ever, according to its means made generous donations to suffering humanity, far and near, in cases of fires, floods, and disasters. It has also been the recipient of thousands of persons of both sexes and all ages, who were never able to contribute to the support of the institution while remaining in it. In fact, the religious constitution of the society consecrates the entire treasures of life and property of its members to religious and charitable purposes, which an appreciative public, by the experience of a hundred years, acknowledges to be a blessing to humanity of a character much needed. We have offered for sale some public lands lying in the large forests of New-York, at a great sacrifice, in order to raise funds to rebuild. But it appears difficult to raise much money even in this way. Therefore, suffice it to say, we gratefully and thankfully acknowledge every dollar's worth of aid presented to us by our friends."

The Lee (Mass.) *Gleaner* gives these facts about the Tyringham Shaker family, who are trying to sell or rent their property, that they may join their Enfield brethren: "Their numbers are reduced to fourteen, five men and nine women, and most of these are too old to manage their large estate of over a thousand acres. The oldest brother is Calvin J. Parker, who is seventy-six years old and very feeble. The oldest sister is Eunice Storer, who is ninety-two, and very bright for one of her age. It speaks well for the temperate, industrious, and simple life of the united brothers and sisters of Tyringham, that of the ninety-nine who have died at this settlement since its organization, nearly a century since, the average age is sixty-five. [This statement would be more valuable were information of their average age when joining the society coupled with it.] Their numbers, when at the height of their prosperity, were 100, and at that time they owned over two thousand acres of land, and carried on a brisk business in general agriculture, making a specialty of seeds. Their farming is still on a large scale, as they cut 200 tons of hay and keep a stock of four horses and about sixty head of cattle."

A VALUABLE STALLION.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 9 has the following: "Upon Sunday last the celebrated thoroughbred Stallion Lord Clifden died at Dewhurst Lodge, and general sympathy will be felt among racing men in regard to the loss thus sustained by one of our most enterprising breeders of racing stock, Mr. Gee, who purchased the winner of the St. Leger in 1870, for the large sum of 4,000 guineas. There are speculative men in every walk of life who maintain that there is no such thing as luck; but it is impossible to deny that the fickle blind goddess who, according to Homer, assigns riches or poverty, blessings or misfortunes, to the children of men, has not a little to do with the longevity or premature death of famous stallions. Thus, Lord Clifden, by dying at the early age of fifteen, has deprived his owner of a clear revenue amounting to not less than £4,000 a year. If, like his grandsire Touchstone, Lord Clifden had lived and retained his vigor until the thirtieth year of his age, and if to the last he had continued, from time to time, to be the progenitor of such illustrious sons as Winslow and Wenlock, it is difficult to compute the amount which his services during fifteen additional years would have put into Mr. Gee's pocket. As a general rule, the most celebrated sires connected with the British Turf have, like Touchstone, been long-lived, although very few reach the patriarchical age of thirty years. The most illustrious progenitors of racehorses during the last century—to wit, the Godolphin Arabian, Flying Childers, Eclipse, and Highflyer—attained in each case a far more advanced age than Lord Clifden has been permitted to see. The Godolphin Arabian died in his twenty-ninth year, Flying Childers in his twenty-seventh, Eclipse in his twenty-sixth, and Highflyer at about the same age. During the present century, Touchstone, Bay Middleton, Orlando, Venison, Slane, Gladiator, the Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Newminster, and Stockwell were all well stricken in years when they died. But occasionally ill luck deprives an owner of some such steady source of revenue as a Beadsman, a Kingston, or a Lord Clifden, and capriciously spares a King Tom, a Trumpeter, or a Young Melbourne. The late Mr. Blenkiron enjoyed the credit of understanding better than most breeders how to keep his stallions in good health, which he did by giving them four or five hours of slow exercise every day. But all his care, added to his strong partiality for the animal, could not keep Kingston alive after his twelfth year had passed; and if the spirited lessee of the Middle Park Farm had been living now he would have had to endure the same anxiety as the owners of the Cobham Stud have lately undergone with regard to an animal once pronounced by Mr. Tattersall to be "the finest horse in the world"—the peerless Blair Athol. The famous white-faced chestnut, who was knocked down upon Mr. Blenkiron's death for the unexampled sum of 12,500 guineas, has lately been suffering from an attack of illness which caused no slight uneasiness to his owners; as was not unnatural when it is remembered that Blair Athol is only fourteen years old, and that the Cobham Stud might well hope to derive benefit from his services for at least ten years to come. We rejoice to hear that the last bulletin from Cobham reports the monarch of the stud to be out of danger, and it will be the wish of all who honor pluck and enterprise that his owners may not lose him for many years to come. But the early death of Lord Clifden is well calculated to remind us how well justified the late Sir Tatton Sykes was in speaking of his thoroughbreds under the name, which was often upon his lips, of "casualty stock."

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

LIFE IN THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BASQUE MEN AND WOMEN—THE DIVISION OF LABOR—A HARD-WORKED SEX.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

"Once upon a time," as the fairy tales say, there was a very nice young man who was affianced to an equally nice young woman. Things went on smoothly between them for some time, but, unfortunately, although the young man had no lack of prospects, yet he had prospects only, and was not in a position to enter the marriage state, until at least some of these prospects were realized. He laid his case plainly before his *fiancée*, and thereupon the usual amount of billing and cooing ensued. Before the first outburst of vows and counter vows had been brought to a close, the young woman assured her suitor that her love for him was so great she would live with him "upon bread and water only," an expression which was, perhaps, not quite original, but is at the same time very touching. A "happy thought" immediately struck the young man, and, turning upon her, his dark-brown eyes beaming with an excess of love and eternal devotion, he said: "Right, my love; you find the bread and I'll skirmish around for the water." "History is silent" as to how the engagement terminated, but unless this man was a Basque I am very much mistaken, in spite of the expression "skirmish" leading to the inference that the young couple hailed from the other side of the Atlantic. If he was not a Basque he ought to have been, for his ideas upon the division of labor serve admirably to illustrate the views of the Basques in this direction, at least as far as the men are concerned.

THE DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD LABOR.

As a matter of course, most of the household work obtaining in these provinces is performed by the women, with the exception of the cooking, which comes within the province of the men. This being the case, it would be but natural to suppose that the out-door labor was performed by the men. Unfortunately for the women, it is just the reverse. Not only does the drawing of water and the hewing of wood fall to the lot of the women, but they have to take their share in the cultivation of the soil, at which they work away with a will, caring but little whether they are toiling under a burning sun or in the midst of the heavy rain-falls which occur nearly every day here at this period of the year. Here they stand, with their coarse, black hair confined within the folds of a gay-colored silk or cotton kerchief, their dark-blue or red stuff dresses reaching but little below the knee, sometimes wearing stockings, but more generally with their muscular legs bare, and resembling in color those of a red Indian in consequence of long exposure to the sun. The women wield their *layas*, or two-pronged fork, the principal agricultural implement in vogue, with a strength of arm that would shame many a youth of eighteen or twenty summers.

THE SEX.

Until past the age of twenty-five or thirty the Basque women are decidedly pretty, but directly they begin to get to the shady side of thirty they fall off rapidly, and a few years suffices for the passage from girlhood to "haghood." At forty their shriveled skins resemble half-charred parchment as much as anything else, and the witches of Macbeth are much better looking than a Basque woman of fifty. Of course the constant exposure to the air will account in some measure for this, but it may also be attributed to the dislike the women have for the use of clean water. The priests, by whom they are governed in all that they eat, drink, think about, or perform, would do well to teach them the well-known text that "cleanliness is next to godliness." While it is open to doubt whether their spiritual guardians have ever essayed to give them this lesson, it is at least certain that the priests do not set the example, and therefore the seed, if it has ever been scattered, has fallen upon barren ground, and as the Basques live in a state of abject dirt and filthiness, so will they die. If they would pray less and wash more, they might have some chance of becoming respectable members of society.

THE MEN'S OCCUPATION.

But to take up once again the subject with which this paragraph commenced—namely, that the women in these provinces are much more manly than the men. Although the latter are not found lacking in industry and application when occasion requires, they are too much used to a guerrilla kind of life, and to working in the fields with their guns beside them, to pay much attention to agricultural pursuits, so long as their wives and daughters are able and willing to undertake the duties pertaining to the cultivation of the ground and the raising of crops. Upon the whole, the male portion of the Basque population are well satisfied with the circumstances with which they are surrounded during the civil war. As soldiers of Don Carlos they get their rations daily, and, although they do not receive their pay with the regularity they might desire, yet they are such easy-going fellows that they are ready to accept the will for the deed, and when their pay does come in they have such a jollification with red wine and *aguardiente* that the headaches and want of appetite which follow serve to remind them of it for many a day afterward, and before it has entirely slipped from their memory another week or ten days' pay arrives, and they have the same thing over again. The men are much better clothed this Winter than they were last, and, although the weather is very uncertain, yet they are so used to roughing it in the mountains that their quarters are considered pretty comfortable ones, although their beds consist of fern and straw, and many of the houses in which they are quartered are little better than four bare walls. Notwithstanding this the people would like to have peace, if it were only for the sake of returning to their wives and families, but peace without their *fueros*, and without the prospect of their continuing to enjoy their rights for the future without let or hindrance, they will not hear of. If they accept these rights at the hands of Alfonso XII. they know not how long they will last, and, therefore, irrespective of the motives by which they are actuated in fighting for one upon whom they look as their legitimate King, they are not likely to throw up the cause of Don Carlos for that of his cousin, at least so long as they believe they can hold their own in the Basque Provinces, as well as in Navarre.

EX-CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMEN.

Referring to the charge by Northerners that eighty-five ex-Confederate soldiers have been elected to the next Congress from the South, against only twenty-six Union soldiers, the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "They have forgotten the old slur about 'the cradle and the grave,' and choose to forget that the Southern people have very few other than these to select from, since nearly every man who had any brains was directly or indirectly connected with the army. No doubt it would suit these Radical editors to send us down a few civilian carpet-baggers, so that we might be enabled to lay aside the ex-Confederate soldiers, and be properly represented."

SINGULAR DEATH.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says that Mr. Lewis Zimmerman, a young man in charge of a school near Martinsburg, Blair County, Penn., died very suddenly, the other evening, from the effects of eating a frozen apple. He ate the apple immediately after dinner, and shortly after supper was attacked with severe pains and expired in fifteen minutes, before medical aid could be summoned.

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NOW OPEN.

An inspection solicited.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See City Record.

AT KINZEY'S.

SPRING GOODS.
BARGAINS IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT

Opening all the new styles in Hats and Bonnets.

Opening Parasols and Umbrellas. KINZEY.

Opening new Trimmings. KINZEY.

KINZEY.

New Patterns Hamburgs, 6c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 10c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 12½c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 15c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 18c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 20c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 22c. yard.
New Patterns Hamburgs, 25c. yard.

PRICES WAY DOWN.

All-linen Collars, 1c.
Valenciennes Lace Collars, 5c.
New Neck Ruffles, 10c.
Lace Ties and Bows.

LACES.

Real Guipure Laces, 15c. to $1 75.
Real Yak Laces, 15c. to 50c.
Fine Cluny Laces, 5c. yard up.
Valenciennes Laces, 2c. to 75c.
Thread Laces, 10c. to $3 50 yard.
Silk Brussels Nets, 25c. yard.
Silk Tissue Veils, 25c.
Sewing Silk Veils, 39c.
5,000 Warranted Real Lace Collars, Cluny, Thread, Valenciennes, Duchess, &c., to close, 25c. each.

OUR MOTTO.
POPULAR PRICES.

200 Dozen Seven-inch Silk Windsor Crape, Dechine, and Grenadine Ties, at 25c.

KINZEY.
KINZEY.

200 Dozen Five-inch Silk Windsor's Crape, Dechine, and Grenadine Ties, 15c. each.

BARGAINS.

2,500 Pieces Cashe's Snow-Drop Trimmings, 25c. piece.
3,000 Pieces Magic Ruflings, 11c., entire piece.

LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in Linen Towels.
Bargains in Linen Towelings.
Table Damask and Napkins.
Bargains in Fancy Muslins.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Jaconet Muslins.
Bargains in Lawns and Swisses.
Yard-wide Tucked Muslins, 25c.

HOSIERY.

Full Regular Half Hose, 15c.
Misses' Fancy Hose, 19c.
Ladies' Full Regular Hose, White and Brown, 21c.
Extra quality, 10 B, 25c.
Extra Balbriggans, 36c.
Full Regular Extra Length Silk Clocked Balbriggans, 48c.
Gents' and Boys' Ties, 5c. up.
Gents' 4-ply Linen Collars, 5c.

GLOVES.

One Button Kid Gloves, 19c.
Two Button Kid Gloves, 25c. up.
Lots of Gents' Gloves closing.
Beaver and Dog-skin, 50c. pair.
Excellent Opera, White, and Mode Kids, 50c. pair.

UNDERWEAR.

Cheapest and Best Lot of Muslin Underwear in the City.
Neatly Trimmed Chemise, 39c.
Extra Tucked and Trimmed, 56c.
Very Fine Corded Bands, 75c.
Ruffed and Ruffled, 96c.
20 Different Styles Fine Chemise, 75c. to $3 75.
Neatly Tucked Drawers, 39c.
Tucked and Trimmed, 58c.
Ruffed, Tucked, and Ruffled, 79c.
Very Fine Embroidered, 96c.
20 other styles Finely Made Drawers, 75c. to $2 75.
Nine-tucked Skirts, 56c.
Ruffled and Tucked, 74c.
Side Plaited and Tucked, $1.
Cambric Flounced and Tucked, 96c.
Twenty other styles of Fine Skirts, 75c. to $6.
Trimmed Night Dresses, 96c.
Ruffled and Tucked do., $1.
Fine Night Dresses, Low.
Toilet Sacques, 75c. up.
Aprons, large assortment.
Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Fine Whalebone Corsets, 39c.
Fine Woven Corsets, 50c. up.
Misses' Underwear, in every size and quality, low.
Infants' Goods, of every style and description, very low.

RIBBONS.

Cheapest Ribbons in New-York.
Silk Ribbons, 1c. to 25c. yard.
9, 12, and 16 Ribbons, 10c. yard.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs. KINZEY.
Bargains in fine Fans. KINZEY.
Great bargains in our Jewelry Department. KINZEY.
Swiss Frames, Velvet, and Gilt Frames, 25c. up. KINZEY.
Large Bohemian Vases, 25c.
100-yard Machine Silk, 5c.
Good Sewing Cotton 10c. dozen.
Good Pins, 14 rows, 2c. paper.
English Hair-pins, 2c. package.
Wax Beads, 3c. string.
Fine Jet Beads, 3c. bunch.
Crochet Cotton, 3c. spool.
Twilled Tapes, 1c. piece.
Brushes and Combs low.
Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card.
Alpaca Skirt Braids, 3c. piece.
Silk Elastic Belts, 25c.
Something new and cheap every day.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY,

CORNER 9TH ST.

OPENING OF IMPORTED SPRING FASHIONS, MONDAY, March 1, at S. T. TAYLOR'S, No. 816 Broadway. We have received from one of the dessinateurs of Worth and Pingat, choice models of walking and reception costumes, which are warranted to be of the highest order of elegance and fashion. These costumes, with other patterns, will be exhibited on opening day.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF TWO several chattel Mortgages executed by THE TRADERS' EXPRESS COMPANY to EDGAR FARMER and BENJAMIN W. BRADFORD, Trustees—one thereof bearing date the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, and the other thereof bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Essex on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874, and upon which default has been made—I will expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of said Traders' Express Company, Madison st., between Ferry and Lafayette, Newark, N. J., the property mortgaged, consisting of 43 horses, 12 double wagons, bows and canvas, 22 single wagons, bows and canvas, 1 business wagon, 5 double trucks, 2 double sleighs, 5 single sleighs, 17 sets double harness, 15 sets single harness, 21½ pair blankets, 23 breast-blankets, 48 halters, 12 express-trunks, 6 hand-trucks, 2 safes, office and stable fixtures, and appurtenances.
E. N. MILLER,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, No. 12 Washington place.
Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates. Sections rented by the month or quarter.
SAMUEL GRAHAM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY DESIRES TO DO WRITING IN AN office, book, or publishing house. Address Miss B., Box No. 243 Orange, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German Swiss woman; or nurse and sewing-maid; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 158 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid, with the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent Scotch girls together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; have good references, and will go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly competent; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, &c. Call or address M. W., No. 57 Watts st., third floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A SWISS LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement in a home to act as governess to one or two children; willing to assist or take full charge of the house-keeping; speaks French and German fluently; no objection to go out of town; best of reference from last employer. Address Swiss, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, and teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address HEYWOOD, Box No. 181 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH governess—daily or resident engagement—in a family or school, or as useful companion to a lady; is musical, and clever with her needle, or would be glad to meet with teaching by the hour; terms reasonable. Address O. E., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, PROTESTANT girl, with reference, a steady place; can do general or down-stairs work, and will try, by good behavior, to merit a home; is a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A KITCHEN-MAID, either in City or country; has good references and experience as such. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid; clever at hair-dressing; can operate on two machines; is active and obliging; City reference; would travel to Europe. Call or address No. 613 3d av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, Protestant, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT AND experienced nurse, who has lived with he for a number of years. Call at No. 19 North Washington square.

SECRETARY OR COMPANION.—BY A young lady as secretary or companion for an invalid, or as governess for small children; could give music lessons; satisfactory references given. Address C. W., Allegheny, Penn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS for family sewing; will wait on a lady, or do some light chamber-work; with City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with good City references; understands the management of a dining-room and care of silver equal to any butler. Seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room; good City references. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

WASHING.—WORK WANTED BY THE DAY, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, in the very best style; ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Call on or address, No. 411 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash, iron, or scrub; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 212 West 27th st., back room, No. 4.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

A VERBATIM STENOGRAPHER, FIVE years' experience, desires employment. Understands book-keeping. Address STENOGRAPHER, Post Office Box No. 5,716, New-York.

BUTLER AND SECOND WAITER.—BY TWO Prussians, aged twenty three and twenty-eight, situations in a first-class house; have lived together; both are competent, and know their duties thoroughly; City references. Address "Steady," Box No. 311, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, FIRST-CLASS man; is clean and neat, and thoroughly understands the care and management of first-class horses and carriages; willing and obliging; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; has the best of testimonials for the past eight years. Call or address M.W., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF experience and capability, sober and trustworthy; is disengaged on account of his employer not wanting a man for the Winter; a superior driver and first-class groom; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER, AND trustworthy man of long experience and capability; is a most thorough groom and good driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman aged thirty, who is disengaged on account of his employer having sold his horses; first-class careful driver; willing and obliging, and of good appearance; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man, who understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of gentleman's road team; has first-class City references. Address J. Mc T., No. 1,380 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP his stable, an engagement for his coachman, a Protestant (single) man; can speak very satisfactory of him. Address A. S., No. 534 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single, best City or country references, address W. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address P. D., Nos. 108 and 110 West 53d st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—HAD TWENTY-three years' experience in some of the largest and best establishments in England and five years in America; well versed in the cultivation of grapes, stove and greenhouse plants, orchard-house; also budding and grafting of all kinds of fruit trees, roses, &c., and very successful in the culture of the mushroom; also a good bouquet maker, and a first-class kitchen and flower gardener and new-ground workman; not afraid of work; can be well recommended for ability, sobriety, industry, and general good conduct. Address Florist, Box No. 214 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; understands all branches of the profession, including laying out or improving places; first-class reference as to ability, sobriety, &c.; fifteen years' experience. Address J. Beck, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, no family; understands the care of green-houses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best of reference. Address Thomas Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener, who came with him five years' ago; recommendations unsurpassed. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; married, small family; first-class reference. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or Box No. 194, Montclair, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) AS waiter in a private family; speaks French and English well, and has the very best of City references. Address H. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED LAD AS waiter; good City reference. Address by mail C. Wright, No. 42 West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

ACTIVE AND PRACTICAL YOUNG MEN wanted competent to take charge of stocks of real and imitation laces, embroideries, or household goods. Apply to EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Grand and Allen sts.

WANTED.—A LEADING HOUSE DESIRES TO engage one or more experienced salesmen to travel to sell specialties to the grocery trade in cities through the States. None need apply except those who have had experience and can give first-class references.

Applications must state age, occupation for past five years at least, route traveled, &c., &c.

Address SPECIALTIES, Box No. 1,640 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm; one who understands the milk business preferred; must be willing to work. Address, with reference, F. T., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch. Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist with sewing, in a small family; wages $12. Call on Monday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 244 East 15th st.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOOK-keeper who has had some experience in foreign accounts. Address, giving references and salary expected, Box No. 2,229 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDING ACCOMODATIONS.

42d st., near 5th av., front hall room.
34th st., West, three handsome large rooms.
27th st., near Broadway, handsome parlor extension.
27th st., near Broadway, three double rooms.
28th st., near 5th av., large and small room.
24th st., near Broadway, second floor, four rooms.
45th st., near Broadway, second floor, two rooms.
52d st., West, alcove room, private family.
24th st., West, handsome double and single rooms.

J. G. SANDS,
Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
has to offer, March 1, one of her finest suites and other rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM TO LET—Elegantly furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or singly; hot and cold water, and every convenience.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY and 46th st.—Sunny rooms with board, hot and cold water, bath; moderate prices; Broadway cars pass door. References.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor furnished to lot, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park, parlor and bedrooms, second floor, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; house and board first-class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two rooms to let, with board. Address, with reference, X., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST. GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant apartments, with first-class board and attendance; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story; back room, fourth story; and hall room, with board.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST. ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, with or without board, in a private family; fine location. Apply at No. 178 2d av.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD suitable for gentlemen, vacant, at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty closets; private table it desired; no moving in May; references.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE A GENtleman and his wife and give them nice room and board. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED second floor with first-class board in a private family. References.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST., CENTRAL LOCATION, desirable handsomely-furnished rooms, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room, for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A HALL ROOM ON third floor, front, with board. References.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, board and three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second or third floor, on east side of City, below 42d st.; breakfast at 7 o'clock; first-class references given and required; terms moderate. Address B. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE board with a pleasant family in the country, within fifty miles of New-York; near Sound preferred; accommodations for one horse. References given and required. Address, with terms, HOME, Box No. 305, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..........$685,600

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see City Record.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

$100,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale, secured by 5,000 acres coal and iron lands in Ohio, besides buildings, furnaces, &c., in operation. Lowest estimated value, $300,000. Principal and interest payable in New-York. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE WALK AT THE HIPPODROME.

500 MILES IN SIX DAYS!

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,

the renowned American pedestrian, and

Prof. J. R. JUDD,

the celebrated athlete and trainer, will commence at five minutes past midnight (12:05 A. M., MONDAY, March 1) the greatest COMPETITIVE TRIAL OF HUMAN ENDURANCE ever attempted. It is expected that the first twenty-four hours' walk will score 115 miles. Doors open at all hours, day and night.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

JUDGES CHOSEN FROM THE PRINCIPAL ATHLETIC CLUBS.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION EVER ORGANIZED, WILL BE ON EXHIBITION DURING THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST,

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE!
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE!
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE!

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE BIG BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TUESDAY.
RISTORI..........as..........ELIZABETH—TUESDAY
RISTORI..........as.....MARY STUART—WEDNESDAY
RISTORI..........as..........ELIZABETH—THURSDAY
RISTORI..........as..........MEDEA—FRIDAY
RISTORI GALA MATINEE..........SATURDAY

Messrs. Maurice Grau and Chizzola respectfully announce that

Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (the Marchioness del Grillo,) now on her farewell tour of the world.

will make her reappearance on the American stage and inaugurate her farewell season in New-York at the LYCEUM THEATRE, TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, in Giacometti's historical drama,

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,

Supported by complete Dramatic Company.

WEDNESDAY—MARY STUART. THURSDAY ELIZABETH. FRIDAY—MEDEA. SATURDAY—GALA RISTORI MATINEE.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two exhibitions daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

AN IMMENSE NEW SENSATION.

First appearance in the world of the UNRIVALED GALAXY OF BEAUTY.

FORTY LADIES OF UNSURPASSED LOVELINESS have been engaged as a superb display of LONG AND LUXURIANT HAIR.
Cannot be excelled by the HAREM OF THE GRAND TURK.

In addition to the above enormous attraction, the unique cyclorama of PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, with its GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
EDWIN BYRON, the talented IMITATOR.
PROF. GILBERT and his TRAINED BIRDS.
Panorama, entitled "ALL AROUND THE WORLD."
THE ENCHANTED CABINET, &c., &c.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages.
TERMS—Classes of three pupils, $10 per quarter.
Classes of two pupils, $15 per quarter.
NEW CLASSES FORMED DAILY.
Strictly PRIVATE lessons, $30 per quarter.
SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE QUARTER begins from date of entrance.
MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ANTOINE REIFF, JR., GEORGE W. MORGAN, W. F. MILLS, AUGUST ARNOLD, Signor E. MARZO, A. STEINHAUS, MARK HALLAM, altogether forty-one eminent artists and professors, give their personal attention to the different branches at the New-York Conservatory.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

CONCERT AT ARMORY, 14TH ST.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1875.

THE GEMS FROM THE TALISMAN.

"The Lady Eveline," sung by Miss Kellogg, 50 cents; "Beneath a Portal," sung by Miss Beaumont, 50 cents; "The Rose Song," sung by Mr. Maas, 40 cents; "Oh, Who shall Sing the Rapture?" sung by Mr. Carleton; Talisman March, 50 cents; Libretto of the Opera, 40 cents.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property. $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $5,000, $4,000. JOHN H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1875, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Monday, March 1, 1875. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE "REAL ESTATE and Mortgage Bonds" of this Company, due March 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Southside Railroad of Long Island, falling due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1875, ON the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1 on the Flint and Père Marquette Railway Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF MARCH, 1875, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANK, fiscal agent of the State of Texas, will pay, on presentation, the coupons due March 1, 1875, both gold and currency, from the bonds of the State of Texas.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.
Farewell performance of
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, at 7:30 o'clock,
Richard Wagner's grand romantic opera,
LOHENGRIN,
With its splendid scenery, superb costumes, gorgeous mise en scene, largely increased chorus and orchestra, and fine cast, including
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON, first time as ELSA,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signors CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.
To be followed by
1. Overture from the opera "Sorrentino"......Muzio.
2. The Third Act of Ricci's opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Signors TAGLIAPIETRA, FIORINI, SCOLARA, &c.
3. First performance in America of two posthumous compositions of Rossini, (first performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1873,) instrumented and sent to Signor Muzio by Sir Michael Costa.
a. "Ave Maria."
MARESI, CARY, BENFRATELLI, FIORINI.
b. The Song of the Titans,
FOR CHORUS OF BASS VOICES.
4. To conclude with the French National Hymn,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $16; family circle, $1.
The sale of reserved seats will commence Wednesday, March 3, 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL,

Under the management of the
PURIM ASSOCIATION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.
TICKETS, $10,
ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
Can be procured of
M. H. MOSES, President, No. 81 Vesey st.
HENRY S. ALLEN, No. 40 Exchange place.
A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway.
A. H. SEIXAS, No. 908 Broadway.
HENRY RICE, No. 17 White st.
C. L. HALLGARTEN, No. 28 Broad st.
SOL. B. SOLOMON, No. 659 Broadway.
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 13 Broad st.
ARNOLD TANZER, No. 51 Greene st.
J. S. ISAACS, Secretary, No. 37 Mercer st.,
And of any member of the committee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; NEXT (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
108TH TO 114TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell, will appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE SUCCESS, KING DING DONG.
NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the Garnellas, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John C. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, March 1, and during the week,
Mr. JOHN ALLEN,
in his sensational drame, SCHNEIDER.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER in the new farce,
THE YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE.
MONDAY, March 8, Miss SOPHIE MILES for six nights.
Around the World in Eighty Days, in active preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
LIFE UP-TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.
SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,
of
FISK UNIVERSITY,
will give a
CONCERT OF SLAVE SONGS,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Chandler's, No. 172 Montague st.

MEETINGS.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
51st st. and Lexington av.
The Annual Meeting (Twenty-first Anniversary) of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the Institution on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, at 12 M. By order
M. L. CRAVEN, Secretary.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.—Third annual meeting, Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1875, at 8 o'clock. William Cullen Bryant will preside. Addresses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and Judge C. P. Daly.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH ART. GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL BE FOUND:

Alfred Cox,	Brissot.
David Roberts,	Simonetti.
J. Crome,	Detti.
W. Knell,	Compte-Calix.
A. Bouvier,	Speecifico.
W. Cruickshank,	Saunier.
E. Richardson,	Ten Kate.
T. L. Rowbotham,	Mignot.
Sam Prout,	F. O. C. Darley.
C. Pearson,	E. Murray.
T. C. Dibdin,	A. Calame.
E. Penley,	Pesoini.
G. Hall,	Compi.
J. Price,	Di Honi.
J. Drummond,	Jaimie.
J. Varley,	Meneghini.
J. Salmon,	George Washington.
Paul Marney,	W. Craig.
T. Collier,	Descamps.
S. Taylor,	Levorati.

And many others.

THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV., ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 4 AND 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE ABOVE WATER COLORS ARE ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND WILL BE SOLD WITH THE PICTURE.

ART SALE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
(PICTURES AND FRAMES SOLD AS ONE LOT.)
REOPENING OF THE OLD SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, WITH A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

F. E. Church,	Pollentine,
A. Bierstadt,	Vinter,
S. J. Guy,	Meadows,
V. Nehlig,	E. Accard,
T. B. Read,	N. Diaz,
Van Elton,	L. Loloir,
Mignot,	Amberg,
Roth,	Vernier,
Kinvassy,	Vester,
Hierring,	De Leeuw,
G. Clare,	Gertz,
Larra,	Bennett,
Pinchart,	Broome,
Van der Oudertt,	A. Morris,
Rosenboom,	Girardet,
Brus,	And many others.

THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT NO. 845 BROADWAY, AND WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2 AND 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK. THE ABOVE ARE ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED IN THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—PRIVATE STABLE; rooms for coachman; first-class location; new, and lease if desired for term of three or five years.
YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

NO. 160 WEST 13TH ST.—LARGE STABLE with rooms for coachman to let. Apply on premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor
EIGHT NEW STARS, EIGHT NEW STARS, EIGHT
In conjunction with the present mammoth company.
First week of the beautiful actress and pantomimist,

MLLE. MARIE ZOE.

Mlle. ZOE will appear as the

FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Also introduce her wonderful trick of
PASSING A SWORD THROUGH HER BODY.
The world-renowned wire-walker

SHED.

The original magic barrel performer,

F. F. LEVANTINE.

First appearance of the London Comique,

MR. HARRY BROWN.

The beautiful vocalist—first appearance,

MISS ST. JOHN.

Scott and Forrest,

IN THEIR SOMERSAULT CLOG.
Return of the best of all Dutch Comedians,

MR. GEO. S. KNIGHT.

He will appear as WESTON the WALKIST
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO,
Introducing all the favorites.
Mr. HARRY KERNELL, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. WM. CARTER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Miss AMY ROBERTS, Miss ALICE BENNETT,
and the entire company in a new and pleasing programme, concluding with the sensation drama, adapted for this theatre, entitled
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
The entire company in the cast.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOTICE.—TUESDAY, March 2, an EXTRA MATINEE will be given in aid of the charitable institution,

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The gross receipts will be devoted to the relief of the poor of the Fourteenth Ward.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In preparation for speedy production, the Irish drama, entitled

Pyke O'Callaghan.

By the production of this drama entire, the public will have an opportunity of deciding its resemblance to the drama claimed by the man at the upper part of Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, 1875.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
J. A. ZIMMERMAN,
Bulwer's five act play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
LOOK AT THE VOLUNTEER CAST.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
MISS ROSE EYTINGE.....as..........PAULINE
By kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, Union Square Theatre.
Mons. Beanseant..........MR. JOHN CARROLL
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq., Wallack's Theatre.
Glavis..........MR. W. R. FLOYD
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq., Wallack's Theatre.
Col. Damas..........MR. JOHN JACK
M. Deschappelles..........MR. JOHN MATTHEWS
By kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, Union Square Theatre.
Landlord..........MR. J. W. BRUTONE
Mme. Deschappelles..........MISS MARY WELLS
Widow Melnotte..........MADAME PONISI
By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.
Seats can now be secured at the box office.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........Haydn
SINFONIA, RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia ARIA, Hence, hence, } Semele, II act..Handel
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95. (new)..........Rubinstein
Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE
FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"
THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.
Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagements.
GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.
Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHELE.
Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

MACCABE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Last night but five of
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The most popular entertainment of the age.

MACCABE.—LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF FREDERIC MACCABE, whose triumphant engagement in New-York is interrupted at the height of its brilliant success by imperative business appointments in Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

MACCABE.—SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN.—The applause and success which especially greeted the dual impersonation of SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN has induced Mr. MACCABE to announce its repetition at every performance
DURING THE FAREWELL WEEK.

MACCABE'S FINAL REPRESENTATIONS IN New-York.—LAST SIX NIGHTS of those marvels of delineations, "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS," "MISS MARY MAY," "THE FASCINATING FELLOW," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.—EVERY EVENING AT 8, MATINEE SATURDAY at 2, in all his great and original assumption of characters, songs, improvisations, and Sartorial Surprises, as performed during the past twelve weeks at Robinson Hall to the largest and most discriminating audiences, and avowedly the most fashionable of the season. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for four days.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.
For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO, SINGING, AND harmony gives lessons one month free, and moderate terms if suited. Address PROFESSOR, No. 341 West 28th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED March 1, for a Manufacturing Company in this City.—Party must be fully competent, and furnish A1 references, and will be required to invest $10,000 to $15,000 in stock, which will pay twenty-five to thirty per cent. Salary $150 per month. Applicants must give real name and address to secure attention. Address FULTON, Box No. 114 Times office.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A CUSTOM TAILORing establishment in Jersey City, doing a first-class trade, who is about to retire, will dispose of his stock and business on very liberal terms. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and would prove an excellent investment. Address A., Box No. 202, New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED importing house, whose senior partners have retired rich, an energetic man with $30,000 at his command. Address, with real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 126 Times Office.

COUNTRY STORE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR Sale—Forty miles from City by Harlem Railroad. J. J. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

CARPENTER-SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE at No. 159 West 31st st., in the rear.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

INSPECTION OF THE BUILDINGS BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

ARREST OF INSPECTORS—DILATORY WORK ON THE DEBRIS—WHAT MAYOR WICKHAM THINKS ABOUT THE DANGEROUS WALL—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Operations were begun yesterday morning in relation to the Duane street calamity by Special Officer Dorsey, who arrested ex-Inspector Nicholas Murphy and Inspector W. T. Croft, of the Department of Buildings, on Coroner Eickhoff's warrant. Murphy and Croft were taken before the Coroner and suffered to go on their own recognizance until 3 o'clock, when they were told to furnish bail in the sum of $3,000 each. Later in the day Murphy returned to the Coroner's office with Mr. William T. A. Hart, of No. 65 Prince street, who signed Murphy's bail bond. Croft went to and from the office twice or thrice in expectation of the arrival of Mr. Dudley, of the Building Department, but up to 3 o'clock, when Coroner Eickhoff left his office, Croft's bail had not been perfected.

After sending the officer to make these arrests the Coroner swore in his jury at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Four of those summoned were excused, being either ill or out of town, and the following thirteen compose the jury: Oswald Ottendorfer, foreman, *Staats Zeitung* Building; Eugene Kelly, No. 45 Exchange place; Edwin R. Meade, No. 93 Nassau street; James Lynch, No. 148 West Twenty second street; Thomas D. Thornell, No. 120 Broadway; Edward O. Jenkins, No. 223 William street; Edward L. Donnelly, No. 368 West Twenty-third street; John F. Trow, No. 11 University place; Henry S. Therbell, No. 38 West Twentieth street; Gustave Lewick, No. 278 Grand street; Joseph Melius, No. 530 Broadway; D. O'Donoghue, No. 102 Chambers street; Thomas Maher, No. 316 West Thirty-first street.

The jury, in company with the Coroner and Capt. Lowrie, visited the church and critically inspected the gallery and staircase where five persons met their death. Passing through the belfry they went on to the roof of the church and viewed the wall, a portion of which had fallen. Then proceeding to Sweeny's Hotel, they went on the roof of that building and examined the eastern wall, which was considered by the Department of Buildings as the more dangerous of the two. They found this wall sprung nearly four inches to the west. Passing through Chatham street to the eastern entrance of Mr. Shaw's store, the jury viewed the ruined building on the inside. Returning to Sweeny's Hotel, they held a session, and decided that the walls should be pulled down immediately, and requested the Coroner to see that it was done.

The jury then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when they will meet at the Coroner's office to hear the testimony of the owner, architect, and builder, Superintendent Adams, and all the officials of his department who have had anything to do with Mr. Shaw's building; as well as several architects directed by the Coroner to examine the ruins and give opinions as experts.

Coroner Eickhoff sent the following letter to Superintendent Adams at 11:30 A. M.:

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 40 EAST HOUSTON STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Walter W. Adams, Esq., Superintendent of Buildings:

DEAR SIR: The jury which has been summoned by me to investigate the late disaster, after examining the ruins in Duane street, has asked me to order the walls of the building to be taken down, and I now request you to cause the walls of the building, (Shaw's building,) including the east wall towards Sweeny's Hotel, to be taken down immediately, (proper precautions being taken in regard to the safety of the workmen there employed,) as said walls seem to be now in as dangerous a condition as they apparently have been heretofore. Respectfully yours,

ANTHONY EICKHOFF, Coroner.

The letter was received and opened by Assistant Superintendent Dudley, who replied that it should be attended to at once. Mr. Shaw was immediately notified, and directed Mr. Snook, the architect, to proceed with the work at once.

A view of the building from the inside gives the impression that another fall is imminent. A considerable portion of the temporary wood-work was smashed by the heavy beams which fell on the inside when the brick wall toppled over, and the second floor, which partly remains, is bent by the weight of rubbish resting on it. The east wall is also inclined three or four inches from the perpendicular. This is "toggled up," and "toggles" or rope stays also hold the west and north walls, and the rubbish is being removed to allow the workmen access. The wall is just such a one as the old Volunteer Fire Department would have pulled down within twelve hours after a fire, but under the present red-tape system there seems a prospect that several days may even yet elapse before the walls come down. No less than four men stood overseeing the work yesterday afternoon—Mr. Snook, the architect; Mr. Titus, the builder, and Messrs. Dudley and Maginnis of the Department of Buildings. Six or eight men were at work, and Mr. Snook was urging Mr. Titus to obtain more laborers. Mr. Titus stood speechless, and the other two looked on. It was determined to continue the work to-day if men could be got to work, but there seemed to be no plan devised for securing extra labor.

Early yesterday morning Mayor Wickham visited the scene of the disaster and examined the broken walls and the damaged church. A TIMES reporter called at his office and inquired his opinion, as an ex-fireman and an expert, on the condition of the walls and the advisability of letting them stand.

"I don't think," said his Honor, "that this is the proper time for me to express an opinion, as I may have to make a thorough investigation of the matter."

"Do you think the walls are in a fit condition to stand as they are now?" asked the reporter.

"I did not make a close enough examination of them to be able to answer that," said the Mayor. "I suppose, of course, those who have the matter in charge have made such an examination. It did not occur to me to suggest to Mr. Adams when he was here yesterday to do this, as it seemed a matter of course. If he has not done it I should certainly consider it serious neglect. If I were in charge of anything of that kind, the first thing I should do would be to examine the remains and see what was to be done. The fact that the people in the tenement house adjoining have been warned away, would indicate that those who have examined the walls closely do not consider them safe."

None of the injured have died. The dead are to be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Rose Ann McGlynn, aged fifty, of No. 13 Vandewater street.

Michael McCarthy, aged twenty, of No. 42 Park street.

Mary A. Connors, aged twenty-five, of No. 37 Park street.

Catharine McGlinniss, aged fifty, of No. 22 City Hall place.

Thomas Feeney, aged nine, of No. 19 City Hall place.

There will be no funeral services at the residences, but the remains will be taken to the mortuary chapel of the cemetery, where the priest in charge will read the usual burial service. On Monday morning at 10 o'clock a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay street, for the repose of the souls of the victims. Father Curran will officiate and the choir of St. Andrew's Church will furnish the music.

Letters and proffers of assistance of all kinds have poured in on Father Curran during the past two days. Among the offers he mentioned with especial gratitude one from St. Vincent Hospital, one from Mount St. Vincent Convent, and one from a druggist who offered to furnish, without charge, all the medicines needed by the injured.

A subscription list for the relief of the families of the dead and wounded has been started among the parishioners, who organized a relief committee, and the following checks have been handed Father Curran: Henry Hughes, $200; Morgan Jones, $200; ex-Sheriff Brennan, $100; ex-Justice Dowling, $100; Butcher & Butler, $100; M. B. Brown, $100; Major Keely, $50; Patrick Geraghty, $35; J. B. Gibbs & Co., $10. Subscriptions have also been received from John Morrissey, Superintendent Walling, and others.

It was reported yesterday that Mayor Wickham intended to prefer charges against the Building Department for negligence in connection with the disaster.

FURTHER DISCHARGES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector Anthon, Naval Officer Lafin, Pension Agent Dutcher, and the Collector's private Secretary, Mr. Phillips, spent the greater part of Friday night in the Naval Office, poring over the lists of Customs employes, and endeavoring, by comparison with lists furnished at the Collector's request by the Presidents of the District Republican organizations of this City and Brooklyn, to determine upon seventy new names for removal. The orders from Washington were imperative. All the Collector could do was to have the time extended from the 15th inst. until the 1st of March. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to cut right and left, without consulting with the heads of the various departments, who would have protested that further discharges would seriously impair the efficiency of their divisions. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the little gathering broke up. Mr. Phillips did not go home at all, remaining in the Custom-house all night. When the news about the midnight caucus became noised about yesterday morning, there was fear and trembling in the various departments, and it was not until after two o'clock in the afternoon that the suspense was ended. It was then learned that seven inspectors, seven store-keepers, and seven clerks had been notified that their services would no longer be required. Among the latter was the son of Rev. Dr. Vinton, who held a position in the Auditor's Department. It was believed that the forty or fifty others to be discharged had also been determined upon, and that their notices would be served last evening, but all the Collector would say upon that subject was that he contemplated further removals shortly.

A schedule for the equalization of salaries to go into effect to-morrow has also been adopted, but the details could not be learned, further than that the aggregate reduction would be considerable. Among the other changes made at the caucus was that in relation to the Third Division, which, including the store-keepers and the bonded warehouses, formerly presided over by Col. Des Anges, has been placed in charge of the Store-keeper of the Port, Deputy Collector Lydecker. The entry clerks of the Third and Fifth Divisions have been consolidated into the latter division, and the liquidating clerks have also been consolidated into the same division. The discharged men take their fate very mournfully. Their removals were a complete surprise to them, and last night they were running around in every direction endeavoring to secure influence to bear upon the Collector for their reinstatement. The salary of the Collector's private Secretary has been increased to that of a full deputy, $3,000 per year.

THE WRECKED VICKSBURG.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—THE FIRE ISLAND LIGHT DEFECTIVE—PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

Information was received yesterday by Mr. Herman Gelpcke, the agent in this City for the owners of the steamer Vicksburg, which was lost on Thursday night off Fire Island, that the vessel, though still standing above water, was fast going to pieces. Yesterday her masts were standing and the light remained burning at the mast-head as when she was abandoned. Capt. Rudolph, who had charge of the Vicksburg, attributes the disaster to a defect in the revolving light at Fire Island, which should ordinarily flash at intervals of one minute. When the Captain, after having been involved in a dense fog for two days, discovered this light, the flashes, he states, were at intervals of only twenty seconds by his chronometer. From this circumstance he was led to believe that he had sighted the Barnegat Light, which revolves at intervals of ten seconds. Owing to this mistake he was led to stand in to the shore much closer than he would have done had he known the true position of the vessel at that time. A heavy gale, which then sprang up, rendered it impossible for him to stand off from the shore, and the vessel was soon carried over the outer bar and lodged on the sands. The captain at once saw that all hope of saving the vessel was lost. A heavy sea, lashed by the fury of the gale, washed over her, and her timbers began to give way as she rolled heavily in the surf. He then directed all his efforts to save the passengers and crew. Such, however, was the fury with which the breakers were hurled along the shore that he considered it too dangerous to trust the passengers to the ship's boats, and, accompanied by the purser and second officer, went ashore to procure assistance from Government Station No. 21. Here, however, he was doomed to disappointment, as no life-boats could be had. The men were then obliged to proceed to Station No. 22, five miles distant, to procure boats and other assistance. Upon their return the life-boats were sent alongside the Vicksburg, and after much danger and hardship the passengers were all safely landed, with the exception of the first cook, J. Wilson, who was drowned. The passengers speak in the highest terms of Capt. Rudolph and the crew of the Vicksburg for the bravery and courage with which they discharged their duties under the trying circumstances in which they were placed. Yesterday large quantities of fruit drifted in shore from the wreck and was being secured.

The following is a complete list of the cargo, with the names of the consignees:

From Port Royal.—Inman, Swan & Co., 189 bales cotton; William Bryce & Co., 16 bales cotton; Dollner, Potter & Co., 96 barrels resin; S. C. Gibbes, 1 barrel potatoes; O. A. White, 1 barrel turnips; F. D. Frietag, 1 box merchandise; Hooks Smelting Company, 1 barrel brass; James Ford, 1 barrel merchandise.

From Fernandina.—Earle & Perkins, 296 bales cotton; H. L. Ritch & Co., 16 bales cotton; Merrick Thread Company, 64 bales S. I. Cotton; John Parsons & Co., 2 bales cotton; John Parsons & Co., 26 boxes Oranges; John Parsons & Co., 56 bags green peas; Chater & King, 165 barrels spirits turpentine; Dollner, Potter & Co., 4 barrels spirits turpentine; Dollner, Potter & Co., 14 barrels resin; E. J. Willets, 320 barrels resin; order, 36 barrels resin; Earle & Perkins, 1 box merchandise; C. E. Howe, 6 boxes oranges; Powers & Weightman, 1 barrel orange juice; T. Welkins, 21 bales moss; E. Faber, 4 cases cedar; J. G. Crane, 2 barrels potatoes; Seward & Co., 76 logs cedar; David Vinton, 3 boxes live quail; Robert Adair, 1 box merchandise; H. M. Brewster, 11 barrels, 4 casks, 5 boxes straw goods; Julius Klatz, 9 barrels, 10 cases straw goods; Schultz & Hecht, 2 cases braid; P. Reed, 2 barrels vegetables; J. Kydd, 6 boxes vegetables.

The following is the list of passengers: Mr. W. H. Johnston, Capt. F. Maconky, Squan Beach, N. J.; Mr. J. Osmer, Port Royal, S. C.; Mr. J. R. Hobson, New-Jersey; Dr. G. C. Kissam, Mrs. G. C. Kissam, Miss Maud Kissam, Mrs. G. H. Kissam, Jamaica, Long Island; Johnson, servant to Dr. Kissam; Mrs. and Mrs. Griffin, New Rochelle.

The Vicksburg was valued at $75,000, and was only partially insured in Germany. The cargo is valued at $150,000, but it is expected that one-fourth of it will be saved.

THE STRANDED STEAM-SHIPS.

THE QUEEN BEING BROUGHT UP STREAM.

The steam-ship Queen, of the National Line, which was run ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., during the gale of Thursday, will be brought into dock to-day to discharge her cargo. Yesterday she was lying at anchor in the harbor. Only a small portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, and it is expected that the greater part of it will be saved by the wreckers.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP PARTHIA.

The steam-ship Parthia, of the Cunard Line, which was driven on Bedloe's Island, was floated off at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. From inquiries made at the office of the Cunard Line, yesterday, it was ascertained that no damage was sustained by the vessel or cargo.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT WALLING.

Superintendent Walling was yesterday served with copies of charges preferred against him by Mr. S. C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, under direction of the Board of Police. The complaint alleges that the Superintendent was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer in violating section 52 of the charter of 1875, which provides that "each member of the Police Force, under penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the board, shall immediately upon an arrest convey in person the offender before the nearest sitting Magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the Magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station-house or precinct thereof until the next regular public sitting of the Magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law." The charge is based upon the arrest and alleged illegal detention of John Sweeney and Daniel Haurey for stealing a safe containing a large amount in money and bonds from the office of the Adams Express Company. The readers of THE TIMES will remember that these men were arrested at midnight on Friday, the 5th inst., and were not arraigned before a magistrate until the following Monday. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the accused, recently preferred charges against the Police Commissioners for allowing such a violation of the provisions of the charter, and these charges are now pending before Mayor Wickham. The Police Commissioners claimed to have been ignorant of the actions of the Superintendent, and as he is as amenable to discipline as any other member of the force, the charges have now been preferred against him. The Superintendent is also charged with violating rule 42 of the Police Department, which requires the Superintendent to report daily to the board whether any persons have been held in custody for a longer period than the preceding twenty-four hours, and if so, the reasons therefor. The trial of the Superintendent on these charges will take place to-morrow. A. Oakey Hall has been subpoenaed as a witness, and the Superintendent will be defended by Mr. John H. Strahan.

THE MAYOR AND COMMISSIONER VAN NORT.

Commissioner Van Nort again denied yesterday that he had tendered his resignation to Mayor Wickham. It is said, however, that he has the matter under advisement and will decide to-morrow whether he will vacate his office or not. There are many candidates for the position, but it is considered likely that in the event of a vacancy it will be given to Gen. Fitz John Porter. The Department of Public Works has an immense amount of patronage at its disposal. It has directly and indirectly about 3,000 places in its gift, including those for laborers. All this patronage is to be given to Tammany by Mr. Van Nort's successor, should the latter resign.

A SUIT AGAINST A SWINDLER'S BANK ACCOUNT.

Some time ago Mr. Henry T. Williams, a New-York merchant doing an extensive business in other States, had in his employ a confidential agent named William S. Somers. The agent recently left Mr. Williams, and the latter discovered that his confidential agent had been swindling him for a long period. Somers' method was to take the letters from Mr. Williams' post-office box containing orders from customers, pocket the remittances, and fill the orders by stealing goods from his employer. When charged with the swindle, Somers made restitution to the extent of $800. Mr. Williams, however, claimed that Somers had stolen more than that amount, and commenced suit to recover the balance in the Supreme Court. Yesterday application was made on the part of Mr. Williams for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Savings Bank, in which institution Somers has an account of $1,400, from paying him the money pending the trial of the suit. Judge Pratt granted the injunction and an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

THE SATURDAY MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE NOT A SCHOOL FOR LEGISLATORS—"BOSS" KELLY EXPLAINS—REPORTS OF THE CENSUS—RAPID TRANSIT AND TAXATION COMMITTEES.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday at Tammany Hall, John Kelly in the chair. Senator Gross and Assemblymen Costigan, Hauschell, Waehner, Stauff, Keenan, Bennett, and Muller were present, but did not take any active part in the discussions upon the several questions introduced. The Chairman said that the impression had got abroad that the Saturday afternoon meetings of the Committee on Organization were held for the purpose of instructing members of the Legislature in regard to what measures they should support, and how they should vote at Albany. This was not so. Members of the Legislature who attended the meetings of the committee did so of their own accord. Their attendance was not required by the party organization. Whatever might be the views expressed at the meetings of the committee, the representatives of the party in the Legislature were free to act as they saw fit. The Committees on the Equalization of State Taxes and on Rapid Transit reported progress. The former stated that the report of Tax Commissioner Andrews had been verified, so far as the committee had investigated the matter. It was not deemed advisable, however, for the organization to anticipate action which might be taken by the committee appointed by the Legislature, which now had the subject under consideration. The Committee on Rapid Transit stated that the question of rapid transit had been inquired into, and that a report on the subject would be made next Saturday. The Committee on the State Census, also appointed last week, made a full report. Among other things the report stated that the United States census, taken in 1860, returned a population of 814,254 for the City, and the State census, taken in 1865, only five years later, 726,826. Although it was evident to everybody that the uptown wards of the City had increased in population, the census of 1865 showed that it had diminished. The first census of the City taken by the United States authorities in 1870, showed a population of 926,341, and the second one 943,842, proving clearly that errors were very likely to be made in the work of census taking. In view of the palpable inaccuracies of the State census of 1865 the report recommended that great caution should be observed in the selection of intelligent men to act as enumerators. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The Tammany leaders hope, by means of a census taken after their own ideas, to show a population large enough to give the Democratic City of New-York thirty-two Assemblymen in the City, exclusive of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, instead of twenty-one as at present, and eighth Senators instead of five.

REPORTED EMBARRASSMENT OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Thomas A. Vyse, ex-President of the Ninth National Bank, borrowed $475,000 from the institution some time ago, giving as security a mortgage upon his real estate, which at his request was not recorded. On the failure of the firm of Vyse & Co. shortly after, other creditors became entitled to the first claim on the property before the bank had recorded its mortgage. Under these circumstances the bank, it was stated, would be a loser to the full amount of the loan, and in consequence be seriously embarrassed, if not forced to suspend. A TIMES reporter called last evening on Mr. Barnett L. Solomon, one of the Directors of the bank, to ascertain whether there was any truth in the statements. Mr. Solomon said that there was not the slightest danger of the solvency of the Ninth National Bank. Mr. Vyse had ceased to be President of the bank twelve months ago, and he [Mr. Solomon] did not believe the bank would lose a single dollar on any of its transactions with Mr. Vyse. There was no truth, he said, in the statement that the bank did not hold good security for any loans advanced to Mr. Vyse. The concern had made no mistake in the securities received for its loan, and would not suffer anything by the failure of Vyse & Co.

BUSINESS AT THE TREASURY.

The receipts and disbursements of the Assistant Treasurer in this City during the month of February have been as follows: Receipts—On account of Customs, $12,031,058 14; gold notes, $3,940,100; internal revenue, $190,422 76; certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872, $4,755,000; Post Office, $375,474 12; transfers, $10,721,981 25; patent fees, $1,933; miscellaneous, $1,178,988 69; disbursing accounts, $17,828,686 01; Assay Office, $254,584 30; interest accounts, coin, $5,028,394 47; interest accounts, currency, $24,415 76; total, $56,331,038 50; balance Jan. 31, $92,893,541 10; grand total, $149,224,579 60. Payments—Treasury drafts, $23,032,368 35; Post Office drafts, $559,604 75; disbursing accounts, $18,812,419 17; Assay Office, $365,469 69; interest accounts, coin, $6,332,306 46; interest accounts, currency, $41,004 16; total, $49,143,172 98. Balance, $100,081,406 62. Balance to credit Treasurer United States, $85,190,142 44; disbursing accounts, $12,200,634 51; Assay Office, $2,683,279 67; interest accounts, currency, $7,350. The receipts from Customs during the month exceeded those of February, 1874, by $1,644,492 52.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the Assay Office in this City during the month of February: Deposits of gold—Foreign coins, $101,800; foreign bullion, $60,000; United States bullion, $190,200; United States bullion, (redeposits,) $50,000; jewelers' bars, $40,000; total, $442,000. Deposits of silver, including purchases—Jewelers' bars, $10,000; foreign coins, $3,000; foreign bullion, $3,000; United States bullion, (contained in gold,) $4,000; United States bullion, (redeposits,) $6,500; United States bullion, Lake Superior, $3,000; United States bullion, Colorado, $200,000; United States bullion, Utah, $40,000; United States bullion, Nevada, $35,000; United States bullion, old coins, $500; United States bullion, New-Mexico, $3,000; total, $308,000. Total deposits, $750,000. Amount payable in bars, $500,000; in coins, $250,000. Gold bars stamped, $710,867 25; silver bars stamped, $384,217 69; total, $1,095,084 94. Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver, $193,254 86.

THE MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

The second annual report of the general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, gives the total amount of money received from churches and individuals during the fiscal year at $5,276 72. Of this sum, $5,261 18 was expended in maintaining the Mission. Services for deaf mutes were conducted every Sunday afternoon in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth street, and Bible classes and literary association meetings were held on stated evenings. In Philadelphia monthly and quarterly religious services for the same class were held in St. Stephen's Church; Albany, in St. Paul's Church; Troy, in St. Paul's Chapel, and in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Boston, and occasional services at other points. In concluding his report Dr. Gallaudet returns his thanks to the Board of Education for their appreciation of the petition made last October for an evening school three evenings each week for deaf and dumb youths.

CORPORATION COUNSEL SMITH'S ANSWER.

The Corporation Counsel completed his supplemental answer to Mr. O'Conor's letter yesterday, and sent a copy of it by a special messenger to Gov. Tilden. The document will not be given for publication until to-morrow. The answer, it is said, embraces an exhaustive review of the Ring cases, and also a copy of Mr. Jayne's offer of $3,000,000 to settle the suits. Mr. Smith, however, does not possess the original "writing" containing the proposition, it having been placed for safe-keeping in the hands of Mayor Wickham, and is now locked up in his office. Since the charges were first preferred against the Corporation Counsel, a very animated correspondence has passed between himself and ex-Attorney General Barlow, but it is believed it does not form any part of Mr. Smith's supplemental answer.

A HEAVY LOSS.

Last evening Mr. Philip Franklin, a fancy goods dealer at No. 28 Thomas street, called on Inspector McDermott and reported that he had lost his bank-book on the Tradesmen's Bank, containing $7,325 in greenbacks, which he intended to deposit in the bank. Mr. Franklin stated that he left his residence, No. 2,146 Third avenue, at 10 A. M. yesterday, and went to his place of business. Thence he went on board the steamer Henry Chauncey, which sailed yesterday from Pier No. 42 North River. After leaving the steamer he missed the bank-book, containing the money, and could not tell whether the book had been lost or had been stolen from him.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following are the names, offenses, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Helen Miller, grand larceny, five years; John Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; Max Hayman, grand larceny, four years and six months; John Henry, grand larceny, three years; John Kelly, grand larceny, two years; Charles Carter, false pretenses, three years; Patrick Kelly, receiving stolen goods, four years; William Lessman, forgery, three years; James Donnelly, grand larceny, three years; Christopher Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; Bartholomew McCarthy, grand larceny, four years; Thomas Price, John O'Toole, manslaughter in the first degree, ten years; John Curtis, grand larceny, two years; Henry Solden, grand larceny, three years; Rutger Teal, receiving stolen goods, one year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Long Island, fought in 1776.

The annual ball of the Knickerbocker Club takes place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Friday evening, March 19.

The annual reception and ball of Kimball Post No. 100, G. A. R., takes place at Beethoven Hall on Wednesday evening next.

Miss Anna E. Dickenson will deliver her new lecture entitled "A Woman's Opinion of It," at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening next.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Harry Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and Mme. M. Guedot sailed yesterday in the steamer Adriatic for Europe.

Wendell Phillips delivers a lecture on "The Relations of our Government and the Indians," at Steinway Hall, on next Thursday evening.

On and after to-morrow the Fall River Line of steam-boats will sail at 5 P. M., instead of 4 as heretofore, from Pier No. 28 North River.

The third annual fancy dress and masquerade ball of the Cosmopolitan Culinary Association of New-York is announced for Thursday evening next, at Irving Hall.

The first of a course of lectures will be delivered to-morrow evening at the Mount Hope Baptist Church by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who will treat on "Eyes."

The Windsor Dramatic Club give an entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening next.

The will of George S. Collins, a wealthy merchant, who left all his property to his widow, Mary Jane, and appointed John H. Gambling his executor, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings.

The criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was adjourned yesterday by Judge Benedict to next Saturday, to which time sentence on Woodward and Parkins, the juvenile mail robbers, was postponed.

The following mail matter was sent to the Dead-letter Office at Washington: Domestic letters held for postage, 743; foreign letters held for postage, 359; valentines, 234; misdirected, 181; blank, 5; packages, 61; total, 1,883.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and its vicinity will take place at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow evening. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

At the meeting of the New-York Historical Society on Tuesday evening next Mr. George H. Moore, the librarian, will read a paper written by the late W. J. Hubard, of Virginia, entitled "Washington's Likeness, and the National Standard for It."

A grand billiard match will take place at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday next, in aid of the Cuban sufferers, in which the champions of the world, Vignaux, Rudolphe, Garnier, Ubassy, C. Dion, J. Dion, and Daly, have kindly volunteered their services.

At the Kipp's Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William Meredith, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. to-day. Sunday-school at 9 and 3 o'clock. Seats are free and all are cordially invited.

The French and Swiss Reformed Church of New-York, Rev. M. Borel, Pastor, holds divine service every Sabbath morning at 10:45, in the vestry of Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The public is cordially invited to attend.

A car-driver named Matthew Morgan was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray at the Yorkville Police Court for striking on the head with a car-hook Thomas Farmer, of No. 310 East Thirty-third street. The injuries inflicted are described as dangerous.

Lewis Fox, a bankrupt, lately a manufacturer of clothing, has been held by Commissioner Osborn for examination on charges preferred against him by the firm of C. & F. Werner of fraudulently obtaining goods on credit, by representing himself as solvent, and disposing of the goods so obtained at auction at about half their cost price.

In the old suit of Albert Speyers against Jay Gould, growing out of the famous "Black Friday," to recover $500,000 commissions for the purchase of stock, Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, refused an order of reference, holding that the case was one which should, more properly, be tried before a jury.

John Ward, of No. 440 East Sixteenth street, and James Mullen, of East Thirty-sixth street, were yesterday held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Kasmire at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with breaking into the premises of Henry Gurney, No. 312 Fourth avenue, and stealing about $125 worth of gold pens. They were arrested by Officer Keating.

The New-York Neurological Society meets to-morrow evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Dr. J. S. Lombard will describe a new thermo-electric differential calorimeter, and Dr. A. O. Kellogg, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, will read a "Contribution to the Study of the General Paralysis of the Insane."

Judge Lawrence, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday fixed the argument of a motion to vacate an attachment against the property of Frank Gleason for Saturday next. Gleason is known as the associate of Andrew L. Roberts and Spence Pettus, the alleged forgers of bonds of the New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroads, and out of that transaction the present suit has arisen.

Francis Gannon, aged seventeen years, of No. 323 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, a truckman, was yesterday committed by Justice Morgan at the Harlem Police Court in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of burglary. Gannon broke into the unoccupied dwelling, No. 454 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, owned by Mr. Walter Oakley, and stole a quantity of lead pipe. He was arrested in the act by Officer Walker, of the Twelfth Precinct.

Reuben H. Plass, of No. 105 East Twenty-seventh street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of employing an unlicensed engineer to work the engine at the number given. Plass evaded punishment by an ingenious but cowardly plea. The shop and its contents, including the boiler and engine, are his mother's property, and she is therefore the real employer of the disqualified engineer. Plass was released, and his mother is to be arrested.

In the contempt case of Mr. W. W. Badger, a lawyer who was committed for two days to Eldridge Street Jail by the General Term Judges of the Marine Court, a writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on application of Mr. Badger's counsel, but no argument on the motion for the prisoner's discharge was heard during the session of the court. By this time he is doubtless at large by virtue of the expiration of his sentence.

Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, armed with a requisition on the Governor of New-Jersey, from Gov. Tilden, proceeded to Trenton yesterday to procure a warrant for the arrest of George J. Rudolphi, charged with embezzling $875, the property of his employer, Alfred J. Klemm, druggist, Bowery. Rudolphi, who has been under arrest in Hoboken on a minor charge to await the action of the New York authorities, will be brought on to this City at once by Detective O'Connor.

Yesterday's foreign mail comprised 59,827 letters and eighty bags of newspapers. The Adriatic, for Liverpool, took 32,220 letters and thirty-eight bags; the Deutschland, for Southampton and Bremen, 24,052 letters and twenty-seven bags; the Switzerland, for Copenhagen, fifty-eight letters and one bag; the Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall, 2,813 letters and twelve bags, and the Andes, for Jamaica, 673 letters and two bags. The Adriatic also carried the mail which should have gone on the Parthia on Wednesday, consisting of 136 bags of letters and newspapers.

The annual Commencement exercises of the New-York College of Dentistry will take place to-morrow evening at Association Hall. The exercises will commence with music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, followed by religious exercises, and the conferring of degrees by Dr. S. A. Main, President of the college; awarding the Faculty prize by Prof. C. A. Marvin, D. D. S.; address to the graduates by Prof. Alexander W. Stein, M. D.; valedictory by Charles L. Dubar, D. D. S., of the Graduating Class, and an address by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Custom-house. Assistant Auditor Jacobs was at his post at 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until 10 o'clock the night-watchmen, porters and others, whose duties rendered it inconvenient for them to call later, were paid off. At the regular hour of opening, the others were admitted, and until 3:30 in the afternoon a steady stream of clerks, inspectors, store-keepers, appraisers, &c., poured in past the pay-desk. Over 1,300 employes received their monthly salary with commendable dispatch from Mr. Jacobs, the amount disbursed being $210,000.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $107,313 30.

Mr. John Y. Culyer, Chief Engineer of Prospect Park, has been re-elected President of the Faust Club.

The annual "house-hunting" fever has commenced in this city. It is generally believed that rents will be lower this year.

Julius Buck, a workman in the chemical works No. 383 Flushing avenue, was fined $40 yesterday for assaulting a boy named Patrick Coyne with a stone. Buck threw the stone into a crowd of boys, who were annoying him at his work, and the missile struck Coyne on the head, injuring him severely.

Thomas Skerritt, the Gravesend farmer, who turned a horse suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis out to die of starvation, was yesterday fined $15 by Justice Elliott.

Dr. Walter Lindley, of the Long Island College Hospital, is to be made Ambulance and House Surgeon of the Eastern District Hospital, in place of Dr. Hughes, resigned.

William Eastman, arrested on Friday night on a charge of attempting to black-mail the wife of Mr. Charles Dennin, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Walsh.

Beyond hearing the petitions of a number of citizens to be released from personal taxes, no business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday.

An absolute injunction was granted yesterday, by Judge Moore, in the County Court, restraining the Coney Island Railroad from occupying land on the Coney Island road belonging to the Washington Cemetery Association.

A fashionably-dressed young woman, named Martha Miller, residing at No. 445 Lafayette avenue, was committed in default of $500 bail by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of shop-lifting in Loeser's dry-goods store on Fulton street.

A communication has been sent by Justice Semler to the Aldermanic Committee on Public Lands and Buildings to the effect that his court-room at the junction of Fulton and Marion streets is in a dangerous condition by reason of the insufficiency of the supports to the floor.

An additional sum of $100,000 is claimed by Kingsley & Keeney, the contractors for the building of the Hempstead Reservoir, for extra "haulage." The Engineer of the Board of City Works disputes the claim, and the matter has been referred to Messrs. Francis and Worthen for arbitration.

A mid-lent mission commences to-morrow at St. Anne's Chapel, Clinton street, near Livingstone, and continues until Saturday. Devotions at 8:30 A. M.; Litany at 12 M.; confessions and Collects at 4:30 P. M. Holy communion on Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and lectures each day at 4:30 P. M., and 8 P. M. alternately, except to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is reported that the New-Jersey Midland Railway will to-morrow pass into the hands of a Receiver.

Mrs. Carney, of First street, Jersey City, dreamed that she was eating an onion the other night. When she awoke she discovered that she had bitten a piece off her husband's ear.

A gang of river pirates were about to land on the Pennsylvania Railroad piers on Friday night when Detective Mann observed their approach. Calling Officers Whitney and Keenan to his assistance, he boarded a steam-tug and gave chase to the ruffians. The thieves eluded pursuit for some time, and several shots were exchanged, but the fugitives finally ran their boat beneath a pier and escaped capture.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In the steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—W. A. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss Fanny Cole, Miss Fanny Browning, child, infant, and two maids, E. T. Bell, E. J. Horsman, Mrs. Horsman, Henry D. Palmer, Miss Henderson, A. Vanvelsor, Mrs. Vanvelsor, Miss E. Vanvelsor, Louis Haas, Mrs. Haas, T. J. Ryan, John C. Wyman, John A. Holmes, L. R. Vaughan, H. D. Shield, Miss Kate Fellows, Mrs. Robert Neill, Miss Marion Neill, Mr. Henry Ridder, Capt. J. E. Lombard, Henry C. Young, D. W. Moore, J. C. Short, Mrs. Short, Master Oscar H. Short, Thomas Garrett, Alfred Boreel, W. E. B. Hale, B. E. Huntley, W. Q. Ewart, C. G. Tillou, Mrs. Tillou, C. W. Fletcher, R. P. Smith, W. Hepworth Dixon, L. D. Morse, George A. Burr, F. A. Pratt, W. A. Bell, Mrs. Bell, infant, and maid, Nathaniel Hess, George Cruttenden, Jr., J. H. Sherwood, Henry Blumenfeld, Walter Goodrich, Leslie Goodrich, A. B. Beveridge, S. K. Bassett, J. L. Arguimbau, Mrs. Arguimbau, Miss M. Arguimbau, B. Riends, L. E. Jones, H. T. Lee, Mme. M. Guedot, Thomas King.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Col. Fish, Murray Menzies, J. L. Cunningham, Alexander D. Witson, Alexander M. Allen, Richard R. Page, Master Henry C. Page, James Riddell, Miss L. Janson, Miss B. M. Brown.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—James L. Gilbert, N. L. Ely, Miss Libbie Moller, Mrs. A. V. Pierson, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, daughter, and maid, Miss Mamie Garrison and maid, Robert Levison, Otto Schlaefreidt, S. W. Harriot, C. H. Teuff, Mrs. E. Soule, Sister St. Peter, Mrs. J. W. Wentworth, J. F. Mead and wife, G. Douglas, H. Webb, Miss M. E. Hart, Mrs. Huntsman, Mrs. A. T. Meyer and son, Charles A. Guast, Mrs. E. A. Curtis, Miss E. Sutton, R. H. Jackson, wife and infant, Mrs. E. A. Winslow, Mrs. J. Winslow, J. T. Davis and wife, C. J. Weed and wife, C. J. Townsend and wife, Miss T. Coben, Mrs. C. W. Standart, Mrs. S. H. Standart, John Ramsay, Capt. John Low, Mrs. A. D. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. M. Ball child and nurse, Mrs. L. Snyder and child, Miss Annie Comisky, Henry Thomas, Mary Staung, Miss Carrie Decker.

In steam-ship France, for Havre.—W. T. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Jacob Robinson, J. A. Robinson, Mrs. C. G. Page, Miss Annie Page, Miss Blanche Page, Master C. Marshall Page, Master K. B. Page, Florence Page.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—George W. Hecker and wife, Miss Josephine Hecker, W. F. Kirby, Joseph Kane, Vincent Lago and wife, Santiago Gutierrez and wife, Manuel Rivera, Juliano Marquez del Grillo, Mme. Adelaide Ristori del Grillo, Miss Blanche del Grillo, George del Grillo, Miss Marie De Hamal, Miss B. del Basco, Felix Pengowood, M. De Ancheis, Col. Galiete, John Tessero, Louis Troyranis, Edward Mayeioni and wife, Miss Josephine de Steffani, Miss Virginia Casati, Miss Zana Bayer, James Gleck and wife, Mrs. G. Gleck, Cesar Ristori and wife, Miss Stella Ristori, Pompero Viscardi, Napoleona Mozzidoli, Miss C. Rossignoni, Udolfo Aliotti, Minfo Priuli, Franfuir Schegg, Marco Piazza, Albert Jourdain, Juan Muir, George W. Tryson, J. C. Quintana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....5:51 | Moon rises..1:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:10 | Gov. Island.1:59 | Hell Gate...3:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Switzerland, (Br.,) Jackson, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Alexandria, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, F. W. J. Hurst; France, (Br.,) Alore, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Halley, (Br.,) Cross, Liverpool, Eng., Busk & Jevons; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Manhattan, McKee, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Corea, Dow, Shanghai, V. H. Brown & Co.

Schr. Alfred Keene, Pillsbury, Matanzas, H. P. Brown & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 69 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 18, lat. 45 55, lon. 41 30, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 41 27, lon. 61 47, passed a steamer bound E., showing a blue-light rocket and Roman candle; 25th, 9:30 A. M., during a dense fog, went ashore on Squan Beach, landed passengers and baggage safely; 10:30 P. M., threw overboard a portion of cargo, and succeeded in getting afloat without damage. (Accidentally omitted 26th.)

Steam-ship Cleopatria, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ellen Browse, (of London,) Runceman, Padang Nov. 2, St. Helena, Dec. 29, with coffee to Puckie & Reed—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 9, and crossed the equator Jan. 18, in lon. 30.

Bark Abbie Thomas, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Carven, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, St. Peirre 16 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Bark Alex, (Norw.,) Salicath, Liverpool 66 ds., with salt to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Made a northern passage and had strong gales from W. and N. W.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Ulrick, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 19 had a heavy S. W. gale, lasting twenty-four hours, during which shifted cargo.

Bark Nuova Emilie Celestina (Ital.,) Starace, Marseilles Dec. 24, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibralter Jan. 4.

Bark Teresa Lobico, (Ital.,) Luna, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1.

Bark Minerva, (Norw.,) Olsen, Matanzas 28 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Lucy and Paul, (Ger.,) Andres, Marseilles Nov. 26, and Gibraltar Jan. 2, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to master.

Bark Yumuri, (of Turk's Island,) Carlisle, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Frontier, Blaisdell, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; lost jib-boom, split sails, and stove bulwarks.

Brig Havana, Meyer, Rio Janeiro, 55 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Crossed the Equator Feb. 1, in lon. 39; had fine weather to lat. 25, and from thence N. W. gales; Feb. 25, 30 miles S. E. from the highlands, had a hurricane from N. W., lasting 24 hours; lost mainboom and forestaysail, and hove the vessel on her beam ends.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 13 ds., with coffee, skins, and wood to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brig Alaska, (of Dorchester,) Partelow, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Eagle, Blakeslee & Co.

Brig Geo. Gilchrist, Orcutt, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig H. M. Norris, (of Canso, N. S.,) Monroe, Mayaguez 15 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to H. C. Fisher.

Brig H. H. Wright, (of Searsport,) Meyers, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Olga, (Aust.,) Clacevich, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Mary Varwell, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Feb. 2 in lon. 35; had moderate weather; Jan. 14, lat. 19 S., lon. 36 30 W., spoke ship St. Paul, hence for San Francisco; Jan. 28, off Pernambuco, brig Havana, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Deutschland, for Bremen; Parthia and Adriatic, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston; Hudson and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Havana; Manhattan, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Richmond, for Baltimore; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Geo. Cromwell, for Portland; ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for Liverpool; barks Embla, for Havre; Udino, for Liverpool; Atlantic, for Barbados; brig Olaf Kyrre, for Plymouth, Eng.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 25.—Sld. bark Lothair, Trinidad.

Arr. 24th, schr. Dora M. French, St. Jago.

Sld. 22d, bark Castor, (Aus.,) Pascagoula; brigs Arichat West, (Br.,) Boston; Dottie, (Br.,) Halifax; Centaur, Philadelphia; schrs. Adeliza, Cardenas; Speedway, New-York; Louis F. Smith, Charleston; 23d, brigs Stockton, Boston; Queen of the West, (Br.,) do.; Elizabeth, (Br.,) do.; Sarah Harris, (Br.,) Sagua; Empress, (Br.,) Halifax; schr. Lorine, Trinidad.

CARDENAS, Feb. 26.—Sld. brig Minerva, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; schr. George Walker, do.; Helen A. Bowen, do.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Renshaw, Pensacola, via Matanzas; schr. J. J. Morrison, Boston.

Sld. 25th, brig Prairie Rose, Matanzas 26th, Garrie Bogotha, Matanzas; San Carlos, do.; schr. John H. Converse, Sagua.

MATANZAS, Feb. 25.—Arr. brig Eugenia, Sagua.

SAGUA, Feb. 25.—Arr. brig Annie Wharton, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

Sld. 25th, brig Giles Loring, north of Hatteras; schr. Index, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Feb. 18.—Sld. schrs. Joseph W. Wilson, Guantanamo; Emily H. Naylor, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 27.—Cld. brig William Mason, Cardenas.

TRINIDAD, Feb. 19.—Sld. brigs Emma Backman, New York.

20th.—Sld. brig Nellie, (Br.,) Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sld. for the United States, Swift, Pride of the Channel, L. R. H., Constancia, Owar Odd, Rio de la Plata, Esmeralda, Bertha, Frey, Wave King, Abkera, Marianna II.

Arr. from the United States on the 22d, Sullivan Sawin, Providentia, Alfredo, R. H. Purington.

Arr. on the 27th, Regia, John Renive.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

TO-MORROW

OR NEXT MONDAY ARE THE ONLY TWO DAYS

To buy bonds participating in the Third Premium Allotment held at

STEINWAY HALL,

ON

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AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS for sale at

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EACH.

Capital Premium..........$100,000

Every Bond redeemable with a Premium.
Call before 3 o'clock TO-MORROW.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED.

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Broadway and 29th st.

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No. 116 Nassau st.

BROWN & LEETE,

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HAND-SPUN

(TRADE MARK.)

BLACK SILKS.

NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS MARKED

"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.

Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.

Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have prove unavailing.

This accounts for the superior excellence of the Hand-Spun Cachemire Silks, marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*

A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS

CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA TO BUY CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH CARPETS AT RETAIL.

AGENTS FOR ENGLISH LINOLEUM.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARDWOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING AND DECORATING.

657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Francis Tomes & Co.

ARE OPENING THEIR SPRING STOCK FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LATEST STYLES—NEW SHADES OF SILK—IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

PICTURES,

MADE BY AN EYE-WITNESS,

of the

CATASTROPHE

at

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, IN DUANE ST.,

just published in this week's number of

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Also, Pictures of the Beecher Trial.

JUST OPENED,

Six cases of

CHENAUB SUITINGS, SPRING COLORS,

50 cts., worth 75 cts.

6-4 PLAIN AND PLAID

CAMEL'S HAIR,

FOR POLONAISES AND SUITS, IN NEW DESIGNS.

ENGLISH CAMBRICS

IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM COLORS, ENTIRELY NEW.

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NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

OSCAR EDLER'S

KID GLOVE

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 1,163 BROADWAY,

NOW THE

ONLY STORE

(The Branch, 929 BROADWAY, being discontinued.)

I beg to invite my patrons and the public to examine MY UNPARALLELED LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF KID GLOVES, in the most fashionable colors to match every shade.

THE BEST FIT AND QUALITY,

Imported from PARIS and VIENNA,

AT NO. 1,163 BROADWAY,

(UNDER THE COLEMAN HOUSE.)

CARPETS,

OILCLOTH,

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

GREAT SALE.

SPRING STYLES.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

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Now offering

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

LOOK AT PRICES.

500 pieces Tapestry Carpet at $1 10 per yard.
500 pieces TAPESTRY, extra quality, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
5,000 yards of INGRAIN, extra quality, 40c. to $1 per yard.
25 pieces VELVETS, GREAT BARGAIN, at $1 95.
Also, full lines of MOQUETTES, BODY BRUSSELS, Three-Plys, &c.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ALL VARIETIES.
1,000 pairs LACE CURTAINS, from $3 to $50 per pair.
These goods at about one-half the usual price.
Also Lambrequins and Cornices.
Piano and Table Covers, full variety.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
6TH AV., one door below 12th st.